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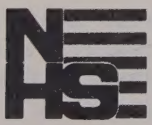

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLII—IN THREE PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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1864.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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AUGUST 1–DECEMBER 31, 1864.—The Richmond (Virginia) Campaign.‡

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.§

Aug. 1, 1864.—Skirmish at Deep Bottom.
3, 1864.—Action near Wilcox's Landing.†
4, 1864.—Action near Harrison's Landing.†
5, 1864.—Explosion of Confederate mine in front of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
Skirmish at Cabin Point.

* For Union naval reports, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 4, 1865.

† For Union naval reports, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

‡ Continued from Vol. XL, and, in addition to the separate events here enumerated, embracing the siege of Petersburg and Richmond.

§ Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

Aug. 7, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, assigned to temporary command of the Middle Military Division.
9, 1864.—Explosion at City Point.
Affair near Sycamore Church.
13, 1864.—Actions at Four-Mile Creek* and Dutch Gap.
13–20, 1864.—Demonstration on the north bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom (including combats at Fussell's Mill, Gravel Hill, Bailey's Creek, Deep Run (or Creek), White's Tavern, Charles City Road, New Market Road, &c.).
14, 1864.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, in command of the Ninth Army Corps.
18–21, 1864.—Battle of the Weldon Railroad (including combats at Globe Tavern, Yellow House, and Blick's Station).
22, 1864.—Skirmish on the Vaughan Road.
23, 1864.—Action on the Dinwiddie Road, near Reams' Station.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Reams' Station.
Action on the Vaughan Road, near Reams' Station.
25, 1864.—Battle of Reams' Station.
27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Army of the James.
31, 1864.—Skirmish near the Davis House.
Sept. 2, 1864.—Reconnaissance beyond Yellow Tavern, on Weldon Railroad.
3, 1864.—Affair near Sycamore Church.
4, 1864.—Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
5, 1864.—Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Army of the James.
5–6, 1864.—Reconnaissance to Sycamore Church.
7, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Army of the James.
10, 1864.—Assault on Confederate works at the Chimneys.
13, 1864.—Scout to Poplar Spring Church.
15, 1864.—Reconnaissance toward Dinwiddie Court-House, and skirmish.
16–17, 1864.—Affair at Coggins' Point (16th) and pursuit of the Confederates.
19, 1864.—Scout to Lee's Mill and Proctor's House.
22, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
29–30, 1864.—Battle of Chaffin's Farm (including combats at Fort Harrison, Fort Gilmer, New Market Heights, and Laurel Hill).
29–Oct. 2, 1864.—Battle of Poplar Spring Church (including combats at Wyatt's, Peebles', and Pegram's Farms, Chappell House, and Vaughan Road).
Oct. 1, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
7, 1864.—Engagement on the Darbytown and New Market Roads (including combats at Johnson's Farm and Four-Mile Creek).
8, 1864.—Reconnaissance on the Vaughan and Squirrel Level Roads.
11, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Tenth Army Corps.
11–12, 1864.—Scout toward Stony Creek Station.
13, 1864.—Engagement on the Darbytown Road.
17, 1864.—Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, ordered to resume command of his army corps.
27, 1864.—Skirmish in front of Fort Morton and Fort Sedgwick.

*For Union naval reports, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

Oct. 27-28, 1864.—Engagement at Fair Oaks and Darbytown Road.
Engagement at Boydton Plank Road or Hatcher's Run.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Johnson's Farm.
Nov. 1- 5, 1864.—Scout from Bermuda Hundred into Charles City County.
5, 1864.—Skirmishes in front of Forts Haskell and Morton.
7, 1864.—Reconnaissance toward Stony Creek.
16, 1864.—Skirmish near Lee's Mill.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Prince George Court-House.
25, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, assigned to temporary command of the Second Army Corps.
28, 1864.—Scout toward Stony Creek Station.
Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, assigned to command of a new veteran volunteer army corps (to be organized).
Dec. 1, 1864.—Expedition to Stony Creek Station, and skirmish.
3, 1864.—The Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps discontinued and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps organized, to be commanded respectively by Maj. Gens. Edward O. C. Ord and Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army.
4, 1864.—Skirmish near Davenport Church.
7-12, 1864.—Expedition to Hicksford, and skirmishes.
8, 1864.—Skirmish at Hatcher's Run.
9-10, 1864.—Reconnaissance to Hatcher's Run, and skirmishes.
10, 1864.—Skirmish in front of Fort Holly.
14, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Army of the James.
24, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Army of the James.
30, 1864.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Army of the Potomac, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, of the Ninth Army Corps.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Michael R. Morgan, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Armies operating against Richmond, of operations September 16.
No. 3.—Capt. John H. Woodward, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, of operations September 16.
No. 4.—Capt. Nathaniel A. Richardson, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, of operations September 16.
No. 5.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.
No. 6.—Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the James.
No. 7.—Return of Casualties in the Union Forces.
No. 8.—Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac, of operations September 17-November 14.
No. 9.—Maj. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of operations November 13-December 31.
No. 10.—Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.
No. 11.—Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. Army, Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac, of operations July 30-November 1.

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* For reports of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, and Col. Henry L. Abbot, commanding Siege Train, Capt. Marcus W. Murdock, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry, and Confederate Roll of Honor, see Vol. XL, Part I, pp. 277, 655, 351, 810, respectively.

No. 12.—Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, of operations August 1–October 31.

No. 13.—Capt. Peter A. Taylor, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Signal Officer, of operations August 12–25.

No. 14.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade and Defenses of City Point, of operations August 1–November 19.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. James W. Walsh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Provost Guard, of operations October 27–28.

No. 16.—Capt. Henry H. Pierce, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations October 22.

No. 17.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations August 12–October 28.

No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 13–17.

No. 19.—Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 12–26, October 27–30, and December 9–10.

No. 20.—Col. James C. Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 22–26.

No. 21.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George N. Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 9–10.

No. 22.—Maj. James Fleming, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

No. 23.—Capt. Lucius H. Ives, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

No. 24.—Maj. James E. Larkin, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations July 26–30 and August 13–20.

No. 25.—Capt. Oscar F. Hulser, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 13–20.

No. 26.—Maj. George Hogg, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 13 and December 9–10.

No. 27.—Capt. William Church, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 13–20.

No. 28.—Capt. John B. Vande Wiele, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 22–26.

No. 29.—Maj. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and December 9–10.

No. 30.—Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and December 9–10.

No. 31.—Capt. William A. F. Stockton, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 9.

No. 32.—Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 14–20 and December 9–10.

No. 33.—Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Murphy, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, Fourth Brigade, of operations August 12–25.

No. 34.—Capt. Horatio N. Hunt, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and 22–26.

No. 35.—Capt. Albert Gosse, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

No. 36.—Lieut. Simon Pincus, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 22–26.

No. 37.—Capt. Philip H. Schreyer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and 22–26.

No. 38.—Capt. David W. Megraw, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

No. 39.—Capt. John R. Weltner, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 22–26.

No. 40.—Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 12–25.

No. 41.—Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

No. 42.—Capt. James F. Weaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 22–27.

No. 43.—Lieut. Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Consolidated Brigade, of operations August 22–26.

No. 44.—Maj. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations August 12–October 30.

No. 45.—Maj. John W. Byron, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Third Provisional Regiment, of operations August 14.

No. 46.—Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Second Division, of operations August 12–20.

No. 47.—Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 25 and November 5.

No. 48.—Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Egan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations October 26–28.

No. 49.—Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 12–26 and October 26–28.

No. 50.—Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, of operations August 12–25.

No. 51.—Maj. Isaac W. Starbird, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 52.—Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 12–25.

No. 53.—Capt. Isaac H. Boyd, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 54.—Capt. Gustave Magnitzky, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 55.—Lieut. Col. S. Newell Smith, Seventh Michigan Infantry, of operations August 23–26.

No. 56.—Capt. George W. Ryerson, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations August 25.

No. 57.—Lieut. William Ludgate, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 58.—Capt. William S. Burt, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations August 12–21.

No. 59.—Maj. Timothy O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations August 25.

No. 60.—Lieut. Charles H. Dygert, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 61.—Lieut. Col. Charles Kleckner, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 62.—Capt. Austin Cannon, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

No. 63.—Capt. George A. Fisk, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations October 27.

No. 64.—Col. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 12–26.

No. 65.—Col. James M. Willett, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 26–28.

No. 66.—Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 14–21.

No. 67.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 23–25 and October 25–28.

No. 68.—Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 15, 16, and 25, and October 27.

No. 69.—Capt. John T. Dent, First Delaware Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 70.—Capt. Henry F. Chew, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 23–26 and October 27–28.

No. 71.—Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper, Tenth New York Infantry, of operations October 27.

No. 72.—Lieut. Andrew Boyd, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 73.—Maj. Patrick S. Tinen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 74.—Capt. Charles McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 75.—Lieut. John H. Gallager, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 76.—Capt. John Fordyce, Seventh West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 77.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 12–19, September 10, October 1–5 and 24–28, and December 6–12.

No. 78.—Lieut. Charles F. Moore, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, of operations December 7–12.

No. 79.—Capt. Edwin B. Houghton, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, Acting Division Inspector, of operations December 7–12.

No. 80.—Chaplain Lorenzo Barber, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations December 7–12.

No. 81.—Brig. Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 12–20, October 26–28, and December 7–12.

No. 82.—Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 14–17.

No. 83.—Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 1–5 and 27, and December 7–12.

No. 84.—Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, of operations August 15–16, September 30–October 5, and October 27.

No. 85.—Maj. Daniel S. Root, Fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 15–16.

No. 86.—Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations October 27.

No. 87.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler, Ninety-third New York Infantry, of operations August 15–16 and October 27.

No. 88.—Capt. Alanson H. Nelson, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–17.

No. 89.—Lieut. Col. William B. Neeper, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 90.—Capt. Lorenzo D. Bumpus, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27.

No. 91.—Lieut. Col. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–16.

No. 92.—Capt. John R. Ross, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27.

No. 93.—Capt. Charles E. Patton, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–17.

No. 94.—Capt. John C. Conser, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 95.—Capt. James Miller, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 96.—Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–16 and October 1–5 and 27.

No. 97.—Capt. John Wilson, First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations August1 5–16.

No. 98.—Capt. Henry C. Garrison, First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations October 1–5.

No. 99.—Capt. Benjamin M. Peck, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations October 27.

No. 100.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert McAllister, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 13–20 and 25, September 9–10, October 1–5 and 24–28, November 5, and December 7–12.

No. 101.—Maj. Charles C. Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 102.—Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 13–21.

No. 103.—Lieut. Col. Francis Price, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 104.—Capt. Michael Beahen, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 105.—Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 106.—Lieut. Col. John R. Tappen, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

No. 107.—Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations August 12–26.

No. 108.—Maj. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 26–28.

No. 109.—Capt. Edwin B. Dow, Sixth Maine Battery, of operations August 12–27.

No. 110.—Lieut. Henry H. Granger, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, of operations August 25.

No. 111.—Lieut. Edward S. Smith, Fifteenth New York Battery, commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery, of operations October 27.

No. 112.—Capt. Christian Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, of operations August 12–27.

No. 113.—Capt. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, of operations August 12–28.

No. 114.—Lieut. Frank Seymour, Battery L, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 12–27.

No. 115.—Capt. John E. Burton, Eleventh New York Battery, of operations August 12–26.

No. 116.—First Lieut. George K. Dauchy, Twelfth New York Battery, of operations August 12–27.

No. 117.—Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations August 12–27.

No. 118.—Capt. T. Fred. Brown, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Batteries A and B, of operations August 23–25.

No. 119.—Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations August 12–27 and October 26–28.

No. 120.—Lieut. W. Butler Beck, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Batteries C and I, of operations August 12–27 and October 25–27.

No. 121.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations August 18–21 and 31, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

No. 122.—Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations October 8.

No. 123.—Surg. T. Rush Spencer, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 124.—Asst. Surg. Charles K. Winne, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, of operations December 7–12.

No. 125.—Capt. William F. Drum, Second U. S. Infantry, Chief Ambulance Officer, of operations August 18–21.

No. 126.—Lieut. George W. Dresser, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, of operations October 27.

No. 127.—Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 18–21, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

No. 128.—Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 17–27.

No. 129.—Col. Horatio G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 30 and October 27.

No. 130.—Capt. Nathaniel Lang, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18.

No. 131.—Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

No. 132.—Capt. Chester K. Hughes, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 133.—Lieut. Col. John Irvin, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 134.—Maj. George W. Jones, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 135.—Capt. Joseph A. Ege, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

No. 136.—Col. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 18–30.

No. 137.—Col. James Gwyn, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 18–29.

No. 138.—Capt. Joseph F. Land, Twentieth Maine Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 139.—Capt. Luther S. Bent, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

No. 140.—Maj. George C. Hopper, First Michigan Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 141.—Col. Norval E. Welch, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 142.—Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner, Forty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

No. 143.—Lieut Col. De Witt C. McCoy, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

No. 144.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 18–21 and December 7–12.

No. 145.—Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–19.

No. 146.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frederick Winthrop, Fifth New York Veteran Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–21, October 8, and December 7–12.

No. 147.—Maj. James Grindlay, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 30–October 3.

No. 148.—Maj. James Grindlay, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

No. 149.—Lieut. J. Chester White, Tenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, of operations August 19.

No. 150.—Col. Samuel A. Graham, Purnell Legion Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 18–September 2 and October 1 and 8.

No. 151.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Andrew W. Denison, Eighth Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 7–12.

No. 152.—Capt. James H. Haughey, Third Delaware Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 153.—Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 18–21.

No. 154.—Lieut. Col. Charles E. La Motte, Fourth Delaware Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 155.—Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 156.—Lieut. Col. James Creney, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 157.—Lieut. Col. George Harney, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 158.—Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 159.—Capt. Thomas E. Carter, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

No. 160.—Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 18–21, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

No. 161.—Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–September 12.

No. 162.—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–11.

No. 163.—Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry, of operations August 18–19.

No. 164.—Col. Charles Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30–August 30.

No. 165.—Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 15.

No. 166.—Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

No. 167.—Capt. Henry H. Fish, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–September 2.

No. 168.—Col. Charles Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, of operations August 18 and December 7–12.

No. 169.—Capt. Delos E. Hall, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 170.—Capt. Benjamin F. Haines, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 171.—Col. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

No. 172.—Capt. Henry Whiteside, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–25.

No. 173.—Capt. Joseph H. Lawrence, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

No. 174.—Maj. Henry J. Sheafer, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

No. 175.—Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 5–12.

No. 176.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

No. 177.—Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

No. 178.—Capt. Henry H. Fish, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

No. 179.—Capt. Henry M. Jennings, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry, of operations December 7–10.

No. 180.—Capt. John McKinlock, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 181.—Capt. James Coey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

No. 182.—Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

No. 183.—Capt. Charles Barlow, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

No. 184.—Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations July 30–August 23.

No. 185.—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–21.

No. 186.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations August 18–21, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

No. 187.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps, of operations August 15–October 28.

No. 188.—Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 19–20.

No. 189.—Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations September 30–October 8 and October 27–28.

No. 190.—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 19.

No. 191.—Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 30–October 9.

No. 192.—Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

No. 193.—Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry, of operations September 30–October 9.

No. 194.—Capt. Charles Waite, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, of operations September 29–October 9.

No. 195.—Maj. Stephen R. Clark, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry (dismounted), of operations September 30–October 17.

No. 196.—Maj. William J. Kershaw, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, of operations September 30–October 9.

No. 197.—Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 19.

No. 198.—Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 30–October 8.

No. 199.—Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

No. 200.—Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, of operations September 30–October 8.

No. 201.—Capt. Adolph Becker, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations September 30–October 8.

No. 202.—Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 30–October 6.

No. 203.—Capt. George W. Brumm, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 30–October 8.

No. 204.—Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 30–October 8 and October 27–28.

No. 205.—Bvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade, of operations December 8–14.

No. 206.—Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 8–14.

No. 207.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 29–October 19, and October 27–28.

No. 208.—Col. John I. Curtin, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 29–October 17.

No. 209.—Maj. John W. Hudson, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations September 30.

No. 210.—Capt. Thomas B. Marsh, Fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 30.

No. 211.—Lieut. Lafayette W. Lord, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 30.

No. 212.—Lieut. Col. Percy Daniels, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, of operations September 25–October 2.

No. 213.—Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 29–October 16.

No. 214.—Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 19–21 and August 25–26.

No. 215.—Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations October 27–28.

No. 216.—Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 19–21.

No. 217.—Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 19–21.

No. 218.—Col. Charles V. De Land, First Michigan Sharpshooters, of operations August 19–22.

No. 219.—Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 20–21.

No. 220.—Capt. John M. Kesselmark, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 19–21.

No. 221.—Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

No. 222.—Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery, of operations August 1–October 31.

No. 223.—Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, of operations August 1–November 5.

No. 224.—Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth New York Battery, of operations August 1–October 31.

No. 225.—Lieut. Peter L. Moore, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, of operations August 1–October 27.

No. 226.—Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, of operations September 28–October 17.

No. 227.—Capt. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Battery, of operations August 1–October 31.

No. 228.—Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations August 1–October 28.

No. 229.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations August 22–26, October 26–28, November 7, and December 1, 4, and 7–12.

No. 230.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations September 16–17.

No. 231.—Asst. Surg. Elias J. Marsh, U. S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief, of operations July 30–December 12.

No. 232.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 1–27, October 26–29, November 24, and December 7–12.

No. 233.—Col. Hugh H. Janeway, First New Jersey Cavalry, of operations December 1 and 7–12.

No. 234.—Maj. Myron H. Beaumont, First New Jersey Cavalry, of operations September 29–October 3.

No. 235.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30–August 16, November 16, and December 7–12.

No. 236.—Col. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 1–20 and October 26–27.

No. 237.—Col. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19 and October 11.

No. 238.—Capt. George C. Eckert, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations August 1–31.

No. 239.—Maj. Joseph W. Wistar, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 26–28.

No. 240.—Lieut. Lewis McMakin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 241.—Col. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations November 28.

No. 242.—Lieut. Col. John K. Robison, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations September 15 and October 27.

No. 243.—Lieut. Edwin L. Garvin, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Batteries H and I, of operations October 27.

No. 244.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 26–28 and December 7–12.

No. 245.—Capt. Lemuel B. Norton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, of operations August 1–31.

No. 246.—Capt. Henry R. Clum, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, of operations September 1–October 31.

No. 247.—Bvt. Maj. Peter S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, of operations August 1–December 20.

No. 248.—Lieut. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, of operations December 24–31.

No. 249.—Col. Edward W. Serrell, First New York Engineers, of operations September 27–October 5.

No. 250.—Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding Tenth Army Corps, of operations August 14–19 and October 1–2.

No. 251.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding Tenth Army Corps, of operations October 13.

No. 252.—Maj. Atherton H. Stevens, jr., Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Provost-Marshal, of operations November 1–5.

No. 253.—Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations October 13.

No. 254.—Col. Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–21.

No. 255.—Col. Francis B. Pond, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 13–16 and October 13.

No. 256.—Col. Alvin C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

No. 257.—Capt. Lewis T. Whipple, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

No. 258.—Lieut. James Hannum, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 259.—Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Taylor, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations August 13–14.

No. 260.—Maj. Francis M. Kahler, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations August 14–16.

No. 261.—Capt. Henry R. West, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations August 16–21.

No. 262.—Lieut. John C. Edwards, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 263.—Col. Alvin C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry of operations August 14–20.

No. 264.—Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 265.—Lieut. Col. Edward Campbell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

No. 266.—Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 28–October 7 and October 27–28.

No. 267.—Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 13.

No. 268.—Col. Alfred P. Rockwell, Sixth Connecticut Infantry, of operations September 28–October 12.

No. 269.—Capt. John Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 13–16.

No. 270.—Capt. Seager S. Atwell, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 17–21, September 28–October 7, October 13 and 27–28.

No. 271.—Maj. Frederick W. Prince, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations September 28–October 13 and October 27–28.

No. 272.—Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, Third New Hampshire Infantry, of operations August 14–17, September 29, and October 1, 7, 13, and 27–28.

No. 273.—Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and October 13.

No. 274.—Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations September 28–October 7.

No. 275.—Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 14–21.

No. 276.—Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 27–September 25 and October 1, 7, 13, and 27–29.

No. 277.—Col. John L. Otis, Tenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 1, 14–20, and October 13.

No. 278.—Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Greeley, Tenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations October 27–29.

No. 279.—Capt. Edgar A. Nickels, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations August 3–4.

No. 280.—Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations August 3–4, 14–16, and 18–19.

No. 281.—Capt. Simeon H. Merrill, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations October 13 and 27–28.

No. 282.—Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry (dismounted), of operations August 14–20.

No. 283.—Capt. J. Crosby Maker, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 14.

No. 284.—Capt. George W. Gardner, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 14–21.

No. 285.—Col. Francis A. Osborn, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 13.

No. 286.—Col. George B. Dandy, One hundredth New York Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

No. 287.—Capt. Frank C. Brunck, One hundredth New York Infantry, of operations October 7.

No. 288.—Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 28–October 4 and October 27–28.

No. 289.—Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 28–October 3.

No. 290.—Lieut. Col. William B. Coan, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 16.

No. 291.—Col. Galusha Pennypacker, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 28–October 1 and October 27–28.

No. 292.—Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 28–October 1 and October 27–28.

No. 293.—Capt. Samuel M. Zent, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 14–16.

No. 294.—Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, of operations October 27–28.

No. 295.—Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, of operations September 28–30.

No. 296.—Lieut. Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

No. 297.—Capt. Edwin S. Babcock, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations September 29–30.

No. 298.—Capt. Hugh S. Thompson, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

No. 299.—Capt. John W. Falconer, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

No. 300.—Col. Ulysses Doubleday, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 13 and 27–28.

No. 301.—Lieut. Col. Henry C. Ward, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Infantry, of operations September 29–30, and October 13.

No. 302.—Capt. Frederick E. Camp, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 303.—Maj. George E. Wagner, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations August 14–21, September 28–30, and October 13

No. 304.—Maj. James T. Bates, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 13.

No. 305.—Lieut. Col. Richard H. Jackson, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery, of operations September 3 and October 7.

No. 306.—Lieut. Charles R. Doane, Fourth New Jersey Battery, of operations August 14–18.

No. 307.—Lieut. Henry H. Metcalf, Third Rhode Island Artillery, commanding Fifth New Jersey Battery, of operations October 7.

No. 308.—Lieut. Henry Y. Wildey, Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations October 7.

No. 309.—Capt. Martin S. James, Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, of operations October 7.

No. 310.—Lieut. Redmond Tully, Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, of operations August 13–14 and October 7.

No. 311.—Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger, Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, of operations August 15–20.

No. 312.—Capt. Loomis L. Langdon, Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, of operations August 25.

No. 313.—Lieut. John R. Myrick, Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, of operations October 7.

No. 314.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations August 5 and September 28–29.

No. 315.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations October 27–28.

No. 316.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 5.

No. 317.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations September 29–30.

No. 318.—Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations October 27–29.

No. 319.—Lieut. Col. John B. Raulston, Eighty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

No. 320.—Maj. Normand Smith, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations September 29–30.

No. 321.—Lieut. Col. Joab N. Patterson, Second New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 26–28.

No. 322.—Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 5.

No. 323.—Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations October 27–28.

No. 324.—Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade, of operations June 18–December 16.

No. 325.—Lieut. Col. John B. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry, of operations October 27.

No. 326.—Maj. Joseph C. Brooks, Ninth Vermont Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations September 29–October 7.

No. 327.—Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 27.

No. 328.—Maj. Frank W. Tremain, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations October 27–28

No. 329.—Maj. Samuel K. Vaughan, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

No. 330.—Col. Alonzo G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Third Division, of operations October 27.

No. 331.—Capt. Albert Janes, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, First Brigade, of operations September 29–30.

No. 332.—Lieut. Col. Ira C. Terry, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

No. 333.—Col. Alonzo G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 29.

No. 334.—Lieut. Wallace F. Randolph, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Artillery Brigade, of operations October 27.

No. 335.—Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations September 16–17, October 7, and December 10.

No. 336.—Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 7 and December 10.

No 337.—Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, of operations September 6.

No 338.—Lieut. Col. Ferris Jacobs, jr., Third New York Cavalry, of operations September 16–17 and October 7.

No. 339.—Lieut. Col. Christopher Kleinz, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations August 10–14 and October 7

No. 340.—Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 21–26.

No. 341.—Maj. Samuel Wetherill, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 16–17.

No. 342.—Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 10.

No. 343.—Maj. J. Stannard Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry, of operations August 9 and September 3.

No. 344.—Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations September 16–17.

No. 345.—Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 10.

No. 346.—Col. Edwin V. Sumner, First New York Mounted Rifles, of operations October 7.

No. 347.—Lieut. Robert M. Hall, Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, of operations October 7.

No. 348.—Capt. George B. Easterly, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations August 1–September 30.

No. 349.—Lieut. Dorman L. Noggle, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations October 7.

No. 350.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services.

No. 351.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 16–December 27.

No. 352.—General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, of operations August 15–19.

No. 353.—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 10–December 31.

No. 354.—Maj. James F. Milligan, Signal Officer, C. S. Army, of operations October 1–December 31.

No. 355.—Maj. D. B. Bridgford, C. S. Army, commanding Provost Guard, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations September 29–October 1.

No. 356.—Maj. John W. Fairfax, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, of operations September 30–October 1.

No. 357.—Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations October 19–27.

No. 358.—Diary of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 1–October 18, including operations in the Shenandoah Valley, August and September.

No. 359.—Partial return of casualties in the First Army Corps from August 1 to December 31.

No. 360.—Return of casualties in Field's division October 27.

No. 361.—Brig. Gen. John Bratton, C. S. Army, commanding Bratton's brigade, Field's division.

No. 362.—Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division.

No. 363.—Brig. Gen. Archibald Gracie, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division, of operations August 17–September 7 and November 12.

No. 364.—Brig. Gen. Matthew W. Ransom, C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division, of operations December 27–29.

No. 365.—Brig. Gen. William H. Wallace, C. S. Army, commanding Elliott's brigade, of operations October 27 and November 5.

No. 366.—Brig. Gen. John Gregg, C. S. Army, commanding Gregg's (Texas) brigade of operations September 29.

No. 367.—Itinerary of Hardaway's Light Artillery Battalion August 13–December 31.
No. 368.—Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, C. S. Army, commanding Hagood's brigade, of operations August 21.
No. 369.—Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Richmond, of operations September 29.
No. 370.—Col. James R. Hagood, First South Carolina Infantry, of operations August 14–December 10.
No. 371.—Capt. James Hays, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, Harris' brigade, Anderson's division, of operations August 21.
No. 372.—Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps, of operations August 19–25.
No. 373.—Maj. Robert B. Fauntleroy, Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry, Walker's brigade. Heth's division, of operations September 30–October 1.
No. 374.—Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 25, September 14–17, September 29–October 1, October 27–28, and December 7–11.
No. 375.—John Maxwell, Secret Service, Confederate States, of explosion at City Point.

No. 1.

*Reports of Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States.**

CITY POINT, VA., *August 9, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Five minutes ago an ordnance boat exploded, carrying lumber, grape, canister, and all kinds of shot over this point. Every part of the yard used as my headquarters is filled with splinters and fragments of shell. I do not know yet what the casualties are beyond my own headquarters. Colonel Babcock is slightly wounded in hand and 1 mounted orderly is killed and 2 or 3 wounded and several horses killed. The damage at the wharf must be considerable both in life and property. As soon as the smoke clears away I will ascertain and telegraph you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 11, 1864.*

The following is a list of casualties from the explosion of the ammunition barge on the 9th instant: Killed, 12 enlisted men, 2 citizen employés, 1 citizen not employed by Government, 28 colored laborers; wounded, 3 commissioned officers, 4 enlisted men, 15 citizen employés, 86 colored laborers. Besides these there were 18 others wounded, soldiers and citizens not belonging about the wharf. The damage to property was large, but I have not the means of reporting it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

* For Grant's reference in his general report to operations of this period, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 31–33.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m. 18th.)

The fighting north of the river to-day has resulted favorably for us so far as it has gone, but there have been no decisive results. The enemy have been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded and about 400 prisoners left in our hands. Two brigadier-generals (Chambliss and Girardey) were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. I have relieved the Fifth Corps from the trenches, and have it ready to march around Petersburg if the enemy can be induced to throw troops enough north of the James to justify it. Since moving north of the river, our losses will probably reach near 1,000 in killed and wounded, very many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost about as many that have fallen into our hands.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 18, 1864—8 p. m.*

General Warren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road about one mile south of the lead-works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there toward Petersburg, meeting the enemy early in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting loss upon the enemy. I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light, from the dispatches. Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and a few other prisoners.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 21, 1864—11 a. m.*

Taking possession of the Weldon road has made the enemy apparently very nervous. They have been constantly attacking to regain possession. I cannot report accurately the result, but apparently our losses have been light in killed and wounded, whilst the enemy's loss in that respect must have been heavy, from the fact of his being repulsed so often. The second day, however, we lost heavily in captured, from the fact that the enemy enveloped Warren's right before he was aware of it. I withdrew the troops from north of the James River last night, and now the Second Corps must be nearly in supporting distance of Warren.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 21, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

The enemy came out and attacked Warren between 10 and 11 a. m., but were repulsed with great ease. No loss reported on our side except General Cutler, slightly wounded, and Colonel Dushane, killed. General Warren reports 400 prisoners captured that he knows of; there may be more. I am expecting a heavy attack this afternoon, and preparing for it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 22, 1864—10 p. m.*

Everything quiet to-day. There were indications all day of the enemy collecting his strength to attempt to drive our forces from the railroad. The effort may be made to-morrow. I suspended about 2 a. m. to-day the order for an attack which had been prepared and was to have been made at daylight. Yesterday's operations cost the enemy very dearly in killed, wounded, and captured, whilst our loss was very small.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 23, 1864—6 p. m.*

Our position on the Weldon railroad now seems entirely secure. One division of infantry and the cavalry have been working south, destroying the road as they go. They met some opposition to-day from the enemy's cavalry and were consequently further re-enforced. Prisoners taken since the last repulse of the enemy repeat the report of W. H. F. Lee being mortally wounded, General Clingman losing a leg, and General Sanders killed. These reports, however, may not be reliable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 24, 1864.*

Yesterday evening the enemy engaged our cavalry which was protecting the party destroying railroad near Reams' Station. General Gregg was about one mile and a half west from the station and maintained his position, the fight lasting from 4.30 p. m. till 9 p. m. He reports his loss at 75. Earlier in the afternoon Colonel Spear, commanding brigade of Kautz's cavalry, had a sharp engagement with the enemy's cavalry on the Vaughan road near Reams' Station, and, notwithstanding largely superior forces against him, maintained his ground, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. He reports over 180 of the enemy's dead left upon the field. The road is now thoroughly destroyed to

Reams' Station; the force on the road was largely re-enforced last night, and will push on the work. I send to-day a Richmond paper of the 23d, directed to the Secretary of War. You will see from that that great despondency was caused by the last affair on the Weldon road. In Richmond they have reports of 5 generals being killed in that action, but the death of but 2 of them (Sanders and Lamar) is positively confirmed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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CITY POINT, VA., *August 26, 1864.*

I have no report of casualties yet from operations yesterday near Reams' Station. Orders were given during the day for General Hancock to return, but, being pressed by the enemy, he could not do so until night. Frequent assaults were repulsed, but just before night the enemy carried one point of the line and captured eight pieces of artillery. The staff officer, who gives the only report I have, thinks the enemy were very severely punished, and that our loss in prisoners will be small. During the night General Hancock returned to his place in line without opposition. Yesterday morning the enemy drove in General Butler's picket-line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back and re-established their lines. The result was 1 killed, 16 wounded, and 14 missing on our side. Two commissioned officers and 59 men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

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DEEP BOTTOM, *September 29, 1864—4 p. m.*

Kautz's cavalry was in sight of Richmond at last accounts, on the Darbytown road. A division of infantry has been sent to his support. I did not expect to carry Richmond, but was in hopes of causing the enemy so to weaken the garrison of Petersburg as to be able to carry that place. The great object, however, is to prevent the enemy sending re-enforcements to Early.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

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CHAFFIN'S FARM, *September 29, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

General Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chaffin's farm, with some 15 pieces of artillery and from 200 to 300 prisoners. General Ord was wounded in the leg, though not dangerously. General

Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market road and intrenchments and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few. He is now pushing on toward Richmond. I left General Birney where the Mill road intersects the New Market and Richmond roads. The whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

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CITY POINT, VA., *September 30, 1864.*

General Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on the extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his success. Petersburg paper of to-day has a rumor, which it says is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambushed and destroyed at Swift Run Creek. Early was to have attacked Sheridan at Mount Sidney on the 28th.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CITY POINT, VA., *September 30, 1864—5 p. m.*

General Butler reported at 3 p. m. that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns on his line near Chaffin's farm, and had been repulsed. No report from Meade since he carried the enemy's line near Poplar Spring Church.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

—

CITY POINT, VA., *October 1, 1864—10 a. m.*

The enemy assaulted General Butler's line north of the James River three times yesterday afternoon, and were repulsed each time, General Butler reports, with heavy loss. Late in the evening Potter's division, Ninth Corps, whilst moving to get to the left of Warren, near Poplar Spring Church, was vigorously assaulted by a superior force and driven back until re-enforced by Griffin's division, when the enemy were checked, General Meade thinks, with heavy loss. Potter lost from his division a considerable number killed, wounded, and captured. The enemy are now threatening our left in considerable force. Our line extends full two miles west of the Weldon railroad with the left turned back. The troops intrenched themselves during the night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 2, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

General Butler, on the right of the James, and General Meade, southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same position as yesterday. There has been very little fighting to-day; a few prisoners, however, have been captured. General Butler reports having last evening sent two brigades of infantry with a little cavalry within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

VARINA, *October 10, 1864.*

I find our losses the other day were much less than first reported; 400 will about cover our entire loss in killed, wounded, and captured. The enemy's loss were many more. About 150 men were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than 1,000 or 1,200.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 10, 1864.*

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th instant, does not exceed 300 in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by General Butler at 1,000. The Richmond Whig of the 8th, speaking of the attack, has the following:

> The gallant General Gregg, commanding a Texan brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report General Bratton, of South Carolina, badly wounded; Colonel Haskell, Seventh South Carolina Infantry [Cavalry], severely wounded in face, and Major Haskell, of the South Carolina artillery, also wounded. Rumor stated that General Gary had been killed.

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 27, 1864—9 p. m.*

I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydton plank road with Hatcher's Creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's Mill, thence by the south bank of Hatcher's Creek to the point above named. No attack was made during the day further than to drive pickets and the cavalry inside of the main works. Our casualties have been light, probably less than 200 killed, wounded, and missing. The same probably is true with the enemy. We captured, however, 7 loaded teams on the way from Stony Creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef-cattle, a traveling forge, and 75 to 100 prisoners. On our

right General Butler extended around well toward the Yorktown road without finding a point unguarded. I shall keep our troops out where they are until toward noon to-morrow, in hope of inviting an attack. This reconnaissance, which I had intended for more, points out to me what is to be done.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

—

CITY POINT, VA., *October 28, 1864—9 a. m.*

The enemy attacked our left (Hancock) last evening with great vigor. I cannot give the results yet, though the fight was sanguinary on both sides and resulted in a considerable number of captures. General Hancock thinks he captured more prisoners than he lost. I will try to give you full particulars during the day.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CITY POINT, VA., *October 28, 1864.*

The attack on General Hancock, now that a report is received, proves to be a decided success. He repulsed the enemy and remained in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the Second Corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners, except the usual stragglers who are always picked up. Our captures for the day on the south side foot up 910. The rebel General Dearing is reported killed. General Meade in his report says:

I am induced to believe the success of the operation, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major-General Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General Egan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

—

CITY POINT, VA., *November 7, 1864.*

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the attack on our picket-line the night of the 5th, proves to be only 20. Deserters from that portion of the enemy's line making the attack say theirs was about 200. Our captures were 42 prisoners and some intrenching tools. The enemy have asked permission to bury their dead under flag.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 1, 1864.*

Gregg's cavalry was sent south this morning on a reconnaissance, more particularly to discover if the enemy were moving troops south. The following dispatch is just received in relation to it:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 1, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have just heard from Gregg. His dispatch is dated 3.45 p. m. He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry in works with artillery; [he captured two pieces of artillery,] but had no means of bringing them off, so spiked them and destroyed the carriages. He has 190 prisoners, 8 wagons, and 30 mules. Burnt the depot with 3,000 sacks of corn, 500 bales of hay, a train of cars, large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition, and other Government stores. Destroyed all the shops and public buildings. The Second Brigade, Colonel Gregg commanding, had the advance and is reported as most gallantly carrying the enemy's position. General Gregg is now returning to camp. No information could be obtained of the passing of any force southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek has been graded, but no rails laid. At Duval Station, south of Stony Creek, much property was destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron found, which an effort was made to destroy by burning. When the staff officer who brought the dispatch left the enemy were showing signs of having concentrated and were following, but he thinks General Gregg will be in camp by midnight.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington.*

CITY POINT, VA., *December 7, 1864—10 p. m.*

General Warren, with a force of about 22,000 infantry, six batteries, and 4,000 cavalry, started this morning with the view of cutting the Weldon railroad as far south as Hicksford. Butler at the same time is holding a threatening attitude north of the James to keep the enemy from detaching from there. To-night he has moved 6,500 infantry and two batteries across James River, to be embarked at Bermuda Hundred, to co-operate with the navy in the capture of the mouth of Cape Fear River. Palmer has also moved, or is supposed to have moved, up the Roanoke to surprise Rainbow, a place the enemy are fortifying, and to strike the Weldon road, if successful, south of Weldon. To-day General Butler sent some troops across the river above Dutch Gap and captured the pickets, and now holds the opposite side of the river, it being a long bend overflown by high tide, with no outlet except along the levees on the bank. I think he will be able to hold it. This may prove of advantage in opening the canal, and is a decided advantage in holding the enemy, who have long been expecting an attack, when it is opened. It is calculated to keep the enemy at home whilst Warren is doing his work.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

CITY POINT, VA., *December 11, 1864.*

There has been no news from Warren since the evening after he left. The Richmond papers, however, contain no news of any engagement with him beyond a rumored fight between Hampton's cavalry and some

of his forces. A force of some 8,000 men were sent south yesterday under General Potter to secure his return. The latest news contained in Richmond papers of yesterday from Sherman's army says that on the 7th he was east of the Ogeechee, twenty-five miles from Savannah, marching on that place. On the 6th he had marched his army eighteen miles.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 11, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

The following dispatch from General Warren has just been received from General Meade:

SUSSEX COURT-HOUSE, *December 11, 1864.*

General MEADE:

I have completely destroyed the railroad track from the Nottoway to Hicksford, and my command is all at the crossing of the Nottoway. Time did not allow me to go in between Nottoway and Stony Creek, but that can be done at any time. I have met but trifling opposition or annoyance, but the marching and working night and day has been very fatiguing, and the weather very uncomfortable. The men, however, stood it all in good spirit, and we have made the best marching I have ever seen. The roads are now in a very bad condition. I propose to return to-morrow.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael R. Morgan, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Armies operating against Richmond, of operations September 16.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
City Point, Va., September 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the officer in charge of the cattle herd at the time of its capture; also, the report of the officer who has the general charge of cattle and forage of the subsistence department of the armies operating against Richmond,* together with a true copy of an official dispatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac to the assistant adjutant-general at your headquarters, that it was safe to graze the herd at Coggins' Point. Having some time before been shown a dispatch sent to you by General Meade that the cattle herd was not safe because, if I remember rightly, the cavalry had been sent over to Deep Bottom, I had them brought in and foraged

* See reports of Woodward and Richardson, following.

and kept them in until I received the dispatch of which the inclosed is a copy. I do not attribute any blame in this matter to any officer in the subsistence department. I do not know that any one is particularly to blame, but I would prefer to have the matter investigated, and I expect an application from Captain Richardson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, for a court of inquiry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieut. Col. and Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 28, 1864—10 a. m.

Capt. E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In answer to your telegram addressed to General Williams, I would say that beef-cattle can be safely herded and grazed near Coggins' Point. General Williams left for City Point about an hour ago.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John H. Woodward, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, of operations September 16.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL CATTLE HERD,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
Near City Point, Va., September 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have to report that at about 5 a. m. this day an attack was made upon the camp of the cattle herd at Coggins' Point, Va. The attack was made by the enemy seemingly all along the picket-line simultaneously. The herd was being held about two miles to the rear of the picket-line, Capt. N. A. Richardson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, in charge, with a cavalry guard from the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (150 men), under command of Capt. Henry H. Gregg. What resistance was made to the advance of the enemy by the First District of Columbia Volunteers, then doing picket duty in the immediate front of the cattle herd, I am not able to state, but I am informed by the officers of the detachment Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry that they had but time to form their command after hearing of the trouble in front when the First District of Columbia Volunteers came back in disorder through their command, the enemy following closely in large force. Upon approaching Captain Gregg's picket-line the enemy sent out from their main column two men with flag of truce, demanding their surrender, which was refused by Sergeant Kenyon, in command of the picket line, upon which the flag of truce was dropped and the enemy sounded bugles to the charge, a column coming in on the front and on both flanks, completely surrounding the herd, and so closed in, precluding all possibility of egress for the herd. Captain Gregg held

the enemy in check in his immediate front till he was nearly surrounded, when he ordered a retreat, and in the effort to rally his men again was taken prisoner, the command then devolving upon Capt. James M. Bell, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had been wounded in the shoulder early in the engagement, but remained on the field. The enemy closing in again in large force, he ordered a retreat, which, being closely followed, became a partial rout, but he succeeded in rallying his men again at a distance from camp—perhaps a mile or two—but was unable, with his small force, to give any protection to the herd as against the large force of the enemy, estimated by the officers on the ground at three brigades of cavalry and two four-gun batteries of artillery, say between 3,000 and 4,000 men. Lieutenant McDonald was injured early in the engagement by his horse falling on him, and rendered incapable of moving for some time. Captain Richardson made his escape through the lines of the enemy in the woods after the herd was surrounded and no possible chance of getting them away. Assistant Surgeon Stanton, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was made prisoner by the enemy. Men who lay concealed near the scene of action report that the enemy stayed but a short time after the attack, moving the herd in the direction of the Blackwater. The whole number of beef-cattle captured was 2,486 head; three wagons and teams captured. The number of horses captured not yet precisely known.

The following casualties occurred in the cavalry guarding the cattle (the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry detachment), viz:*

These last two [William Cassidy and John Dugan, herders,] were killed after having surrendered and begging for quarter. So stated by men who lay concealed near by where they were shot. I have every reason to know that the enemy came purposely for the herd, from the fact that they brought a great number of dogs to assist in driving a herd.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WOODWARD,

Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, in Charge.

Lieut. Col. M. R. MORGAN,

Chief C. S., Armies Operating Against Richmond.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Nathaniel A. Richardson, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, of operations September 16.

CAMP NEAR CITY POINT, VA.,

September 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the leading facts and circumstances connected with the capture of the cattle herd under my charge near Coggins' Point, Va., on the morning of the 16th instant:

In compliance with instructions given to me by you, I moved the herd to Coggins' Point, on the James River, opposite Harrison's Landing and distant from City Point ten miles, August 29, 1864. The

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed, 2 officers and 6 men wounded, and 2 officers and 27 men captured or missing of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; also 2 men killed, 1 man wounded, and 13 men captured or missing of the citizen herders.

grazing was abundant and good until the 15th of the present month, at which time I had 2,486 head of cattle on hand. On the morning of this day I moved the herd to the Harrison farms, two miles from the river and one mile nearer City Point, having previously notified you of the proposed change. The cattle were grazed, watered, and corralled before sunset, with the usual night watch on guard. At midnight the watch was changed. The cattle were quiet during the night and in the morning mostly lying down. I had with me one chief herder, five assistants, and sixty herders. Capt. Henry H. Gregg, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, was with me acting as cattle guard in the daytime and watching and picketing at night. Capt. James M. Bell and Captain Messimer (now absent on leave) were acting under Captain Gregg. At twenty minutes before 5 o'clock Friday morning I was awake; light was just beginning to glimmer in the east, when an orderly reported to me from Captain Gregg, saying that the picket-line had been attacked at three points. He further stated that Captain Gregg would again report to me, if it was necessary to move off the cattle. I arose and instantly called upon the chief herder to get up, informing him that the picket-line had been attacked. I then went through a large portion of the camp ordering the men to get up and saddle their horses. I then gave orders to saddle my horse, and in ten minutes from the time of receiving word from Captain Gregg was at the corral. I ordered the watch to leave the corral and saddle their horses. I came back to the camp, distant thirty rods, and heard shouting and sharp firing. I forthwith ordered the fence pulled down and the cattle driven out. I then turned to go to the corral again when I heard the yell of a charge, looked around and saw many hundred mounted men charging up to my camp and upon the men who were just leaving it. The enemy came up shouting and firing with great vehemence, and driving before them numbers of the First District of Columbia Cavalry and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. By the time the fence was pulled down and twenty cattle out, mules and dismounted horses, mingled with retreating cavalrymen and herders, were fleeing from the enemy. The enemy were nearly around the whole herd. I saw that all was lost. With the chief herder and several remaining men I now joined in the retreat, the enemy firing at us and following closely. In half a mile we struck the middle Prince George Court-House road; I then started for General Meade's headquarters. By going to the left I had passed most of the retreating force who followed close in my rear, a few in advance. Within a mile we met another strong force of the enemy charging up to us and firing upon us. I wheeled my horse and came back a quarter of a mile; the enemy pressing up, I turned into the woods. A few of the men who had followed me turned back, while others ran into the ranks of the enemy. At this time those who had turned back with me, but who did not go into the woods, met the enemy coming out from the cattle corral and were caught between their two advances. Beyond this point half a mile, in the latter part of the night, the enemy had thrown up a strong and long line of breast-works, composed of earth, surmounted with two tiers of logs, commanding an open field through which the road runs coming direct from Prince George Court-House and not more than four miles distant from the Court-House. The enemy was commanded by Generals Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee. Their force was large. With it was a regiment called the Home Guard, raised in this county; also eight pieces of artillery, together with mounted infantry. They numbered in all about 6,000. With the enemy was a large number of hounds and herding

dogs that attacked the cattle furiously and hurried them off. I did not wait for the second report from Captain Gregg. Had I done so my entire force would have been captured, for his camp was in the possession of the enemy by the time the orderly reached it on his return—not over fifteen minutes from the time I received word that the lines had been attacked, until my camp, with the cattle, were in possession of the enemy. Some of my men had not time to saddle their horses before they were prisoners. The enemy charged in wide and deep column upon the camp and herd, surrounding them on all sides. Outside of and independent of this line of attack, it held the telegraph road running to Fort Powhatan by the James River. The middle road running from the telegraph road to the stage road and the stage road leading back to the telegraph road. This line is ten miles around, and all of it inside the picket-lines. Outside of the picket-line in many places the enemy had protected its advance and retreat with breast-works, fence-rails, fallen trees, abatis, &c. At 6 a. m. the enemy were in full retreat toward the Blackwater, but a considerable force still remained to check any attack upon the rear. This reserve force by 9 a. m. was all gone.

The enemy exhibited their usual barbarity by shooting down the unarmed herders, stabbing them after they lay helpless on the ground, stripping and robbing them. I find that 15 will cover the killed and missing herders. Of the cattle guard, Capt. Henry H. Gregg was taken prisoner; Capt. James M. Bell shot in the shoulder; Lieutenant McDonald hurt by the falling of his horse; Sergeant Kenyon shot through the neck for refusing to surrender to a flag of truce sent forward a little in advance, while the enemy were all the time moving up for a charge. Twenty-seven will cover the loss of the detachment of Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The enemy were evidently conducted by one Robert Blane, born and bred near where the herd was. He belongs to the Prince George County cavalry. He is an officer, and, with a number of the enemy, was at a house owned by his brother, near by, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the attack.

I have been constantly watching for any evidence of the enemy being in the vicinity of the herd, in small numbers, for spies, or any intercourse of the few remaining citizens with any one coming from outside of the lines, but have seen and learned nothing of that nature.

The cattle here were two miles inside of the picket-line across the country, and nearly four by a public road. The attack seems to have been made on the whole line and reserve picket-post at the same time, and unless led by some one very familiar with the topography of the country and the different roads could not have so suddenly and successfully been executed.

I had no personal knowledge of the strength of the picket-line, but was told by Major Baker, in command of the picket force, that it was safe for the herd and would continue to be so, in his judgment, as the First Maine Cavalry had been ordered to join him some time before and he was then expecting them daily. He told me the herd would be safer at the Harrison farms than where I was then grazing it—lower down on the James River. Of this I am now convinced, for had not the herd been removed the day before the attack not a man of my command and that of Captain Gregg could have escaped, for the old camp was completely surrounded, it being near the river with no outlet but an open one, from the telegraph road, and that held by the enemy, one mile nearer City Point than the camp.

I know you were solicitous about the herd instructing me to look well to its safety, which I endeavored to do. The cattle were thriving and healthy, and, as I thought, safe up to the hour of their complete capture by the enemy.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. RICHARDSON,

Captain, Volunteer Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. J. H. WOODWARD,

Commissary of Subsistence, in Charge General Cattle Herd, Armies Operating Against Richmond.

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

November 1, 1864.

COLONEL:*

Early in August two divisions of cavalry, under Major-General Sheridan, were sent to Washington.

On the 14th of August Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, Gregg's division of cavalry, and a detachment of troops of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, under Major-General Birney, crossed the James River at Deep Bottom, attacking the enemy in position. Birney carried the lines in front of him, capturing 6 pieces of artillery, 4 colors, and many prisoners. Barlow's attack with part of the Second Corps was not so successful.

On the 15th Hancock maneuvered to the right, to develop the enemy's position and select a point of attack.

On the 16th an attack was again made with partial success, Gregg on the Charles City road driving the enemy's cavalry as far as White's Tavern, where he met a superior force of infantry, compelling him to retire to Deep Creek. In these engagements Generals Chambliss and Girardey, of the Confederate Army, were killed.

The 17th, 18th, and 19th were spent by Hancock in continual skirmishing, constantly threatening the enemy, but finding him too strongly posted to justify an attack.

On the 20th Hancock was withdrawn, having previously sent Mott's division to Petersburg.

During these operations of Hancock on the north side of the James, advantage was taken of the weakening of the enemy's line south of the Appomattox to effect a lodgment on the Weldon railroad. For this purpose the Fifth Corps, having been previously withdrawn from the lines, its place being supplied by an extension of the Ninth, Warren moved on the 18th, and by a detour to the rear, struck the Weldon railroad near the Globe Tavern without much opposition, except from a small force of the enemy's cavalry. On advancing up the road, however, toward Petersburg, he was met by a considerable force of the enemy, who attacked him, but after a sharp fight were repulsed. In

*For portions of report (here omitted), see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 188, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 167.

this affair many prisoners fell into the hands of the enemy. During the night of the 18th Mott's division, Second Corps, was sent to relieve a portion of the Ninth Corps, who on the 19th were sent to Warren. On this day Warren, whose position was over three miles from the left of our intrenched line on the Jerusalem plank road, was extending his pickets to connect, when, about 4 p. m., the enemy interposed in heavy masses, turning his right flank and appearing in his rear. Notwithstanding the confusion which this maneuver in a thickly wooded country produced, Warren changed front to meet the enemy, and in conjunction with the Ninth Corps, just arrived, particularly Willcox's and White's divisions, repulsed the enemy, inflicting on him severe losses, sustaining himself, however, heavy losses in prisoners, among them Brigadier-General Hayes. The 20th of August passed off quietly, but on the 21st the enemy renewed his desperate efforts to dislodge Warren by attacking him vigorously and in heavy force on his front and left flank. These attacks were all repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and comparatively slight on our part, Warren capturing four flags and over 400 prisoners. Brigadier-General Cutler was wounded and Colonel Dushane, a gallant officer, commanding a Maryland brigade, killed.

On the 22d of August, Hancock having moved up to the vicinity of the Weldon railroad, Miles' division, Second Corps, and Gregg's division of cavalry were sent to Reams' Station with instructions to destroy the road. On the 23d General Hancock, with Gibbon's division, was sent to re-enforce Miles. The work of destruction was continued on the 24th; but on the 25th, the enemy appearing, Hancock concentrated his force at Reams' Station, where, late in the afternoon, he was heavily attacked by a superior force of cavalry and infantry and pressed with so much vigor that a part of his line was broken, and five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Upon learning the condition of affairs Willcox's division, Ninth Corps, was sent to support Hancock, but did not reach the ground till the action was over. At night Hancock withdrew, the enemy leaving the ground at the same time. This terminated the efforts of the enemy to dislodge us from the Weldon railroad. A line was at once formed connecting the Jerusalem plank road with our new position and the necessary defensive works laid out and constructed.

No further movement of consequence, beyond reconnaissances, was made until September 30, when orders were received from the lieutenant-general commanding to make a demonstration on the left, with a view of preventing detachments to the north side of the James, where operations were being carried on. For this purpose Major-General Warren, with two divisions of the Fifth Corps, and Major-General Parke, with two divisions of the Ninth, moved from the left toward Poplar Spring Church and Peebles' farm. Gregg's division of cavalry at the same time moved farther to the left and rear. Griffin found the enemy intrenched on Peebles' farm, and attacking carried a redoubt and line of rifle-pits, taking 1 gun and about 100 prisoners. At the same time Ayres carried a small work on the Squirrel Level road. In the afternoon Parke, moving on Warren's left toward the Boydton road, was fiercely attacked by the enemy and for a time compelled to fall back, but Griffin coming to his support the enemy was checked and repulsed. Early in the day, October 1, Gregg met the enemy's cavalry and forced them back, reporting his disappearance in the afternoon.

On October 1 Mott's division, Second Corps, was withdrawn from the lines and sent to re-enforce Parke, but could not reach the ground in time for operations. On this day Gregg was heavily attacked on

the Duncan road, where he was guarding the left and rear; but repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him and killing Brigadier-General Dunovant.

On the 2d of October the whole force advanced, but found the enemy had withdrawn to his main intrenched line. A position was then taken up and the necessary works laid out to extend our intrenched line to the position gained.

On October 27 part of the Ninth, Fifth, and Second Corps, together with Gregg's division of cavalry, moved from the left in reconnaissance. The enemy was found in a line strongly intrenched, extending in front of the Boydton plank road down nearly to Armstrong's Mill. Wherever he was confronted by the Ninth and Fifth Corps his position was deemed too strong to attack. The Second Corps and Gregg's division, under Major-General Hancock, succeeded in crossing Hatcher's Run on the Vaughan road, and reaching the Boydton plank near Burgess' Tavern, encountering only slight opposition from the enemy's cavalry. About 4 p. m., however, the enemy attacked Hancock and Gregg with great force, but was in every instance repulsed. Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, had been crossed at Armstrong's Mill and had moved up Hatcher's Run, with a view of connecting with Hancock, but the serpentine nature of this stream, and the dense thicket through which Crawford had to move, prevented the junction being made. No object being attainable by remaining in the positions gained, the troops were, on the 28th, withdrawn to the lines of intrenchments.

The foregoing is a brief synopsis of the principal movements of this army. It is proper I should add that they always originated in direct orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, and that almost always, the exceptions being rare, the details received his sanction before the movements were executed.

I transmit herewith a return of casualties during the campaign, showing the number of killed, wounded, and missing; a statement of the captures of guns, colors, and prisoners,* together with a map† illustrating the several movements of the army. These papers are honorable records of the sacrifices and achievements of this army. That its efforts have not resulted in more decided success is due to the policy adopted by the enemy of acting strictly on the defensive; to the topographical features of the country, admirably adapted for defense; to the accurate and familar knowledge of the topography possessed by the enemy, and our ignorance of the same; to the superior mobility of the enemy, arising from his better knowledge of the country, and his having shorter lines to traverse; all of which causes combined to frustrate the efforts to bring him to battle in an open field, but enabled him, at each successive move, to interpose his army in a strong position till he was finally driven to the long-prepared defenses of his capital.

This army has done its duty nobly. The thanks of the country are due to all branches of the service. The artillery and engineers are deserving of special commendation for their incessant and arduous labors since occupying the lines before Petersburg. The limits of this report will not justify my enumerating individual instances of gallantry and distinguished services. To the corps and subordinate commanders, to the chiefs and officers of the several staff departments, and to my personal staff, I have been indebted from the commencement of the campaign for zealous co-operation and faithful discharge of their

* See Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 195 and 196.
† Not found.

respective duties. To the gallant soldiers in the rank and file, who for six months have been unwearied in their labors by night as well as by day, the country owes a debt of gratitude it will be difficult to repay; and when the record in detail shall be made for the period indicated, I feel satisfied the remark I made in the commencement of this report will be fully verified, and impartial judges will pronounce that, for the number and severity of the battles, the length of the marches, the continuous and never intermitted labors in the trenches and on fatigue duties, for the sad list of casualties, and for the results attained, this campaign stands unparalleled in the annals of war, whether ancient or modern.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1864—2 p. m.

GENERAL: I send you the reports of Generals Davies and Kautz, in command of the cavalry sent in pursuit of the enemy, by which you will find the enemy was prepared for any attempt on our part to recapture the cattle.* The distance to be marched—over fifteen miles in Davies' case and thirty in Kautz's—would have prevented any infantry force from reaching the scene of action in time. This consideration, together with the undeveloped movements of the enemy toward his right and my left, prevented me from detaching any considerable force of infantry to aid in the attempt to recover the cattle. These movements have been previously reported, being the moving of a considerable body of infantry and artillery on the Boydton plank road on the 15th instant, the return of which is as yet unknown. In addition, deserters, particularly one from the north side of the James River, state it was reported by their officers that Lee was making a great flank movement, and to-day Colonel Sharpe sends information (dispatch transmitted) that the Government employés in Richmond had been ordered to Petersburg. Yesterday, I informed you, signal officer north of the Appomattox reported the movement into Petersburg of troops on the Richmond road, and a deserter stated he had about the same time seen troops marching through Petersburg, said to be a part of Early's force, who it was stated had sent back 6,000 troops. There may be nothing in all this, but so many reports from different sources would lead to the conclusion that some movement is on foot; whether it be offensive, or whether it is seeing in our journals the reports of large accessions daily received by this army, Lee is merely preparing for an anticipated extension of our lines, I am unable to say, but the existence of these reports and the movements known have combined to produce caution on my part during your absence. I deem it proper to call your attention to the small force of cavalry under my command. For ordinary purposes and were the enemy without cavalry it would be ample, but in the presence of the enemy's superior forces this arm of the service is unable to accomplish anything. In

* See Part II, pp. 891, 896.

yesterday's operations the lowest estimate of the enemy's force made by prisoners and deserters is 6,000, and called suddenly, as our troops were, without time to draw in pickets and detachments, I question whether the combined command that went in pursuit amounted to 3,000. With this superiority and a knowledge of the country and preparations made to stop pursuit, it is hardly fair to expect much more than what was accomplished, though I hoped the difficulty of driving the cattle and the chances of war might be more favorable to us. There is nothing else to report up to this hour. General Birney has just telegraphed that a scout in this morning reports Hoke's division withdrawn from his front and that it has gone to General Lee at Reams' Station. This may mean General W. H. F. Lee, commanding cavalry, and to cover the withdrawal of the cavalry, or it may be part of an offensive movement.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

[Inclosure.]

CITY POINT, *September 17, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Yesterday evening the battalion of Government employés in Richmond were ordered to assemble this morning with the understanding that they would be sent to Petersburg. Reports will shortly be sent you.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1864.

COLONEL: About 7 a. m., on the 16th instant, Brigadier-General Kautz reported that at daylight that morning his pickets, extending from the Blackwater to the James, had been attacked and driven in, and that the enemy in force had advanced on the Powhatan road, cutting off the First District of Columbia Cavalry, stationed at Sycamore Church. General Kautz was not apprised of the character of the enemy's forces beyond the presence of cavalry and artillery, nor of the object of the movement. About the time these dispatches were received one of the cattle herders from the camp near Coggins' Point reported to Colonel Wilson, chief commissary of subsistence, Army of the Potomac, that at daylight the camp had been attacked; that he had managed to escape; but before making his escape, he had seen the enemy busily employed seizing and driving off the herd. I likewise heard that the herd, instead of being at Coggins' Point, was two miles beyond it, in the vicinity of Sycamore Church, and about two miles only inside the picket-line. This information convinced me the enemy's object was the seizure of this herd by a *coup de main*, which had evidently been successful; and being satisfied they would retire as rapidly as possible, there was nothing to be done but to make an effort to cut off their retreat, attack at all hazard, and perhaps a portion of the herd might be recovered. As this was a question of time, orders were sent to General Kautz to pursue with every available mounted man he could collect,

and a brigade of infantry, with a battery of artillery, was sent to Prince George Court-House to report to him. At the same time orders were dispatched to Brigadier-General Davies, commanding Second Cavalry Division, to move down the Jerusalem plank road with all his available force without waiting to draw in detachments or pickets, and to attack the enemy as soon as met. I forward herewith the report of General Davies,* giving in detail the movements of his own command, and that of General Kautz,* and the result of their efforts to recover the cattle, which, I regret to say, amounted to the securing only 50 head of the 2,480 lost. I desire to call attention to the fact reported by Brigadier-General Davies that in this emergency he was enabled to collect for this operation only 2,100 men of his own division and 700 of Kautz's, whereas the enemy had for the covering of the withdrawal of the herd not less than three brigades of cavalry, estimated at 6,000 men, and undoubtedly supported, when near the Nottoway River and the Weldon railroad, by infantry. Brigadier-Generals Davies and Kautz were prompt in their movements, but the inferiority of their forces, and the facility for rapidly withdrawing afforded the enemy by the location of the herd, gave the latter advantages which it was impossible for these officers to overcome.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 28, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, such portions of this army not required to hold the intrenched lines, moved yesterday morning before daylight with the intention of extending their lines, if practicable, to the South Side Railroad. The forces moved in three columns—the Ninth Corps on the road to Hawk's; the Second Corps down the Vaughan road to Hatcher's Run, and the Fifth Corps on a line intermediate between the other two, parts of which had to be opened. Major-General Parke was instructed to move on the presumed position of the enemy's works, and, if practicable, to carry them. In case of his inability to do this, and he was directed not to attack if the works were found strong and well manned, he was to threaten and confront the enemy, and Major-General Warren, who was to support Parke in the first operation, was instructed, in case Parke did not attack, to cross Hatcher's Run and endeavor to get possession of the bridge by which the Boydton plank road crosses that stream. Major-General Hancock, with parts of the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, was ordered to cross Hatcher's Run by the Vaughan road, then to turn to the northward and endeavor to seize the bridge where the Claiborne road crosses it. This project was based upon information which led to the belief that the enemy's line only extended to the crossing of Hatcher's Run by the Boydton plank road, and that it was not completed this far, and was weakly manned. The movement was promptly made as directed, but instead of finding the enemy's line as expected, it was found to extend down the run nearly

* See pp. 614, 821.

to Armstrong's Mill; was fully completed and very strongly fortified by slashings and abatis. The consequence was that Major-General Parke, after driving in the enemy's skirmishers, did not attempt to attack; but Major-General Warren, in developing the enemy's position, made an unsuccessful effort with Gregory's brigade, of Griffin's division, to penetrate the line.

Finding this condition of affairs, and Hancock having effected the passage of the run and moved as ordered, I directed Major-General Warren to cross Crawford's division at Armstrong's Mill, with instructions to support Hancock; but instead of following the Second Corps, I directed Crawford should move up the right bank of the run, and endeavor to recross and assault the enemy's line in rear, while Griffin assaulted in front. This, it was hoped, would enable Warren to cross near the Boydton plank road and secure the connection between the Second and Ninth Corps.

About this time, 11.30 a. m., in company with the lieutenant-general commanding, I proceeded to join Major-General Hancock's column, crossing the run at Armstrong's Mill. Major-General Hancock was overtaken at Burgess' Tavern, on the Boydton plank road, some four miles from Armstrong's Mill. He had driven the enemy's cavalry from the run, and up to the Boydton plank road bridge, capturing some prisoners, wagons, cattle, and tents. The enemy, however, disputed his passage of the bridge, and had opened batteries on him from the opposite side, besides threatening his left flank with artillery. It was very evident soon after joining Hancock that unless the enemy was driven from the left bank of the run, where the Boydton road crossed, that our lines could not be advanced sufficiently to make a connection with the present intrenched line. Major-General Hancock was accordingly authorized to make the attempt to carry the bridge; was advised of Crawford's movement and the object of it, and informed by the lieutenant-general commanding that if those operations were not successfully executed during the day he would be withdrawn on the following day. Having given these orders, in company with the lieutenant-general commanding I proceeded to Armstrong's Mill, from which point the lieutenant-general returned to City Point. Soon after my return, Major-General Warren reported that General Crawford, after great exertions, owing to the dense thicket he had to operate in, had moved up the right bank of the run past the terminus of the enemy's line; had driven across the run the enemy's skirmishers, and was endeavoring to find a practicable place to cross and assault, but found the run in rear of the enemy's line fortified by the felling of timber, the opposite bank being held in force. Griffin, after feeling and examining the whole line in his front, found it so strong as to preclude the expectation of carrying it by assault. About this time, 5 p. m., whilst Major-General Hancock was just about to attempt carrying the bridge in his front, the enemy debouched from the woods to his right and rear and attacked him vigorously, at the same time advancing on his left and attacking Gregg in the rear.

Notwithstanding these several attacks and the necessary change of front of several commands, Major-General Hancock repulsed all the enemy's efforts, inflicting on him severe losses and firmly maintaining his ground till dark, capturing over 700 prisoners and several colors, and suffering no losses beyond killed and wounded, of whom he had quite a number. The fight was in an open field and is represented to have been for the time very sharp and severe, the enemy being baffled by Major-General Hancock in all his attempts to flank or turn his position.

This decided success is due to the personal exertions of General Hancock, and, in a great measure, to the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General Egan, temporarily commanding a division in the Second Corps. The lateness of the hour at which this attack was made, and at which the information reached me, prevented General Crawford being sent to re-enforce General Hancock. Indeed, the distance and difficulty of moving through the dense thicket, together with the fact that Crawford was engaged with the enemy, induced me to put Ayres' division in motion, but it was dark before he could be crossed over the run at Armstrong's Mill. The position of the enemy being such, holding, as it were, a ridge formed by his intrenched line in front of the run, and the run in rear, and forcing a separation of my flanks of over six miles, when he had only two miles to move, deterred me from keeping Hancock in position and re-enforcing him with another corps, as it would leave only one corps to meet the attack of the enemy, if he should choose to move over. I therefore directed the withdrawal of Hancock and Crawford, who both recrossed the run by 7 a. m. to-day. About 12 m., having withdrawn all the impedimenta of the army, the several corps were, in accordance with the lieutenant-general's orders, withdrawn, and are now moving into their former positions in the intrenched lines. In addition to the 700 prisoners taken by the Second Corps, there were nearly 200 taken by Crawford. No prisoners are reported as lost by us, except the stragglers, whom it is always difficult to collect when withdrawing. No return of the casualties has yet been made. In the Second Corps the losses, owing to the severe fighting, are believed to be heavy. I regret to report that, owing to the want of transportation and the character of the cases, some of the most severely wounded were left in charge of surgeons in some houses on the field.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 14, 1864.

Although Warren was called upon last evening on receipt of your telegram, and again this morning, I am yet without any further details than those transmitted in his dispatch of the 11th.* In the absence of a report from Warren, I have made a résumé of the operations from my personal knowledge, which I send for your consideration. As soon as Warren's report is received it will be transmitted.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 14, 1864.

On the 7th instant Major-General Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, Mott's division, Second Corps, and Gregg's division of cavalry,

* See p. 25.

with four batteries of artillery, rationed for six days, was sent to destroy the Weldon railroad and interrupt the enemy's communications. By night-fall of the 7th Major-General Warren reached Sussex Court-House, having crossed the Nottoway at Freeman's Ford. On the 8th General Warren moved on the railroad, striking it at the crossing of the Nottoway, where he destroyed the bridge, 100 yards in length. Keeping his command well in hand, General Warren then moved down the road, effectually and completely destroying it as far as Belfield, on the Meherrin River, a distance of over sixteen miles. At Hicksford, opposite Belfield, where General Warren arrived on the 10th, he found the enemy strongly posted, with artillery in position, prepared to defend the bridge over the Meherrin, and dispute the passage of the river. His supplies not justifying any delay, General Warren made no attempt to dislodge the enemy, but returned to camp through Sussex Court-House, arriving here on the 12th, sending his cavalry on his left up the railroad as far as Jarratt's Station. These movements of General Warren were unopposed by the enemy, except by his cavalry, which hovered around Warren's command, and with whom Gregg had several skirmishes. The day after General Warren moved, on the 8th, I dispatched a small command of cavalry down the Vaughan road to endeavor to ascertain the movements of the enemy. On arriving at Hatcher's Run the crossing was found obstructed and strongly guarded. On the 9th a division of infantry, under General Miles, was sent to Hatcher's Run, who succeeded by noon in forcing the passage and permitting the cavalry to cross; who were then thrown forward as far as the intersection of the Vaughan and Quaker roads. From prisoners and the contents of a mail captured on its way from Stony Creek it was satisfactorily ascertained that the enemy's cavalry had followed Warren, and that on the 7th Hill's corps had moved to Dinwiddie Court-House. On the 10th the cavalry on the left reported hearing continuous artillery firing in the direction of Warren, and on the presumption of his being engaged Brevet Major-General Potter, commanding division, Ninth Corps, was sent in the direction of Sussex Court-House to communicate with and be in support of Warren. General Potter reached the Nottoway at Freeman's Ford by daylight on the 11th, and soon afterward, receiving intelligence of the return of Warren's column, returned to camp. During the progress of these operations the weather was extremely unfavorable. A violent hail storm occurring on the 9th, and the weather being extremely cold, caused much suffering to the men, and necessarily interrupted the progress of the expedition. The march of General Potter's command during the night of the 10th, and in a heavy rain, was conducted in a most creditable manner. The result of the expedition was the complete destruction of sixteen miles of the railroad, preventing its use beyond Hicksford, which, unless the damages are repaired, is in effect depriving the enemy from using it beyond Weldon. The whole expedition was well managed, and reflects credit on Major-General Warren and his command.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

ADDENDA.

Abstract from tri-monthly returns showing the "present for duty equipped," or effective strength of the armies operating against Richmond, under Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, for August 31, September 30, October 31, November 30, and December 31, 1864.

AUGUST 31.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost guard (Patrick)	44	616	7	201	.....	.....	51	817	868
Artillery (Hunt)	3	123	.....	.....	16	699	19	822	841
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	585	8,196	.....	.....	115	2,753	700	10,949	11,649
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	569	9,481	.....	.....	28	1,060	597	10,541	11,138
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	400	8,883	10	448	7	148	417	9,479	9,896
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	.....	.....	140	3,192	2	101	142	3,293	3,435
Total	1,601	27,299	157	3,841	168	4,761	1,926	35,901	37,827
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Tenth Army Corps (Birney)	340	8,157	15	361	43	1,220	398	9,738	10,136
Eighteenth Army Corps (Ord)	343	8,106	.....	.....	33	843	376	8,949	9,325
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	62	1,391	3	129	65	1,520	1,585
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Abbot).	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	616	30	616	646
1st New York Mounted Rifles (Patton).	.....	.....	21	510	.....	.....	21	510	531
1st New York Engineers (Serrell)	4	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	113	117
Total	687	16,376	98	2,262	109	2,808	894	21,446	22,340
Grand aggregate	2,288	43,675	255	6,103	277	7,569	2,820	57,347	60,167

SEPTEMBER 30.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost guard (Patrick)	33	613	6	335	.....	.....	39	948	987
Guards and orderlies	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....	1	45	46
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,113	30	1,113	1,143
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	649	12,615	.....	.....	91	3,064	740	15,679	16,419
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	568	10,897	.....	.....	30	1,265	598	12,162	12,760
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	480	13,660	.....	.....	20	618	500	14,278	14,778
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	.....	.....	136	4,506	4	223	140	4,729	4,869
Total	1,730	37,785	143	4,886	175	6,283	2,048	48,954	51,002
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Tenth Army Corps (Birney)	367	9,858	14	256	24	942	405	11,056	11,461
Eighteenth Army Corps (Ord)	369	11,009	.....	.....	45	1,265	414	12,274	12,688
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	50	1,450	2	122	52	1,572	1,624
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Abbot).	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1,163	51	1,163	1,214
1st New York Mounted Rifles (Sumner).	.....	.....	11	312	.....	.....	11	312	323
Fort Pocahontas (Marston)	30	700	.....	.....	2	108	32	808	840
Old Court-House (Diven)	60	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,500	1,560
Provisional Brigade (Potter)	160	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	3,250	3,410
Total	986	26,317	75	2,018	124	3,600	1,185	31,935	33,120
Grand aggregate	2,716	64,102	218	6,904	299	9,883	3,233	80,889	84,122

Abstract from tri-monthly returns showing the "present for duty equipped," &c.—Cont'd.

OCTOBER 31.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost guard (Patrick)	38	742	10	308	.....	.....	48	1,050	1,098
Guards and orderlies	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	1	28	29
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,302	34	1,302	1,336
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	627	16,773	.....	.....	28	1,654	655	18,427	19,082
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	640	14,184	.....	.....	27	1,320	667	15,504	16,171
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	553	14,272	.....	.....	18	743	571	15,015	15,586
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	.....	.....	92	3,476	5	201	97	3,677	3,774
Total	1,858	45,971	103	3,812	112	5,220	2,073	55,003	57,076
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Tenth Army Corps (Terry)	410	11,717	12	245	23	905	445	12,867	13,312
Eighteenth Army Corps (Weitzel)	337	10,950	.....	.....	29	1,219	366	12,169	12,535
Cavalry Division (West)	.....	.....	79	2,044	1	120	80	2,164	2,244
Fort Pocahontas (Carr)	39	1,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1,016	1,055
Old Court-House (Mathews)	39	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	800	839
Provisional Brigade (Potter)	150	3,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	3,350	3,500
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Abbot).	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	361	21	361	382
Total	975	27,833	91	2,289	74	2,605	1,140	32,727	33,867
Grand aggregate	2,833	73,804	194	6,101	186	7,825	3,213	87,730	90,943

NOVEMBER 30.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost guard (Patrick)	39	854	7	370	.....	.....	46	1,224	1,270
Oneida (New York) Cavalry	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	1	28	29
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,419	30	1,419	1,449
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	740	15,149	.....	.....	27	1,699	767	16,848	17,615
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	669	13,961	.....	.....	26	1,330	695	15,291	15,986
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	644	13,629	.....	.....	22	752	666	14,382	15,048
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	.....	.....	181	5,766	5	208	186	5,974	6,160
Total	2,092	43,593	189	6,164	110	5,409	2,391	55,166	57,557
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Signal Corps (Norton)	20	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	121	141
1st New York Engineers (Serrell)	5	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	188	193
Tenth Army Corps (Terry)	496	13,126	14	219	34	1,020	544	14,365	14,909
Eighteenth Army Corps (Weitzel)	381	11,080	2	54	32	1,728	415	12,862	13,277
Bermuda Hundred Defenses (Graham)	157	4,807	.....	3	38	1,353	195	6,163	6,358
Fort Pocahontas (Carr)	53	1,268	5	107	5	379	63	1,754	1,817
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	75	1,866	3	183	78	2,049	2,127
Total	1,112	30,590	96	2,249	112	4,663	1,320	37,502	38,822
Grand aggregate	3,204	74,183	285	8,413	222	10,072	3,711	92,668	96,379

DECEMBER 31.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost guard (Patrick)	42	1,021	11	632	.....	.....	53	1,653	1,706
Oneida (New York) Cavalry	.....	.....	1	39	.....	.....	1	39	40
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1,526	54	1,526	1,580
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	873	16,201	.....	.....	38	1,728	911	17,929	18,840
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	671	14,532	.....	.....	29	1,431	700	15,963	16,663
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	527	12,292	.....	.....	24	779	551	13,071	13,622
Ninth Army Corps (Willcox)	658	14,121	.....	.....	19	777	677	14,898	15,575
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	.....	.....	217	5,714	3	202	220	5,916	6,136
Total	2,771	58,167	229	6,385	167	6,443	3,167	70,995	74,162

Abstract from tri-monthly returns showing the "present for duty equipped," &c.—Cont'd.

DECEMBER 31—Continued.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Terry)	420	10,991	.....	.....	22	1,200	442	12,191	12,633
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	532	14,074	11	392	29	833	572	15,299	15,871
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	85	2,872	7	262	92	3,134	3,226
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero).	119	3,734	.....	.....	26	593	145	4,327	4,472
Fort Pocahontas (Carr)	46	1,287	.....	.....	2	135	48	1,422	1,470
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (Rand)	.....	.....	11	74	.....	.....	11	74	85
Total	1,117	30,086	107	3,338	86	3,023	1,310	36,447	37,757
Grand aggregate	3,888	88,253	336	9,723	253	9,466	4,477	107,442	111,919

RECAPITULATION.

Arm.	August 31.	September 30.	October 31.	November 30.	December 31.
Infantry	45,963	66,818	76,637	77,387	92,141
Cavalry	6,358	7,122	6,295	8,698	10,059
Artillery	7,846	10,182	8,011	10,294	9,719
Aggregate	60,167	84,122	90,943	96,379	111,919

No. 6.

*Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the James.**

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Volunteer Engineer Brigade.

August 1 to 9.—Troops at work on the defenses and policing the river-bank.

August 10.—Bridge at Broadway Landing, on the Appomattox, taken up and brought down to City Point.

August 13.—Sent a bridge of thirty-six boats with Captain Henderson to Deep Bottom.

August 20.—Eight boats, with material, sent to Captain Lubey, at Jones' Neck. Raft of thirty-six boats, under Captain Slosson, sent to Broadway Landing, and bridge laid.

August 21.—Captain Henderson, with his bridge of thirty-six boats, returned from Deep Bottom.

August 22.—Captain Slosson returned to City Point from Broadway Landing with his bridge of thirty-six boats. During the remainder of the month several experiments were made which showed the practicability of towing pontoon bridges ready laid even against strong tides.

* From returns of the commands indicated for August to December, 1864.

September 19.—Two brigades of infantry from the Eighteenth Corps reported to General Benham, and were stationed near Old Court-House.

September 27.—The two brigades of infantry belonging to the Eighteenth Corps broke camp and marched to join General Butler's command, leaving two regiments of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry at Old Court-House.

December 1 to 10.—Details at work at quartermaster's department, hospital department, and cattle herd.

December 10.—The whole command ordered to the lines in front of Petersburg, to report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps; troops bivouacked near Avery's house and at Meade's Station.

December 11.—Whole command moved to near Avery's house.

December 12.—Ordered to return to City Point.

December 13 to 16.—Details sent to the hospital, &c., for fatigue.

December 16.—Ordered to send 1,000 men to report to General Ferrero, Bermuda Hundred Defenses. Lieutenant-Colonel Clough sent.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.*

August 1.—In camp before Petersburg, Va.; corps headquarters at Deserted House.

August 12.—Broke camp at 3 p. m. and moved to City Point, Va.

August 13.—Embarked on transports and sailed for Deep Bottom, Va.

August 14.—Disembarked at Deep Bottom at 9 a. m.; Third Division sent forward, with one brigade thrown out as skirmishers; slight skirmishing, the enemy falling back to their intrenched line.

August 15.—Slight skirmishing all day.

August 16.—Held position of day previous, the First Division having advanced their line by carrying position of the enemy's works.

August 17.—Held same position.

August 18.—Third Division ordered to relieve a division of the Ninth Corps in works in front of Petersburg.

August 20.—Held same position; commenced recrossing the James River at 7.30 p. m., and reached camp near Deserted House at 6.30 a. m. [21st.]

August 21.—At 1 p. m. First and Second Divisions of corps moved toward Weldon railroad; encamped near Aiken's house.

August 22.—First Division sent to destroy railroad and support the cavalry.

August 23 and 24.—Destroying railroad.

August 25.—The Second Division ordered to make a reconnaissance and to destroy railroad; skirmishing during the morning and heavy attack during afternoon; withdrew at dark, the First and Second Divisions taking position near Williams' house.

August 26.—Held same position.

August 27.—Moved two divisions near Jones' house, where they remained, supporting different parts of the line and furnishing fatigue details for the completion of the different works.

September 1.—The Third Division was holding intrenched line from the Strong house to Norfolk railroad. The First and Second Divisions in reserve, engaged in completing defensive works, especially the rear line, from Norfolk railroad to Jerusalem plank road.

September 24.—At night the First and Second Divisions relieved the Tenth Corps from line of works.

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* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to November 26, 1864, then by Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys.

October 1.—The Third Division was relieved from the front line and moved to the extreme left, under orders to report to Major-General Parke, to operate with his command in a reconnaissance near the South Side Railroad.

October 5.—The division returned and resumed position in the front line. The First Division occupied the line in front of Petersburg from Fort Spring Hill to Fort Meikel from the 1st to the 5th, when it was relieved by the Second Division. The First Division then held the line from Fort Morton to the river, with reserves in rear of Forts Haskell and Sullivan.

October 24.—At night the entire line was broken up as far as Battery No. 24 by the First Division.

October 26.—At 2 p. m. the Second and Third Divisions, with twelve pieces of artillery, moved forward, and at night were massed near Fort Dushane.

October 27.—They were marched toward the South Side Railroad, and were heavily engaged during the day with the enemy's forces near the Boydton road, retaining their position until after midnight, when the troops retired under orders from the commanding general Army of the Potomac.

October 28.—The troops returned. During the next three days the Second and Third Divisions resumed positions on the front line, relieving the First Division, which was then massed near the Southall house. During the absence of the Second and Third Divisions on the 26th, 27th, and 28th a small command of the First Division attacked the enemy's works near the Crater, and for a time succeeded in occupying the same, capturing several prisoners, including two field officers, but finally had to retire with small loss.

[*November.*]—The Second and Third Divisions garrisoning forts, batteries, and intrenched works before Petersburg until November 29, with the First Division in position to support line of works.

November 30.—The divisions of the corps were relieved in their respective positions by the Ninth Army Corps and marched to the extreme left, taking the position formerly occupied by the Ninth Army Corps, with corps headquarters at the Peebles house.

December 6 [*7*].—The Third Division moved from camp in front of rear line of works by way of Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River.

December 7 [*8*].—Moved to Chambliss' farm.

December 8 [*9*].—Moved to Jarratt's Station, Weldon railroad, and commenced destruction of the track.

December 9 [*10*].—Commenced return movement and arrived at present camp, in front of Fort Clarke and Fort Siebert, between Vaughan and Halifax roads, on the 11th [12th]. The above movement in conjunction with Fifth Army Corps. The First Division [December 9] marched at daylight on the Vaughan road toward Hatcher's Run; there encountered enemy's pickets and drove them across the run; forced crossing of the run and advanced to Armstrong's Mill on reconnaissance.

December 10.—Returned to present camp. Four batteries of the corps are located on the line occupied by the Ninth Army Corps.

First Division.

August [*12–*] *13.*—Struck camp and marched to City Point; embarked and sailed up the James River to Deep Bottom.

August 14.—Landed at Deep Bottom and pushed out to the New Market road, skirmishing all day. At night took up position opposite enemy's works and intrenched.

August 16.—First Brigade made reconnaissance to White's Tavern, on the New Market road.

August 20.—Recrossed James and Appomattox Rivers, returning to position in front of Petersburg.

August 21.—Marched to Gurley's house.

August 22.—Marched to the Weldon railroad and commenced its destruction.

August 23.—Destroyed railroad to Reams' Station.

August 25.—Fought the enemy at Reams' Station and marched to Williams' house.

August 27.—Took position in reserve near Avery's house, in front of Petersburg.

Re-enforcements: Fourth New York Heavy Artillery—57 commissioned officers and 1,557 enlisted men; one company of the Seventh New York Volunteers—3 commissioned officers and 91 enlisted men.

Reductions: Capt. J. M. Faville, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Company F, August 11; Captain Jones, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Company I, August 13.

September 5.—Division moved from camp at Deserted House to Jerusalem plank road, where it built a line of works.

September 9.—Moved into camp near the Jones house.

September 24.—Moved into line of works from the Appomattox to Fort Meikel, headquarters at the Friend house.

October 1.—Division occupied line in front of Petersburg from Fort Spring Hill to Fort Meikel; headquarters at Friend's house.

October 5.—Were relieved by Second Division from Fort Meikel to Fort Morton, inclusive.

October 25.—Relieved by Second and Third Divisions, taking up the line as far to the left as Battery No. 24; moved headquarters to Avery's house; occupied this line on October 31.

November 4.—Moved into position to support line of works. Remained until November 30, when the division moved to line of works on left of Fifth Corps.

December 9.—Broke camp at daylight and marched on the Vaughan road toward Hatcher's Run; encountered the enemy's pickets, which were driven across the run; forced a crossing and advanced to Armstrong's Mill; remained until 1 p. m. of the 10th, when the division returned to present camp. No other movements.

First Brigade, First Division.

August 12.—We remained in our old camp near Petersburg up to present date, when we broke camp and marched at 4 p. m. to within 2 miles of City Point and encamped over night.

August 13.—At 11.30 a. m. moved down to the landing and commenced to embark. At 3.20 p. m. the brigade was embarked, and at 10 p. m. we started for Deep Bottom.

August 14.—At 1 a. m. we arrived at Deep Bottom; disembarked and formed near the place in the open field where we encamped July 27. At 10 a. m. we moved forward and occupied the New Market road. At 1 p. m. we captured a rifle-pit and had sharp skirmishing all afternoon.

August 15.—We moved down the New Market road toward the right to support the cavalry.

August 16.—At 4 a. m. we were ordered to make a reconnaissance out on the Charles City road in conjunction with Gregg's cavalry. We met the enemy in force at White's Tavern. At 3 p. m. we fell back and formed on the right of Birney's troops (Tenth Corps).

August 18.—We fell back about one mile on the New Market road and remained until 7 p. m., when we moved out to support Gregg's cavalry, which was hard pressed by the enemy. At 11 p. m. we moved back to our former position on the New Market road and threw up breast-works.

August 20.—At 8 p. m. we recrossed the James and Appomattox and marched to our old camp near Petersburg.

August 21.—At 11.30 a. m. the brigade marched to near the Weldon railroad and bivouacked.

August 22.—We commenced destroying the railroad toward Reams' Station.

August 23.—Moved toward Reams' Station at 10.30 a. m.

August 24.—We continued to destroy the railroad three miles beyond Reams' Station, and bivouacked.

August 25.—About 2 p. m. the enemy made an attack on our breast-works and were repulsed. About 4 p. m. they attacked again and were repulsed likewise. The third attack of the enemy was made about 5 p. m., when they succeeded in forcing back the troops on our left, leaving our left flank exposed. For a time we were compelled to abandon our works. The brigade rallied, however, and recaptured the portion of the works occupied by it before the attack of the enemy. At 9 p. m. were ordered to fall back, which was done in good order, arriving near the Williams house at 10.30 p. m. and bivouacked for the night.

August 26.—We threw up breast-works near the Williams house.

August 27.—At 9 p. m. we received orders to fall back to near our old position before Petersburg, where we remained in reserve for the rest of the month.

September 5.—About 6 p. m. we moved to the left to near Williams' house and built breast-works in the rear and left of the Ninth Army Corps.

September 8.—Returned to near Hancock's Station and encamped along the railroad.

September 16.—At 12 m. we moved out toward Reams' Station to support the cavalry.

September 17.—Returned about 2 p. m.

September 20.—At 8 p. m. we moved again out to near the Williams house.

September 23.—Returned to our camp near Hancock's Station.

September 25.—Moved to the right and relieved a portion of the Tenth Army Corps.

October 1.—The brigade moved to the left about one mile and a half, occupying the front line and inclosed works from Fort Meikel to the Appomattox, relieving that portion of the Second Division and partly of the Third Division.

October 5.—We returned to our former position.

October 25.—We again moved to the left, occupying the front line and inclosed works from Fort Morton to the river.

October 31.—Was relieved by the Second Division and moved to near the Southall house.

November 1.—The brigade, in command of Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was relieved from the front line of works near Fort Stedman by the Second Division, Second Corps, and moved to the rear of line near Fort Bross; went into camp and commenced building quarters.

November 3.—Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was relieved from command of the brigade by Bvt. Brig. Gen. George N. Macy.

November 4.—The brigade, with the division, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

November 5.—The division was reviewed by Major-General Hancock. In the evening we received orders to be ready to move; struck tents and moved shortly after dark, and took position in the ravine in rear of Fort Stedman, arriving there about 12 o'clock at night, and remaining there until November 16, when the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers and One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were moved in rear of the crest, a quarter of a mile farther back, and commenced building quarters.

November 28.—Received orders to move; broke camp about 12 o'clock at night and marched to the rear line, near Fort Blaisdell.

November 29.—We halted at 4 a. m. and rested until 8 a. m., when we marched and came into our present camp, near Fort Welch, arriving at about 11 a. m., where we have since remained and commenced to build quarters.

December 9.—We received orders to be ready to march at 6.30 a. m.; started from camp at that time, and marched down the Vaughan road, preceded by cavalry, which skirmished with the enemy until we reached Hatcher's Run, where the enemy were strongly intrenched on the south bank. The One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers had been deployed as skirmishers, and lost considerably in regard to the strength engaged, when the Second New York Artillery and two companies of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers were ordered to cross the stream, which they did in a very excellent style. They plunged in the water in spite of the extreme cold, crossed the run swimming, and on reaching the other bank drove by a gallant attack the enemy out of their works, and took possession of the same, notwithstanding the many obstacles which had obstructed their way. The Sixty-first New York Volunteers was then placed on picket, and remained there until 2 p. m. of the 10th.

December 10.—We received orders to withdraw. While so doing the enemy attacked our line with vigor, but were driven back with slight loss on our part. We then marched back to our old camp, which was done in good order, and arrived there about dark, nothing of importance having occurred since that time.

Second Brigade, First Division.

November 1.—This brigade was reorganized, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 555, headquarters First Division, Second Army Corps, Col. Robert Nugent assuming command. Camp was formed and headquarters established in the field near the Smith house, where it remained until the 6th.

November 6.—The command moved to the left and rear of Fort Davis, near the Chieves house, where it was employed in drills and military instruction until the 28th.

November 28.—Received orders to march to the left and relieve a portion of the Ninth Corps. This brigade moved and encamped in the rear of Fort Gregg, since which time it has been employed in picket duty.

[*December.*]—Since last report this brigade has remained in camp near Fort Gregg, engaged in drill and military instruction, having

brigade and battalion drills as often as weather and other circumstances would permit. This brigade was paraded to witness the execution of deserters on the 16th, 23d, and 30th of the month, and have furnished daily details for picket.

Third Brigade, First Division.

November 5.—Moved a portion of the brigade to the support of Fort Rice, on the front line of works.

November 30.—This brigade moved with the division to relieve the Ninth Army Corps. During the month the brigade garrisoned Forts Bross, Blaisdell, Patrick Kelly, and Stevenson.

December 9.—Broke camp, leaving the Fifty-seventh and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers behind, and moved with the division to Hatcher's Run. The brigade was kept in reserve and on the right of the position. The advance of the division crossed Hatcher's Run, skirmishing with the enemy.

December 10.—In the afternoon we returned to our original encampment, skirmishing with the enemy as we retired, the brigade covering the rear of the division; still in camp, the brigade being in reserve to the remainder of the division.

Consolidated Brigade, First Division.

August 12.—In compliance with orders from division headquarters, this command broke camp at 4.30 p. m. and marched to City Point, remaining there all night.

August 13.—At 11.30 a. m. embarked aboard transports, dropping down the river a few miles, and remained at anchor until midnight, when we were ordered to Deep Bottom.

August 14.—We debarked at Deep Bottom at 6 a. m. At 12 m. formed line of battle near the New Market road. Engaged with the enemy immediately after forming line, fighting until late in the evening, when the brigade was withdrawn, after capturing a portion of the enemy's works.

August 15.—Early in the morning the command was ordered to the right of the line, which movement was executed. Being in support, the brigade lay encamped until 8 p. m. of the 20th, when it marched across the James and Appomattox Rivers to its former position in front of Petersburg.

August 21.—At 11 a. m. it was ordered to the left of the Fifth Corps, on the Weldon railroad.

August 23.—At 8 p. m. was ordered to move on the railroad and destroy the track, which was done, in conjunction with a detachment of cavalry, as far as Reams' Station. The brigade occupied a part of the old works thrown up by the Sixth Corps that night.

August 24.—Proceeded early to destroy the track south of the station. At dusk moved back to Reams' Station, occupying a portion of the works parallel to the railroad until 10 a. m. the next day.

August 25.—Our skirmishers were attacked by the enemy; the engagement soon became general, the enemy charging three times, each charge being signally defeated. About 5 p. m. he charged in overwhelming force, and finding the enemy had turned both flanks, the brigade was forced to retire, losing a number of prisoners. The brigade soon rallied, and attacking the enemy in turn recaptured a large por-

tion of the work. At dark it retired to a position on the left flank of the Fifth Corps, where it remained in line until noon of the 27th, when it was withdrawn to the present location before Petersburg.

October 1.—Early in the morning the brigade relieved part of the Second Division in the front line of works.

October 5.—This brigade was placed in reserve in rear of Forts Haskell and Stedman.

October 24.—At dark we relieved the Third Division and placed garrisons in Batteries Nos. 21 and 24, Forts Sedgwick, Davis, and Hays.

Fourth Brigade, First Division.

August 12.—The brigade received orders to march, and moving toward City Point arrived there about 10 p. m.

August 13.—The command embarked at the landing, and at 10.30 p. m. moved up for Deep Bottom, landing at the latter place about 9 a. m. next day.

August 14.—Moved up about four miles and formed in line of battle on the New Market road. The brigade, not being engaged with the enemy, was held in reserve as a support the greater part of the time.

August 20.—The command fell back at night across the James River, and arrived at its old camp the next morning at 8 a. m.

August 21.—After a halt of about four hours the command moved toward the Weldon railroad, arriving near the Fifth Corps about 3 p. m.

August 22.—Moved for the railroad and commenced destroying the same, and at the same time moving down to Reams' Station. Halted there for a short time, and proceeded to the destruction of the railroad about four miles below the station.

August 25.—In the morning the enemy commenced an attack on our left, and about 3 p. m. the fight began, lasting until dark, our loss being 8. After night the brigade fell back to the Williams house and remained there until the 27th, when the brigade, in connection with the rest of the division, moved up to the Avery house and went into camp.

September 5.—The command moved to the left and encamped near the Jones house; the troops employed chiefly on fatigue duty.

September 24.—Moved to the right and relieved Colonel Abbott's brigade, of the Tenth Corps, on the front line.

September 26.—The line was moved to the right, extending from Fort Stedman to Fort Haskell, where it remained at the close of the month.

[*October.*]—During the month the command occupied a portion of the line of works in front of Petersburg. There were no engagements during the first part of the month.

October 15.—Colonel Mulholland, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.

October 27.—In the evening a portion of the command—One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisted by Capt. H. D. Price, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and acting aide-de-camp of the brigade—stormed a rebel work in front of Fort Morton, capturing the entire works, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, 2 line officers, and a small number of enlisted men as prisoners. In half an hour afterward, our support failing to come up, the rebels rallied and attacked the small number of men, compelling them to retire, with 1 commissioned officer and 19 men captured and Capt. H. D. Price killed. It was a very gallant affair, and too much credit and praise cannot be rendered to the officers and men participating in it.

October 30.—During the night the brigade was relieved and ordered to the Southall house on reserve.

November 29.—The command moved from its camp in front of Petersburg in the morning to the left of the line near the Weldon railroad, where it halted and went into camp.

December 9.—The command marched with the division in the morning and participated in the reconnaissance to Hatcher's Run.

December 10.—Returned without loss.

Second Division.

August 1 to 12.—The division was in reserve camp, at which time, in obedience to orders, it broke camp and with the corps proceeded to City Point; embarked on transports.

August 14.—Disembarked at Deep Bottom and participated in the engagement at that place.

August 20.—Recrossed to the south side of the James River during the night and returned by way of Bermuda Hundred to the line in front of Petersburg, and massed in rear of the Ninth Corps; remained there until the afternoon of the 23d.

August 23.—Ordered to Reams' Station; bivouacked at night at White Oak Church.

August 24.—Resumed march at 4 a. m., arriving at the station at 9 a. m.

August 25.—Took part in the engagement at that place, and at night returned to reserve camp.

October 25.—The division occupied the line and garrisoned forts in front of Petersburg up to this date, when it accompanied Third Division of corps on reconnaissance to the extreme left.

October 27.—Heavily engaged with the enemy during the day at Hatcher's Run and Burgess' farm; during the night fell back.

October 28.—Returned to Fort Bross, and at night reoccupied lines and forts.

November 29.—The division garrisoned forts and batteries and occupied works before Petersburg up to the night of this date, when it was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps.

November 30.—Moved to the left in the vicinity of Yellow Tavern and went into camp.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

August 1 to 12.—The brigade was in reserve camp, at which date, in obedience to orders, it broke camp, and with the corps proceeded to City Point, where it remained until the 13th instant, when it embarked on transports.

August 14.—Disembarked at Deep Bottom and participated in skirmishes near that place, but had no general engagement with the enemy.

August 20.—The corps recrossed the James River at night. This brigade being on picket on the left of the line, it was the last to be withdrawn, and returned by way of Bermuda Hundred to the line in front of Petersburg.

August 21.—Arrived about 10 a. m., massing near the Aiken house, in rear of the Ninth Corps, remaining until the afternoon of the 23d instant, when, with the division, it was ordered to Reams' Station; bivouacked at night at White's house.

August 24.—Resumed the march at 3 a. m., reaching the station about 9 a. m.

August 25.—Took part in the engagement at that place, suffering a loss of 232 in killed, wounded, and missing; also lost the acting assistant inspector-general (Capt. William H. Hawley) of the brigade, who was killed while in the performance of his duties at the extreme front. At night the brigade returned to its reserve camp, arriving on the following morning. A portion of the brigade now occupies a position in the front line of works near the Jerusalem plank road, and the remaining part is encamped in rear of line of works connecting with fort on the left.

[*November.*]—This command was assigned to a position on the main line in front of Petersburg about the 1st of the month. A portion of the command garrisoned Fort McGilvery; also Battery No. 5, on the extreme right of the line, resting on Appomattox River. The command remained in this position until the night of the 29th, when it was relieved by the Ninth Corps and transferred to the left of the line, near the Vaughan road, where it is now [November 30] encamped.

Third Division.

August 12.—The division broke camp at 3 p. m. and marched to City Point, Va.

August 13.—Embarked from that place at noon.

August 14.—Reached Deep Bottom at 1 a. m.; remained in that vicinity until the night of the 18th, when it recrossed the James River and marched to the trenches before Petersburg, relieving a portion of the Ninth Army Corps, where [August 31] it still remains.

[*September.*]—The division lay in front of Petersburg during the month. Nothing of note occurred.

October 1.—The division was relieved from the front line and ordered to move up to the extreme left of the army near Peebles' house.

October 2.—An advance was made to feel the enemy's position; after some skirmishing the enemy were driven from their first line of works near the South Side Railroad.

October 5.—The division returned at night, and assumed its old position in the front line of works. Up to the 24th heavy details for working parties on the forts were furnished.

October 24.—The division was again relieved from the front line and massed near the Southall house.

October 26.—Marched toward the Weldon railroad and participated in a reconnaissance in force of Second Corps near Boydton road.

October 28.—Returned to the same position previously held in front line.

The command remained in the trenches in front of Petersburg.

November 5.—The enemy made an attack on the picket-line of the Third Brigade and was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. Nothing of importance occurred since.

November 29.—The division, with the remainder of the corps, was relieved from the trenches by the Ninth Army Corps.

November 30.—Marched to the left, taking a position formerly occupied by the Ninth Corps, near the extreme left of our line.

December 6 [7].—Moved from camp in front of rear line of works by way of Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River.

December 7 [8].—Moved to Chambliss' farm.

December 8 [*9*].—Moved to Jarratt's Station, on Weldon railroad, and commenced the destruction of the track.

December 9 [*10*].—Moved toward the intrenchments on the return.

December 10 [*11*].—Reached Nottoway River and bivouacked on the north side.

December 11 [*12*].—Reached present camp, in front of Fort Clarke and Fort Siebert, between Vaughan and Halifax roads.

First Brigade, Third Division.

August 12.—The brigade broke camp at 1 p. m. and marched to City Point.

August 13.—Went on board of transports at noon, and at 10 p. m. sailed to Deep Bottom, where it disembarked at daylight next morning and immediately advanced skirmishers, and was soon engaged with the enemy's outposts. It remained in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, doing its share of skirmishing, until the night of the 18th.

August 18.—Recrossed the James and marched to the trenches before Petersburg, relieving a division of the Ninth Corps in a position formerly occupied by the Fifth Corps, where it now [August 31] remains.

The brigade has remained in the trenches during the month.

September 10.—It captured a portion of the enemy's picket in our front and established a better line for ourselves. Otherwise, nothing of importance has occurred.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

August 1.—Brigade was commanded by Col. H. J. Madill and was encamped near Petersburg, Va.

August 5.—A part of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers was mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of their time, and the remainder were transferred to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. The number mustered out was 18 commissioned officers and 206 enlisted men; transferred, 5 commissioned officers and 350 enlisted men.

August 11.—Colonel Madill, commanding brigade, received a leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, and Col. C. A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command.

August 12.—Command received marching orders and proceeded to City Point, Va., the same day.

August 13.—Embarked at City Point, going up James River to Deep Bottom, Va.

August 14.—Arrived in the morning and disembarked.

August 15.—We were temporarily transferred to the Tenth Corps (General D. B. Birney), and were sent on a reconnaissance to Charles City road. We met the enemy and drove them one mile and a half, taking position on the road as ordered; withdrew the same evening and rejoined the Second Division, Tenth Corps.

August 16.—Participated in the battle of this date. In the two actions the brigade sustained a loss of our commanding officer (Col. C. A. Craig) killed, 8 commissioned officers wounded, and 3 missing; 12 enlisted men killed, 98 wounded, and 81 missing. After the action of the 16th Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, assumed command.

August 17.—Rejoined our own division and corps.

August 18.—Crossed to the south side of the James River and marched to the vicinity of Petersburg, a distance of over twenty miles.

August 19.—Arrived in the morning; relieved one division of the Ninth Corps, bringing nearly the whole command on the picket-line, where we remained in nearly the same position until the 25th.

August 25.—A portion of the brigade was relieved and went, together with the Third Brigade, the whole under command of Col. Robert McAllister, of the Third Brigade, to the support of the Second Corps, which was engaged with the enemy near Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad. We were placed in position to protect their left flank, remaining until after midnight, at which time the brigade was withdrawn and marched back to the position that we occupied in the morning.

August 26.—General B. R. Pierce arrived and assumed command of the brigade. Our lines were shortened after returning and the command strengthened our earth-works. We occupy the same position at the present time.

[*September.*]—This brigade has been in position during the month along the breast-works between Forts Hays and Davis, furnishing heavy details for picket and fatigue duty.

October 1.—The regiments of this brigade occupied the line of breast-works on either side of Fort Alexander Hays, except the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which garrisoned Fort Bross, on the Norfolk railroad. The brigade picketed its own front and furnished large fatigue details for working on Fort Sedgwick, covered ways, corduroy roads, &c.

October 24.—In the evening the brigade was withdrawn from the front and massed in the open field near the Southall house, where it remained until the afternoon of the 26th.

October 26.—About 2 p. m. this brigade, in conjunction with the First and Third Brigades, marched to the Vaughan house, on the Weldon railroad, and bivouacked for the night.

October 27.—At 4 a. m. the brigade marched via the Halifax and Vaughan roads to the Boydton plank road and participated in the engagement at that place, suffering a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 265. At 11 p. m. the brigade withdrew, marching on the plank road it advanced on in the morning; bivouacked for the night near the Wyatt house.

October 28.—About 12 m. the brigade resumed its march and arrived at the Southall house about sunset.

October 29.—In the evening, under cover of darkness, the brigade moved to the front and now garrisons Fort Davis, Fort Alexander Hays, and Battery No. 24. The balance of this brigade now occupies the curtains between Fort Davis and Battery No. 24.

November 1.—This brigade garrisoned Fort Davis and Fort Alexander Hays and occupied the line between the curtain of these two forts and as far to the left as Battery No. 24. It remained in this position, doing the usual amount of picket and fatigue duty required to be done on this portion of the line, until the evening of the 29th.

November 29.—Being relieved by a brigade of the Ninth Corps, was withdrawn from the trenches and massed near the Southall house.

November 30.—At 7 a. m. this brigade, in conjunction with the balance of the Third Division, marched to the left to a position in the rear line, near the Peebles house, this brigade occupying the line between Forts Siebert and Emery.

December 1.—This brigade occupied the line of breast-works between Forts Siebert and Emery, on rear line of works, in vicinity of Peebles' house.

December 3.—Moved about 500 yards in front of works and encamped.

December 7.—Broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to the Gurley house, where the brigade joined the division which accompanied the Fifth Corps in the expedition on the Weldon railroad; marched on the Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River; encamped for the night on the south bank of the river.

December 8.—Took up the line of march on road leading to Jarratt's Station, on Weldon railroad, passing Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well; encamped about one mile and a half from the railroad.

December 9.—Marched at daylight on road leading to Jarratt's Station, on Weldon railroad, and immediately commenced destroying the road; moved south, burning and destroying the road to the Meherrin River; bivouacked for the night near the river.

December 10.—Took up our line of retreat; bivouacked near the Sussex Court-House for the night.

December 11.—Marched at 10 a. m.; passed Sussex Court-House about 12 m.; recrossed the Nottoway and encamped for the night about three miles north of the river, on the Jerusalem plank road.

December 12.—Marched and went into camp on the right and near the Halifax road.

December 13.—Changed camp a short distance to the right.

December 31.—The brigade is now encamped a short distance to the right and in front of the works at the Yellow House.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

August 12.—Remained in camp near Petersburg to this date, when the brigade moved to City Point, reaching there at 8 o'clock in the evening.

August 13.—Embarked on transports during the afternoon. At 10 p. m. started for Deep Bottom, arriving there about daybreak.

August 14.—Disembarked at 8 a. m. At 9 a. m. marched to New Market road. At 7 p. m. the brigade was ordered to report to General Miles, who ordered us to take position on the right near New Market road, where we remained in line until 4 o'clock next morning.

August 15.—Ordered to join our division in the rear. At 9 a. m. were again advanced to the front and left of Four-Mile Creek; massed in the woods and remained there all day and until 6 p. m. of the 18th, when we were ordered to take position between the New Market and Malvern Hill roads, to protect the pontoon bridge, as an attack from the enemy was expected. At 10 p. m. received orders to rejoin our division, then recrossing the James River. Crossed pontoon bridge at 11 o'clock and marched back to front of Petersburg.

August 19.—Arrived there at 8 a. m. At 3 p. m. relieved the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Corps, in the works on the Norfolk and Suffolk Railroad, and took position in the intrenchments.

August 20.—Were relieved at 6 p. m. by troops of the Eighteenth Corps. Marched to the left and took position in front of the Jones house. Threw up breast-works and remained in that position until 3 p. m. of the 25th, when we received marching orders. Marched to the left, taking the Jerusalem plank road until we reached its junction with Reams' Station road, and halted; threw up breast-works to protect the left of this army.

August 26.—Returned to and reoccupied our former position of the 25th instant, where the brigade now [August 31] remains.

[*September.*]—Remained in camp near Petersburg, Va., on the left of the Jerusalem plank road, until the 25th; were then relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps; moved to the right about one mile and a half and took position in front, the left of our line resting on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, remaining in that position until October 1.

October 1.—Moved from camp near Jerusalem plank road before Petersburg, Va.; marched to Vaughan road, on the left.

October 2.—Skirmished with the enemy, driving him back to his second line of works.

October 5.—Returned to our former position, occupying Fort Davis and the rifle-pits and picket-line on the left.

October 24.—Broke camp and marched to the left.

October 27.—Took part in the action at Hatcher's Run, Va.

October 31.—Returned to near former position on the right.

[The return for November contains no record of events.]

December 7.—Remained in camp near Petersburg, Va., to this date, when, at 7 a. m., the command took up line of march, arriving at the Nottoway River that evening.

December 8.—Resumed the march, passing Sussex Court-House at about 8.45 a. m.; bivouacked near Jarratt's Station at 4 p. m.

December 9.—Marched at 6.30 a. m., passing Jarratt's Station; halted about two miles south of it and formed in line of battle along the Weldon railroad and commenced destroying the same; bivouacked about midway between Jarratt's Station and Hicksford. At 12 midnight received orders from General Warren that the object of the expedition having been accomplished the command would return.

December 10.—Marched toward our old position, bivouacking for the night at 6 p. m.

December 11.—Resumed the march at 7.10 a. m., passing Sussex Court-House; recrossed the Nottoway River at 5 p. m.; bivouacked for the night at about three miles from the Jerusalem plank road.

December 12.—Marched at 7 a. m., arriving at the Yellow House at 1.30 p. m.; bivouacked in front of the rear line of intrenchments, west of the Halifax road, where we still [December 31] remain.

Artillery Brigade.

August 12.—Capt. A. Judson Clark, First New Jersey Artillery, assumed command.

August 13.—Moved from camp near the Deserted House to a point near Bermuda Hundred.

August 15.—Crossed James River to Deep Bottom with six batteries.

August 16.—Moved in Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery. Batteries engaged at various times from the 15th to 19th.

August 19.—Recrossed the James River and marched to the old camp at the Deserted House.

August 21.—Four batteries moved out with the troops to the neighborhood of General Warren's position on the Weldon railroad.

August 23.—Moved to Reams' Station, Va.

August 25.—Engaged at battle of Reams' Station. Batteries A and B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and Tenth Massachusetts Battery lost their guns; the Twelfth New York Battery lost one gun; Third New Jersey Battery also engaged.

August 26.—Removed to the Jones house.

August 27.—Major Hazard resumed command. Remained at this point with six batteries in position on the line in front of Petersburg until the end of the month.

[*September.*]—Batteries in position on the intrenched line before Petersburg from the Appomattox to Fort Alexander Hays.

[*October.*]—Batteries in position on the intrenched line before Petersburg from the Appomattox to Fort Alexander Hays.

November 1 to 29.—Batteries in position on the intrenched line in front of Petersburg from the Appomattox River to the Jerusalem plank road.

November 30.—Moved to the extreme left of Army of the Potomac; still in that position.

[*December.*]—Five batteries on the line held by the Ninth Corps; the rest of the command on the Second Corps line and in reserve. No movements of importance during the month.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.*

August 15.—The corps was withdrawn from the trenches in front of Petersburg, and remained in reserve until the morning of the 18th, when it broke camp at 4 a. m., and marched via the Jerusalem plank road toward the Weldon railroad, which it struck about 10 a. m. The rails were speedily destroyed for about two miles, and the Second Division (Ayres') pushed out on the railroad toward Petersburg. It met the enemy about three-fourths of a mile from Globe Tavern. A battle ensued, in which the whole corps, to a more or less extent, participated. The enemy were repulsed.

August 19.—The enemy attacked in strong force about 4 p. m. He was repulsed with heavy loss to him, but he succeeded in carrying with him a considerable number of our men as prisoners.

August 21.—The enemy came with increased force, and made a demonstration against our left flank and at other points of our line. Although the whole of Hill's corps and part of Beauregard's confronted us, the enemy suffered a severe defeat, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners; six battle-flags were captured. The entire corps has during the month fought three battles and built two large forts, besides several miles of rifle-pits and breast-works, and felling large quantities of timber for abatis. It occupies the position it seized on the morning of the 18th, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to drive us from it.

September 15.—A reconnaissance was made by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Baxter, out on the Vaughan road, for the purpose of developing the position of the enemy; found them in force; the brigade returned about 12 m.

September 30.—The corps was ordered to move at 8 a. m. The divisions of Griffin and Ayres, with Hofmann's brigade, of Crawford's division, moved out on the road to Poplar Spring Church; met the enemy at that point. Griffin's division charged the enemy's works on Peebles' farm; captured them, with 1 gun and about 70 prisoners. A severe engagement was had later in the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. The remainder of the corps (two brigades of Third Division) remained to garrison the forts near the Weldon railroad and for the protection of this portion of the line.

During the month the corps has been constantly engaged in constructing defensive works near the Weldon railroad, making roads, and guarding a long picket-line.

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* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren.

October 1.—In the advance of the corps from Poplar Spring Church, the enemy attacked the Second Division (Brigadier-General Ayres) during the storm and were twice repulsed, our troops holding the ground, establishing our line and throwing up works.

October 8.—Advanced our troops, driving in the enemy's pickets, they falling back to their works; no engagement brought on; W. W. Davis' house burned.

October 27.—Moved to Hatcher's Run, southwest of Petersburg, Brigadier-General Baxter, Second Brigade, Third Division, being left in works along our line; left our lines at Fort Cummings at daylight, passing through the woods in front on the left of the Ninth Corps; struck enemy's skirmishers at 9 a. m. in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run and above Armstrong's Mill. The enemy behind strong works in dense woods felled trees in the run and could not be driven out. Most of the corps remained on the north side. Third Division (General Crawford) crossing to south side of run, engaged more or less all day. The command operated between Second and Ninth Corps. Third Division recrossed during night of the 27th.

October 28.—Skirmish firing occasionally. About 9 a. m. corps commenced withdrawing and returned to our former camps in the afternoon.

Casualties: 5 officers and 254 men. Officers wounded: Lieut. Col. J. E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York, October 1, Chappell House; Capt. J. F. Casner, Ninety-first Pennsylvania, October 27, Hatcher's Run; Capt. J. H. Closson, Ninety-first Pennsylvania, October 27, Hatcher's Run.

[*November.*]—The corps has occupied a position during the month on the Weldon railroad, holding the front line west from Fort Howard and the rear line west from Fort Davison. Headquarters have remained the same.

December 7.—The corps marched at 7 a. m., taking the Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River, which it reached about 4 p. m. One division (Crawford's) crossed the river on pontoons and bivouacked for the night near Sussex Court-House. The other two divisions bivouacked on the north bank of the river.

December 8.—The First and Second Divisions crossed the Nottoway at 2 a. m., and with the rest of the corps continued the march through Sussex Court-House via Coman's Well Store to the Halifax road. This point was reached about 4 p. m. and the command massed for rest and supplies. At 6 p. m. the three divisions of the corps moved down the Weldon railroad and began its destruction southward from the railroad bridge across the Nottoway. The work of destruction was continued until midnight, when the command bivouacked where they were until daylight.

December 9.—The divisions then alternated with each other, destroying the road and continuing the movement southward, passing Jarratt's Station and proceeding as far as Belfield, on the Meherrin River. Here considerable opposition was made by the enemy, who had strong works on the opposite bank of the river at Hicksford. All the bridges and rail being destroyed to this point, the command went into bivouac.

December 10.—At 7 a. m. the command commenced the march to return; enemy's cavalry followed, but did but little damage; reached Sussex Court-House that night; weather very stormy and roads in very bad condition from previous rains.

December 11.—Marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Nottoway and bivouacked about two miles from the river; weather intensely cold.

December 12.—Resumed the march at 7 a. m. and arrived back to the late camp of the corps about 4 p. m. The command comprising the expedition were the Fifth Corps, Mott's division of the Second Corps, and three brigades of Gregg's division of cavalry, and a pontoon train, the whole under command of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren. The Weldon railroad was destroyed for a distance of eighteen miles, and all the bridges burned as far as the road was torn up. Jarratt's Station was also destroyed and all the railroad property there. The distance marched was about 100 miles. The weather was rainy and cold nearly the whole of the six days the command was gone. The casualties were 4 men killed, 4 wounded, and 2 officers and 92 men missing.

December 13.—The corps changed camp to a point about half way between the Halifax road and the Jerusalem plank road.

First Division.

August 15.—The division was relieved from its position on the front line near Petersburg, and remained in reserve until the 18th, when it broke camp and moved around to the left, taking possession of the Weldon railroad. The command then took a position on the left, which it has been engaged in fortifying up to this date [August 31].

The division remained in camp, near the Weldon railroad, from September 1 to 30, when it broke camp and moved in the direction of the South Side Railroad. Carried the enemy's position near Poplar Spring Church by a charge on the same day, capturing a fort and line of their intrenchments, with a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery.

October 27.—Participated in the movement of the corps against the enemy at Hatcher's Run.

October 28.—Returned to position preoccupied on the Squirrel Level road.

December 1 to 6.—The division remained in camp, performing the usual picket and fatigue duties.

December 6.—The division moved to a point near the Jerusalem plank road and encamped for the night.

December 7.—Took up line of march to the Nottoway River and bivouacked until 2 a. m. next morning.

December 8.—Again moved forward and reached the Weldon railroad at 8 a. m., same day.

December 9.—After the destruction of the railroad was completed, moved from Jarratt's Station in the morning in the direction of Hicksford and encamped within five miles of Hicksford.

December 10.—Moved toward Sussex Court-House about twenty miles and encamped near the Court-House.

December 11.—Took up the line of march, recrossing the Nottoway River, and bivouacked for the night.

December 12.—In the morning again moved and reached our present encampment about 4 p. m. Since then the troops have been engaged principally in building winter quarters.

First Brigade, First Division.

August 16.—The command was relieved from the front line of works and held in reserve.

Nothing of special importance occurred until the morning of the 18th, when the brigade broke camp, and marched in the direction of

the Weldon railroad. Early in the day it came upon and completely surprised the enemy's pickets. They fled, offering but slight resistance. The railroad was taken possession of by the First Brigade, and the track immediately torn up. The command participated in the engagements on the 19th and 21st. After the engagement on the 21st the brigade was assigned to the extreme left of the line. Since that time the troops have been engaged in erecting earth-works and in strengthening their position.

[*September.*]—Since the last return was made the brigade occupied the intrenchments near White's house, Va. (on the Weldon railroad), and were doing fatigue and picket duty until the morning of the 30th, when they, with the balance of the First Division, Fifth Corps, marched to near Poplar Spring Church and participated in the battles in that vicinity.

Reductions of command: The One-hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers were assigned to Third Division, Fifth Corps, by General Orders, No. 35, headquarters Fifth Corps, dated September 12, 1864. The One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were transferred to the Department of the Susquehanna by Special Orders, No. 225, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated September 21, 1864.

Re-enforcements received: The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry was assigned to the First Brigade by Special Orders, No. 123, paragraph II, headquarters First Division, Fifth Corps. The One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were assigned to the First Brigade by Special Orders, No. 132, headquarters First Division, Fifth Corps, September 24, 1864.

Killed: September 30, Privates David Miller, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and George Witman, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

October 1 to 4.—The brigade shifted position several times, occupying the front line; then again shifting to the support of the Second and Third Brigades of the division, and to support the right of the Ninth Corps.

October 4.—At 4 p. m. the brigade moved to the rear half a mile, and went into camp and commenced to drill and discipline the troops, which are all new men, having been but one month in the military service.

October 16.—The brigade moved to the intrenchments to the right and left of Fort ———, and were drilling and doing picket duty until the morning of the 27th.

October 27.—The brigade moved with the balance of the division two miles down the Squirrel Level road and in the direction of South Side Railroad. The command did not become actively engaged during this reconnaissance, although it held a portion of the front line, connecting on the right with the Ninth Corps and on the left with the Second Brigade of the division. The losses were 6 enlisted men slightly wounded.

October 29.—The brigade, with the balance of the division, returned to their former position within the intrenchments, and are now [October 31] doing picket duty and perfecting the troops in drill and discipline.

No enlisted men have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps during the month.

[*November.*]—The command has been in the breast-works during the month near Fort Urmston, both at the right and left of Squirrel Level road, doing picket duty and perfecting the troops in drill and discipline.

December 1 to 6.—The brigade remained in the breast-works near Fort Urmston, on the Squirrel Level road, doing picket duty and perfecting the troops in drill and discipline.

December 6.—The brigade moved with the balance of the division to a point near the Jerusalem plank road and encamped for the night.

December 7.—Took up the line of march, moving along the Jerusalem plank road, reaching the Nottoway River, and encamped for the night.

December 8.—The brigade again moved forward and at 8 p. m. reached the Weldon railroad and was deployed for skirmishing while the track was being destroyed by the troops of the corps, and encamped near Jarratt's Station.

December 9.—At 10 a. m. the command moved forward along the line of the Weldon railroad in the direction of Hicksford, assisting in the destruction of the railroad, and encamped within about five miles of Hicksford.

December 10.—The command moved in the direction of Sussex Court-House on the return, marching about twenty miles, and encamped near the Court-House at about 7 p. m.

December 11.—Took up the line of march, recrossing the Nottoway, and went into camp.

December 12.—At 7 a. m. the command again took up the line of march and arrived near the present encampment about 1 p. m., the whole movement resulting in the loss of a few stragglers.

Since the 12th the command has been doing picket duty and engaged in the construction of winter quarters.

Third Brigade, First Division.

September 1 to 29.—In the trenches on the Weldon railroad, performing the usual camp and picket duties.

September 30.—Engaged in the action of Pegram's farm, suffering a loss of 34 killed, 196 wounded, and 11 missing.

October 1 to 26.—Remained in camp near Poplar Grove Church, Va., performing the usual camp and picket duties.

October 27.—Broke camp and took up line of march in the direction of the South Side Railroad. On arriving within three or four miles of the railroad the brigade halted and formed line of battle; remained in this position until next morning.

October 28.—Withdrew, covering the withdrawal of the troops. In this operation the brigade suffered a loss of 1 enlisted man killed, 6 wounded, and 2 missing.

In camp near Poplar Grove Church, Va., to 31st.

November 1 to 30.—Remained in camp before Petersburg, Va., performing the usual camp and picket duties.

[*December.*]—Remained in camp west of Weldon railroad.

December 6.—The brigade was relieved by a portion of the Second Corps and marched toward the Jerusalem plank road and bivouacked for the night.

December 7.—Took up line of march and participated in the raid toward Weldon, destroying several miles of the railroad.

December 12.—Returned to camp.

December 14.—The brigade was moved to a suitable camping-ground. From that time to December 31 the troops have been employed in constructing winter quarters and have performed the usual camp and picket duties.

Second Division.

August 2.—Second Brigade ordered to the left of the line to support Tilton's brigade.

August 14.—Relieved and returned to camp with the main portion of the division.

August 18.—Moved at 4.45 a. m. to Weldon railroad; formed and advanced in the direction of Petersburg, right and left up the railroad, and engaged the enemy.

August 19.—Enemy attacked the right flank and succeeded in capturing Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, commanding First Brigade, and a number of prisoners.

August 20.—Remained in same position.

August 21.—At 1 a. m. fell back several hundred yards to a new position. At 8 a. m. same day enemy attacked in heavy columns, but was repulsed with heavy losses. In same position remainder of month.

September 30.—The command left camp on the Weldon railroad at 8 a. m.; moved two miles to the left; assumed a new position on the Squirrel Level road.

October 27.—Moved several miles west of the Weldon railroad; formed in line of battle and advanced across Hatcher's Run; charged the enemy's skirmishers, drove them from their ground, and captured about 250 prisoners.

October 28.—Returned to camp. Nothing worthy of note has transpired since.

[*November.*]—The division has not moved since last return. In the First Brigade the regular infantry were ordered to New York City, and left the field on the 2d instant. In the Second Brigade, Companies B and C, Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, 128 men, were permanently assigned as infantry to the Eighth Maryland Volunteers, by Special Orders, No. 402, paragraph 27, November 17, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C. In the Third Brigade the Third and Fourth Regiments Delaware Volunteers left on furlough—Special Orders, No. 295, Army of the Potomac—on the 2d and returned on the 17th. Col. W. Sergeant, Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded this brigade during the absence of Colonel Grimshaw. Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn was assigned to the command of the brigade, Special Orders, No. 32, headquarters Second Division, and took command on the 21st instant, relieving Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Fourth Delaware Volunteers.

First Brigade, Second Division.

August 18.—Moved to Weldon railroad; formed line of battle and advanced in direction of Petersburg, right and left of railroad, and engaged the enemy.

August 19.—The enemy attacked the troops on the right of the division, pierced their lines, and moved up in the rear and on the flank of brigade, capturing Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. Volunteers, and a number of prisoners.

August 20.—Remained in same position.

August 21.—At 1 a. m. fell back several hundred yards to a new position. At 8 a. m. same day the enemy attacked the left flank in heavy columns, but was repulsed with great loss. Remained in same position on the Weldon railroad the remainder of the month.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

August 2.—Moved to the front and intrenched; remained as support to Tilton's brigade.

August 14.—Relieved from duty in front, and encamped two miles in rear.

August 18.—Moved at 4.45 a. m. toward Weldon railroad; formed near Yellow House and advanced to left of railroad in direction of Petersburg; drove the enemy some distance, when a general engagement ensued, in which the brigade sustained a considerable loss.

August 19.—All remained quiet, except some demonstration by the enemy upon our picket-line.

August 20.—Our skirmishers charged the enemy's picket-line, capturing 1 commissioned officer and 13 men; during the night withdrew from our advanced position, and occupied the main works near Yellow House.

August 21.—Early in the morning the enemy made several successive charges, but were repulsed with severe loss. In this engagement we sustained the loss of our brigade commander, Colonel Dushane, with several line officers, and a number of men. Remainder of the month remained unmolested in the position of the 21st instant.

September 16.—About 8 a. m. the enemy advanced upon our picket-line, when a brisk skirmish ensued, in which the brigade sustained a loss of 1 commissioned officer and 60 enlisted men captured, 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded.

October 1.—The enemy assaulted our line, driving in a portion of the picket-line, but were finally repulsed and driven back with a loss to the brigade of 6 men killed and 8 wounded.

October 8.—Our skirmishers advanced, driving the enemy into his works and taking 2 prisoners of war. At night we retired to our original line, losing 1 man killed, 3 wounded, and 6 captured.

October 23.—The Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, with an aggregate of 554, was mustered out of service, their term having expired.

October 27.—The brigade marched several miles west of Weldon railroad, formed in line, and advanced across Hatcher's Run; charged the enemy's skirmishers, drove them from the ground, and captured 233 prisoners of war.

October 28.—Returned to camp.

[*November.*]—Companies B and C, Purnell Cavalry, 128 enlisted men, were permanently assigned to the Eighth Maryland Volunteer Infantry as infantry by Special Orders, No. 402, November 17, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

December 7.—The brigade left the camp near the Yellow House, on the Weldon railroad, and went with the corps and part of the Second Army Corps and cavalry, all under the command of Major-General Warren, on the expedition for the demolition of the Weldon railroad as far as Hicksford, which having accomplished, returned on the 12th and encamped in rear of headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

August 14.—The brigade was massed in rear of its former position in front of Petersburg.

August 18.—Moved on the Weldon railroad; met the enemy near the Yellow House, just beyond the railroad; were engaged in action

and skirmishing with the enemy until the evening of the 21st, when they retired from our front; since then have been engaged in strengthening our position.

[*September.*]—The Third Brigade was organized September 14, 1864, and stationed in the works built by Colonel Hofmann's command, near the Yellow House, on the Weldon railroad, and remained in the same position until September 30, when it moved toward the left. Headquarters changed to the field, and occupied a position on the Squirrel Level road. Earth-works were thrown up during the night.

October 1 and 2.—The brigade in the position occupied on the Squirrel Level road; was engaged, with a loss of 30 officers and men.

October 8.—Took part in the advance of the pickets and formed the supporting column, suffering the loss of 15 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing.

October 10.—The brigade moved to the right and encamped near the Yellow House in reserve.

October 27.—Took part in the movement of the corps to the left.

October 28.—Returned to the camp on the 27th, which position it occupies at present.

[*November.*]—The brigade has not moved during the month.

November 2.—The Third and Fourth Delaware Volunteers left for Washington, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 295, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated November 1, 1864, and returned on the 17th.

During Colonel Grimshaw's absence with his regiment Colonel Sergeant, Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded the brigade. Brevet Brigadier-General Gwyn, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to the command of the brigade by Special Orders, No. 32, headquarters Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, dated November 20, 1864, and assumed command on the 21st instant.

[*December.*]—The brigade took part in the movement of the corps to Hicksford, on the Weldon railroad.

December 7.—Leaving the camp at which it was stationed at last report, the railroad track was torn up and destroyed at intervals, amounting in all to eight lengths of the brigade.

December 10.—The return was commenced.

December 11.—Crossed the Nottoway in the evening.

December 12.—Arrived at the position at present occupied in the afternoon.

The casualties during the reconnaissance were 1 man killed, 1 officer and 6 men missing. Col. William Sergeant, Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade during the absence of General Gwyn, temporarily commanding Second Division since the 22d instant.

Third Division.

August 18.—Moved from position on Jerusalem plank road to the Blick house, on Weldon railroad, five miles from Petersburg; engaged with the enemy; about 150 officers and men of the Sixteenth Maine captured.

August 19.—General Bragg's brigade, of the Fourth Division, reported for temporary duty; engaged with the enemy, who captured about 1,500 officers and men of the division.

August 21.—The Second Brigade moved to the support of General Griffin, First Division. The remnants of the One hundred and ninetieth and One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, were transferred to the First Brigade.

August 23.—Engaged in destroying Weldon railroad.

August 25.—Colonel Wheelock's (Second) brigade moved to the left of General Griffin's (First) division and the Weldon railroad, facing south, and threw up breast-works.

Division headquarters remain in same place as last month.

September 2.—One brigade went on a reconnaissance to support the cavalry one mile down the Halifax road, but soon returned to camp; no casualties.

September 6 to 13.—The troops were building breast-works in the rear and instructing themselves in the drill. The Seventh Indiana, of Bragg's brigade, went home by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits belonging to it turned over to the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.

September 13.—The division paraded in front of corps headquarters to witness a medal presentation to three men who had captured rebel flags.

September 16.—The Second Brigade (General Baxter) was ordered to garrison Forts Dushane, Wadsworth, and Davison.

September 30.—The Third Brigade accompanied General Ayres, Second Division, Fifth Corps, on the movement toward the Pegram house and formed in line of battle.

October 27.—At 4 a. m. the division, with the exception of the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Baxter, which was left behind to hold the old works, covering an extent of some four miles, moved toward the South Side Railroad, and took part in the operations of the day, with an aggregate loss of 47, capturing a large number of prisoners, and relieving many of the Second Corps who had been captured.

October 28.—The reconnaissance being successful, the division returned to this place [Before Petersburg.].

[*November.*]—The division remains in nearly the same position as last return. Nothing of consequence has occurred.

December 5.—The division moved from its position in the front line of works and bivouacked on the Jerusalem plank road about three miles from former position.

December 7.—The corps moved on the Jerusalem plank road, this division taking the advance; crossed the Nottoway and marched to Sussex Court-House, where we bivouacked at 9 p. m.

December 8.—Moved forward again and toward night reached the Weldon railroad, which we commenced tearing up.

December 9.—Moved toward Hicksford and recommenced tearing up railroad, which was continued until near dark.

December 10.—Returned to camp, which was reached without serious interruption on the afternoon of the 12th. Since then the division has remained stationary, the men engaged in building huts and making themselves comfortable.

First Brigade, Third Division.

August 15.—The brigade was relieved from duty at Fort Warren, on the Jerusalem plank road, and encamped in rear of headquarters Third Division as reserve.

August 18.—At 4 a. m. struck tents and moved toward the Weldon railroad, arriving at Six-Mile House about noon; formed line of battle

facing north; advanced and engaged the enemy; the same night threw up a line of earth-works on east side of the railroad, our left resting on the railroad.

August 19.—The enemy attacked in force and captured some officers and a large number of enlisted men as prisoners.

August 20.—We were withdrawn to the second line of battle, and participated in the battle of the 21st, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. Since then we have been in reserve, encamped near the Yellow House.

September 1.—Independent Battalion Wisconsin Volunteers assigned to Bragg's brigade by Special Orders, No. 251, headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

September 6.—The term of service of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers having expired, that regiment left for Indiana; 107 men whose term had not expired were temporarily assigned to Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers. The First Brigade, Third Division, was organized by General Orders, No. 10, Third Division headquarters, September 13, 1864, from the old First Brigade, Fourth Division, with the addition of the following regiments, viz: One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

September 17.—The One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers were assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, by Special Orders, No. 64, Third Division headquarters.

[*October.*]—This brigade has remained near the Weldon railroad since last return, being the greater part of the time in reserve.

October 13.—The Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers (15 officers and 393 men) reported to Second Corps, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 79, Third Division, of the 12th instant, having been transferred by Special Orders, No. 260, headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 27, 1864.

October 26.—The headquarters wagons were loaded and sent to City Point in the evening.

October 27.—At 4 a. m. the brigade moved toward the South Side Railroad, taking part in the operations of the day, with a total loss of 1 officer and 17 men, capturing from the enemy 227 prisoners, and releasing many of our own men who had been captured.

October 28.—Returned to camp.

November 3.—The First Battalion New York State Sharpshooters was ordered to report at division headquarters by Special Orders, No. 100, from Third Division headquarters.

December 2.—The transfer of the Independent Battalion Wisconsin Volunteers, with the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, was completed in compliance with War Department Special Orders, No. 411, of November 22, 1864.

December 6.—Broke camp and moved with Third Division outside the fortifications near the Jerusalem plank road.

December 7.—Moved down the plank road to Sussex Court-House.

December 8.—Reached railroad near Nottoway bridge and engaged in its destruction.

December 9.—Continued the destruction of the road and burned the bridge over Three-Mile Creek.

December 10 to 12.—Marched for old camp, which was reached on the evening of the 12th. On the 11th the brigade was rear guard.

December 16.—Moved across the Jerusalem plank road and were located in a new camp, where we have since been putting up winter quarters.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

August 1.—Brigade on picket on west side of Jerusalem plank road, near Jones' house; remained until the 15th instant.

August 15.—Col. R. Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command; brigade was relieved from picket duty by a portion of Fourth Division, Ninth Corps; marched two miles to the rear and went into camp.

August 18.—Broke camp at daylight; marched five miles to Weldon railroad, near the Yellow House; formed in line of battle; attacked the enemy's skirmishers; drove them a mile with slight loss. Colonel Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, relieved Col. R. Coulter from command of the brigade by order of General Crawford; threw up temporary breast-works, skirmishing all night; connected our skirmishers on the right with Third Brigade and on the left with First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. Five companies of Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers were sent to support the skirmish line of Third Brigade.

August 19.—Strengthened our works and extended them forty rods. At 1 p. m. enemy advanced in three lines of battle, drove in our skirmishers, turned our right and left flanks, and formed in line of battle in our rear; brigade was moved across our breast works, faced by the rear rank, and repulsed the enemy, capturing 1 flag and 60 prisoners. Our loss was quite heavy in prisoners; casualties few.

August 20.—Fell back half a mile; threw up works near the Blick house.

August 21.—Moved to the support of Fourth Division; took position in the breast-works near Yellow House.

August 23.—Moved at 8 a. m. to the Weldon railroad, and destroyed two miles of track.

August 25.—Moved at 2 p. m. about a mile to the left; built breast-works near the Perkins house.

August 29.—General Baxter resumed command of brigade.

August 30 and 31.—Sent a detail of 400 men to build a fort near Blick's house.

September 1.—In camp near Weldon railroad.

September 2.—Brigade moved at 2 a. m. to support cavalry on a reconnaissance; marched about a mile on the Halifax road and halted until daylight; marched back to Yellow House and went outside the works about ten rods; remained there until 10 a. m., when the cavalry returned, then marched back to camp; no casualties.

September 6.—Moved out at 5.30 a. m. and built breast-works to connect with the works of Ninth Corps at the Gurley house.

September 13.—Marched to corps headquarters to witness presentation of medal to Private Reed, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

September 14.—First and Second Brigades consolidated. Formed line at 4 a. m. and went on a reconnaissance to the vicinity of Poplar Spring Church; found the enemy in force behind works; drove in their pickets and returned to camp with small loss.

September 16.—Ordered to garrison Forts Wadsworth and Dushane.

September 25.—Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers ordered to garrison Fort Davison.

September 29.—Made a reconnaissance at 3 p. m. to Poplar Spring Church with Eleventh, Eighty-eighth, and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, and One hundred and fourth

New York Volunteers; drove the enemy's skirmishers more than a mile and advanced until we were opened on with artillery. The enemy attempted to turn our right flank with a heavy line of skirmishers, supported by a line of battle, but we withdrew to our works in good order and with no loss.

[*October.*]—This brigade has not marched during the month, but occupies nearly the same position as formerly in the works and intrenchments near the Weldon railroad, with intrenchments in the rear line.

October 27.—The Fifth Corps moved to the left, with the exception of this brigade, which was left to hold the line, covering an extent of some four miles.

October 28.—The corps returned, when the brigade was partially got together.

[*November.*]—The brigade remains in same position. Nothing of importance has transpired during the month.

December 5.—Brigade moved from its position in the front line of works, east of the Halifax road, and bivouacked on the Jerusalem plank road, about three miles from its former position.

December 7.—The corps moved on the Jerusalem plank road, this brigade taking the advance; crossed the Nottoway and reached Sussex Court-House at 9 p. m., where it bivouacked.

December 8.—Moved forward again and toward night reached the Weldon railroad, which we commenced tearing up.

December 9.—Moved toward Hicksford and recommenced tearing up railroad, which was continued until near dark.

December 10.—Returned to camp, which was reached without serious interruption on the afternoon of the 12th. Since then the brigade has remained stationary, the men being engaged in building huts and otherwise making themselves comfortable.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

August 18.—Moved to the Weldon railroad near Yellow House, six miles from Petersburg, and was engaged 18th, 19th, and 21st. On the 18th the Sixth Wisconsin lost 19 men killed and wounded; the other regiments were not engaged.

August 19.—The brigade, being deployed as pickets and skirmishers, its line extending over a mile, the enemy attacked in the center by column, and the left wing was broken and lost heavily in prisoners. All of the First Battalion New York Sharpshooters, that were present for duty (3 officers and 50 men) were captured; also a detachment of 2 officers and 50 men of the Seventh Indiana. The above detachments were on picket in pits on the extreme left.

August 21.—Mahone's division attacked in force, and the brigade captured about 150 officers and men, including a colonel and lieutenant-colonel.

September 2.—Troops under arms at 5.30 p. m.; nothing done.

September 13.—Four regiments transferred to Third Division.

September 14.—Moved camp to rear of corps headquarters.

September 15.—Moved to works on left of line; returned at 7.30 p. m.

September 16.—Moved to camp vacated by General Baxter's brigade.

September 17.—One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty second Pennsylvania Volunteers reported for duty.

September 19.—Troops under arms at 5.30 a. m.; nothing done.

September 30.—Left camp at 8 a. m.; moved to Pegram's house and formed in line of battle.

October 1.—The brigade at daylight occupied the advanced position near the Pegram house, to which it had been assigned on the night of September 30. Being attacked by the enemy, in obedience to orders retreated to the main line of the army and was then put into position on the right of General Ayres' division, being temporarily attached to it.

October 3.—Rejoined the Third Division and reoccupied the old camps near Yellow House.

October 6.—The brigade moved camp to the right of the division line, near Fort Alexander Hays.

October 27.—Moved with the division to Hatcher's Run and advanced on the left of the run; a slight skirmish with the enemy's skirmishers; moved in retreat during the night, reaching General Griffin's left at daylight.

October 28.—Moved back to the old camp near Fort Alexander Hays.

December 5.—The brigade relieved by First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and moved from camp, massing near Smith's house.

December 6 [*7*].—Moved with division at 6 a. m.; moved down the Jerusalem plank road; crossed the Nottoway River, and encamped at Sussex Court-House at 8.30 p. m.

December 7 [*8*].—Moved at 4.30 o'clock in advance of the expedition; slight skirmish with enemy's cavalry; encamped at 3 p. m. Moved at 6 p. m. and began destruction of Weldon railroad. At 11 p. m. rested for the night.

December 8 [*9*].—Moved forward at 8 o'clock and continued destruction of railroad near Belfield.

December 10.—Moved at 8 a. m. on return, and at 9 p. m. rested for the night.

December 11.—Moved at 8 a. m., crossing the Nottoway River and resting for the night near ——— Church.

December 12.—Moved at 8 a. m. and reached camp near Smith's house at 4.30 p. m.

December 14.—Moved to camp on Lee's Mill road and commenced the erection of quarters.

Artillery Brigade.

[*August.*]—Nothing of importance occurred in the command during the early part or middle of the month.

August 18.—The command broke camp near the Avery house and marched to the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. The command participated in the engagement around the Yellow Tavern, and still [August 31] remains at that place.

[*September.*]—No movement of importance transpired in the command up to the 30th instant. The attention of battery commanders has been devoted to drilling their men and strengthening their works. Most of the batteries have remained in their old positions on the Weldon railroad.

September 30.—Three batteries, H, D, and B, First New York, accompanied Griffin's and Ayres' divisions to the left, near Poplar Grove Church, and participated in the engagement at that point. The remaining batteries are still in position on the Weldon railroad.

[*October.*]—Nothing of importance transpired during the first and middle of the month. The command occupied its old position on and near the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad.

October 27.—Five batteries—B, Fourth U. S. Artillery; B and H, First New York; E, Massachusetts, and Ninth Massachusetts—accompanied the infantry divisions of the corps to Hatcher's Run. They were not engaged and returned the next day without having fired a shot.

[*November.*]—The command has occupied the same position as reported last return. The batteries have been engaged in building winter quarters and stables. They at present occupy the following forts and batteries: Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery, Batteries No. 24 and 25; Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery No. 26 and Fort Howard; Batteries G and D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Battery E, First New York Artillery, Fort Wadsworth; Battery L, First New York Artillery, Fort Keene; Battery D, First New York Artillery, Fort Urmston; Battery C, First New York Artillery, Fort Conahey; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Forts Clarke and Siebert; Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Fort Dushane; Battery H, First New York Artillery, and Ninth Massachusetts Battery, in reserve.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.*

December 1.—First Division broke camp near Kernstown; marched to Stephenson's Station and took cars for Washington; arrived there on the 2d and at once embarked on transports for City Point.

December 4.—Arrived at City Point; proceeded in cars to Parke's Station; from thence marched to the line of works and relieved the Third Division, Fifth Corps. Remained in camp until the 9th instant.

December 9.—The division moved out to Hatcher's Run as a support to a reconnaissance made by General Miles, of the Second Corps.

December 10.—Returned to camp, where they still remain.

December 1 to 9.—Second Division remained near Kernstown; broke camp on the 9th and marched to Stephenson's Station and took cars for Washington.

December 10.—Arrived in Washington and embarked on transports for City Point.

December 16.—Arrived in front of Petersburg and encamped.

Third Division remained in camp near Kernstown until the 3d.

December 3.—Broke camp and marched to Stephenson's Station; took cars for Washington.

December 4.—Arrived in Washington and embarked on transports for City Point.

December 6.—Arrived at City Point; moved to the line of works and relieved part of the Fifth Corps.

December 9.—Made a reconnaissance to the Vaughan road.

December 10.—Returned to camp.

December 11 to 31.—Remained there.

First Brigade, First Division.

December 1.—The brigade broke camp near Winchester, Va., and marched to Stephenson's Station; from thence by rail to Washington and boat to City Point.

December 4.—Arrived at City Point.

December 5.—Left City Point and arrived at its present camp near Petersburg.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

Third Brigade, First Division.

December 1.—The brigade left its camp near Kernstown; proceeded by rail from Stephenson's Depot to Washington.

December 2.—Took transports.

December 4.—Shortly after noon reached City Point, where the command was debarked and proceeded by rail to Parke's Station.

December 5.—Relieved the troops of General Baxter's brigade, Crawford's division, Fifth Corps.

December 8 [*9*].—Moved out to Hatcher's Run, supporting Miles' division, of Second Corps.

December 9 [*10*].—Returned to old camps. In the evening ordered to the position occupied by some of the troops of General Potter's division.

December 10 [*11*].—Returned to former position.

First Brigade, Second Division.

December 1.—In camp three miles south of Winchester, Va.

December 9.—Broke camp and marched to Stephenson's Depot.

December 10.—Marched to within two miles south of Charlestown, Va.

December 11.—Marched to Jefferson, Md., via Harper's Ferry.

December 12.—Marched to Monocacy Junction, Md.

December 13.—Took cars for Washington; arrived there at 9 p. m. same day.

December 14.—Embarked on steam-boats for City Point.

December 16.—Debarked; took cars for Patrick's Station on the military railroad; arrived there the same night.

December 31.—In camp near Patrick's Station, Va.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

December 9.—Broke camp near Winchester at 5 a. m.; marched to Stephenson's Depot and took cars for Washington.

December 10.—Embarked at 5 p. m. on transports for City Point.

December 12.—Marched for Patrick's Station, where we are now encamped.

Third Division.

December 3.—The division broke camp near Kernstown, Va., and marched to Stephenson's Depot; took the cars for Washington.

December 4.—Arrived at Washington and took passage on transports.

December 5 and 6.—Arrived at City Point.

December 7.—Went into camp near Warren's Station, Va., occupying the line of works previously held by the Fifth Army Corps.

December 9.—The division made a reconnaissance to the Vaughan road.

December 10.—The troops returned to camp.

December 11 to 30.—No events of importance transpired.

December 31.—A party of the enemy made an attack on the picket-line of the division about 5 a. m., killing 2 men and capturing 21 men of the Ninth New York Artillery. The division was promptly under arms. The enemy, however, retired in a few moments, and the picket-line resumed its usual position.

First Brigade, Third Division.

December 3.—This command left its works near Winchester, Va., and marched to Stephenson's Depot, and there took cars for Washington, D. C.

December 4.—Arrived in Washington at 7 a. m. and embarked on transports, and at 1.30 p. m. left for City Point, Va.

December 5.—Reached City Point at 9.30 a. m. and marched to Parke's Station, and occupied camp left by Fifth Corps, where it is still encamped.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

December 1 and 2.—The brigade was encamped near Kernstown, Va.

December 3.—Broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched with the division to Stephenson's Depot, where the troops were shipped on cars.

December 4.—Arrived in Washington and embarked on transports.

December 5 and 6.—The command reached City Point and were conveyed to the front by cars.

December 7.—Took position near Weldon railroad, occupying a portion of the works previously held by the Fifth Corps.

December 9.—Made a reconnaissance with the division to the Vaughan road.

December 10.—Returned to camp.

December 31.—Enemy made a demonstration on the picket-line in front of this brigade at 6 a. m. After a brisk skirmish the enemy retired to their own line of works. Our loss in the affair was 2 killed and 21 captured.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.*

August 15.—In the evening the First, Second, and Third Divisions moved from their position in the trenches before Petersburg to the left and relieved the Fifth Corps.

August 19.—The First, Second, and Third Divisions moved toward the Weldon railroad to the support of the Fifth Corps, the First and Second Divisions engaging the enemy near Blick's Station and driving him.

August 21 [*25*].—In the afternoon the Third Division moved to Reams' Station to the support of the Second Corps, which was then engaged with the enemy, but returned during the night. The Fourth Division moved from before Petersburg and took up position on the right of the corps. Since the 21st [25th] the corps has been in position between the Weldon railroad and Jerusalem plank road engaged in throwing up intrenchments and constructing redoubts.

August 27.—The Fourth Division was relieved by the Third Division and placed in reserve.

September 1 to 25.—The First and Second Divisions lay near the Weldon railroad intrenched, connecting with the Second Corps on the right and the Fifth Corps on the left.

September 25.—The Second Division moved to the right, in rear of the Second Corps, as reserve. The First Division, being relieved by the Third Division, moved to the rear and encamped.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. John G. Parke.

September 30.—In the morning a movement was made to the left and west of Weldon railroad; the First and Second Divisions of the corps marched to left of Fifth Corps, and engaged the enemy at Pegram's farm without decisive result. At night these troops were retired to line of works near Peebles' house, captured by Fifth Corps in the early part of the day; the Third Division meanwhile remaining on the old line, holding it from Fort Davis to near Weldon railroad.

October 1.—The First and Second Divisions withdrew during the night of September 30 from Pegram's house to the vicinity of the Peebles house and threw up temporary breast-works; Third Division moved from near Jones' house to the Aiken house.

October 2.—Advanced as far as Pegram's house with General Mott's division, of the Second Corps, on the left.

October 5.—The Third Division moved from the Aiken house and took up a position extending from Fort Cummings to near Fort Dushane, relieving Mott's division, Second Corps, which was then ordered to rejoin the Second Corps. The First and Second Divisions took up a position, extending from Fort Fisher, on the right, to the Squirrel Level road, on the left.

Troops were engaged during the month in throwing up breast-works and constructing redoubts until the morning of the 27th, when the corps broke camp and moved to the left toward Boydton plank road, in conjunction with the Second and Fifth Corps. Found the enemy in force behind his works near the Clements house. Connection was made on the left of corps with the Fifth Corps, and temporary breast-works were thrown up; skirmished with the enemy until the 28th, when the corps resumed its former position.

[*November.*]—The First and Second Divisions of this corps remained in the position occupied on the 31st ultimo until the morning of the 29th instant, when, in pursuance of orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, these two divisions moved to the extreme right of the army, relieving the Second Corps, the First Division occupying the right from the Appomattox to Norfolk railroad, and the Second Division from Norfolk railroad to Battery No. 24, connecting with the right of Fifth Corps at that point.

November 18.—Two regiments of colored troops (Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first) were ordered to report to General Graham, at Point of Rocks.

November 26.—The remainder of the Third Division (colored troops) were ordered to the Army of the James, pursuant to orders from army headquarters. The Two hundred and seventh and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers reported to this corps.

November 28.—The Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and eighth, and Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers reported in pursuance of orders from Headquarters Armies of the United States. The Pennsylvania regiments were formed into a Provisional Brigade by Special Orders, No. 241, paragraph VI, headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

November 30.—The Provisional Brigade moved from vicinity of Peebles' house to rear of this corps, and are held in reserve.

[*December.*]—The troops of this corps remained in position occupied on November 30 until the 9th.

December 9.—The late Provisional Brigade and portions of the First and Second Divisions moved about twenty miles to the left, in support of troops of the Fifth and Second Corps, engaged in destroying Weldon railroad.

December 11.—Troops returned and resumed their respective positions.

December 15.—The late Provisional Brigade was organized into two brigades, and designated Third Division, as per paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 256, from headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

From the 15th to 31st nothing of importance occurred along the lines of this corps, and the troops remained in position occupied at date of last report.

First Division.

August 1.—In the trenches before Petersburg, Va., on the right of the Ninth Army Corps.

August 6.—Brigadier-General Ledlie went north on a twenty days' sick leave, Brig. Gen. Julius White, assigned to the command of the division, relieving him. Capt. D. R. Boice, acting aide-de-camp, First Lieut. G. M. Randall and First Lieut. William H. Powell, aides-de-camp, relieved.

August 14.—Moved to the extreme left of the army, relieving Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. The troops placed on a picket-line of some two miles and a half in extent. Remained in this position until August 19.

August 18.—Severe cannonade of two hours' duration, beginning about 2 a. m., causing some casualties. Seventeen officers and 126 men of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers went to Washington for muster out, their term of service having expired. Capt. S. Hovey, jr., division inspector; Capt. E. R. Lewis, acting ordnance officer, and Capt. G. C. Parker, provost-marshal, all of whom belonged to the above regiment, relieved from duty at these headquarters. In consequence, Capt. E. E. Howe, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. W. N. Meserve, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, detailed in place of latter officers, respectively; Second Lieut. Greene Smith, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, detailed as acting aide-de-camp.

August 19.—The division was relieved by brigade of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and at 3 p. m. started for the Weldon railroad, under orders to report to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps. When within half a mile of his position heard heavy firing; moved on at the double-quick; formed line on the right of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps; advanced, and after half an hour's fighting drove the enemy from our front, leaving his killed, wounded, and many small-arms.

August 20.—Took up position more to the rear and intrenched. Remained in this position until the 25th, when we were relieved by the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and remained ready to march to the assistance of the Second Corps, engaged near Reams' Station, Va., but received no orders to march.

August 27.—Went into position farther to the right, relieving part of the Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, where the troops now remain.

August 28.—Brigadier-General White went away on ten days' sick leave. Brigadier-General Hartranft assigned to the command of the division, bringing with him Lieutenant Watts, aide-de-camp.

August 30.—The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was ordered to report to the commanding officer Eighteenth Army Corps. The Twenty-seventh New York Battery transferred to the Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps. The Second Maine and Fourteenth Massachusetts Batteries transferred to the Artillery Reserve.

September 1 to 25.—In line near the same position taken on August 27, connecting with the Second Corps at Fort Hays on the right, and with Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, on the left. Fortifications and several redoubts were thrown up, much slashing done, and two lines of abatis constructed. The line held by this division was about 2,200 yards long.

September 25.—Troops relieved in the line by Third Division (colored troops).

September 29.—Moved to the vicinity of the Gurley house and bivouacked for the night.

September 30.—Marched to vicinity of Peebles' house, following Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and took position in line of battle. Moved farther north to the Pegram house in the afternoon, and was engaged with the enemy near the latter place. Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 345. The Third Brigade assigned to this division from old First Division, Ninth Army Corps, September 1, 1864, by paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 160, Ninth Army Corps. Designation of the division changed from Third to First, September 13, 1864, by General Orders, No. 39, headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

October 1.—During the night of September 30 withdrew from the Pegram house to the vicinity of the Peebles house, where temporary breast-works were thrown up.

October 2.—The division advanced in line of battle northward, connecting with Potter's (Second) division, Ninth Army Corps, on the right, and Mott's division, Second Army Corps, on the left, as far as the Pegram house, the right resting in the field in front of the Pegram house and extending westward. Here we skirmished with the enemy until nearly sunset, when the left of the line was withdrawn, forming nearly a right angle with Potter's division at the Pegram house, and extending to the old line of the enemy's rifle-pits near the Peebles house. Here a strong line of works was thrown up and a large amount of slashing done.

October 8.—This division made a reconnaissance to the left, in the vicinity of the Smith house, Hawks house, and Walker house. From this date to the 26th we strengthened our line connecting with the Third Division (colored) on the left, built redoubts, constructed abatis, and continued slashing of timber in our front.

October 27.—This division moved out to the left on a reconnaissance to beyond the Clements house, when we came up to the enemy's works. Here we halted, formed connection with Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, on the right, and Fifth Corps, on the left; threw up temporary breast-works, and remained skirmishing with the enemy until the 28th, when we withdrew to our old position, where we are now encamped. The loss in killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th was 64.

November 1 to 29.—The division occupied the line on the left of the army between the Pegram house and the Cummings house.

November 29.—In accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the division, being relieved by Miles' division, Second Corps, moved to the extreme right of the army, and in the evening relieved the Second Division, Second Corps, on the line. No other events of importance occurred during the month.

December 9.—In obedience to orders the Third Maryland, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, One hundred and ninth New York, and Sixtieth Ohio were temporarily detached from the division, forming a Provisional Brigade, under command of Bvt. Col. G. P. Robinson, Third Maryland, with orders to report to Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, remaining absent from the division five days.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*September.*]—The regiments of this brigade occupied the line they had been holding to the left of Fort Hays until the 25th, when they were relieved by the Third Division. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers were left as a garrison to Fort Hays. Until the 25th the command was constantly engaged in completing the line of works occupied, constructing abatis, felling timber, building corduroy roads, laboring on fortifications on other lines, and performing picket and trench guard duty.

September 29.—Moved to the Gurley house.

September 30.—Engaged the enemy near the Pegram house, with a loss of 2 men killed, 50 wounded, and 30 missing.

General Orders, No. 39, from headquarters Ninth Army Corps, dated September 13, 1864, changed the designation of the Third Division, Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox commanding, to the First Division.

October 1.—The command was engaged in throwing up earth-works near the Peebles house.

October 2.—Moved to near the position occupied on the 30th. Toward night took up a new position near the Pegram house and threw up intrenchments.

October 8.—A part of the brigade was engaged with the remainder of the division in a reconnaissance.

October 27.—The whole command, with the exception of the Eighth Michigan and a detachment of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, left to garrison forts, moved out toward the Boydton plank road and advanced to the rebel fortifications protecting the South Side Railroad. There was continued skirmishing with the enemy, with a total loss of 28 wounded.

October 28.—Withdrew in the afternoon, having attempted an assault upon the enemy's works. The brigade returned to its old camp, where it now lies. The several regiments have been engaged in building intrenchments, felling timber, constructing abatis, and on picket, camp, and trench guard duty.

[*November.*]—The brigade occupied the trenches near the Peebles house, Va., until the 29th. During this time it was engaged in drill, perfecting the line of works, constructing abatis, and picket duty.

November 29.—The brigade moved down to opposite Petersburg, Va., relieving Colonel McAllister's brigade, of the Second Corps, the left extending to the Norfolk railroad and the right to Battery B.

The Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was transferred to the Second Brigade November 11, 1864.

[*December.*]—The regiments of this brigade have laid in the trenches in front of Petersburg during the month. The Thirty-seventh Wisconsin and One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers were temporarily detached on the 9th, and placed in the Provisional Brigade and moved to the left, in support of General Warren.

December 14.—They returned to brigade. The troops have been engaged in picket and trench guard duty, in repairing picket-lines and covered ways.

Second Brigade, First Division.

August 1 to 15.—In division line before Petersburg, Va., intrenching, picketing, and sharpshooting.

August 15.—Moved to the Fifth Corps redoubts and picketed the line of the Jerusalem plank road.

August 19.—Moved toward Weldon railroad; went into action near Yellow House.

August 21.—Again in action near Yellow House.

August 25.—Moved short distance to the left to support Hancock.

August 27.—Moved to the right and relieved Fourth Division.

September 1.—Occupied part of the line near the Aiken house, between the Jerusalem plank road and Weldon railroad; were engaged chiefly in fortifying and building corduroy roads.

September 7.—Moved camp to the Williams house, on the plank road, on our rear line of defenses, and continued the work already begun.

September 20.—Relieved the cavalry pickets in our front by details from our brigade; picketed on our front until the 26th, when the cavalry again occupied the line. Have been employed all the time since moving to this camp in work on the fortifications.

September 29.—Received orders about 1 a. m. to have brigade in line at 4 o'clock, ready to march; lay in line all day, and in the evening went into camp near the Gurley house, about one mile and a half from our former camp.

September 30.—Colonel Humphrey was relieved from command and mustered out of service, and Brig. Gen. J. F. Hartranft assigned to command. Moved about 9.10 a. m., following Second Division; moved slowly toward Poplar Spring Church; reached the Peebles house, near the works of the enemy just captured by the Fifth Corps, and formed in line of battle about 1 p. m. Brigade was moved from one position to another during the afternoon, and finally was engaged with the enemy near the Pegram house just before dark. Occupied the extreme left, and the line of troops on our right being forced back, we were compelled to retire, the enemy on both flanks and rapidly coming in our rear. Moved back a short distance and reformed, holding the line near the Pegram house. Established a picket-line, and about 12 midnight withdrew to the left of a newly established line and fortified. Left the Twenty-fourth New York (dismounted) Cavalry on picket where the line was first established. The loss of the brigade during the day was 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 45 enlisted men wounded, 8 commissioned officers and 150 enlisted men missing; aggregate, 212. This number includes several captured early next morning from the picket-line, who were reported in the list of casualties for September 30, 1864.

October 1.—Were engaged in fortifying all day. Soon after daylight the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, on picket near the Pegram house, was driven in and a few men captured.

October 2.—The brigade advanced again to the Boisseau house in connection with the rest of the corps and the Fifth and one division of the Second Corps. After some skirmishing with the enemy a new line was established, extending to the Pegram house. This brigade held the left of the line connecting with the old works of the enemy; remained here fortifying until the 8th.

October 8.—Joined the Third Brigade in reconnaissance west on the Squirrel Level road; advanced about one mile and a half, meeting a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers; returned to camp at dusk.

October 9.—General Hartranft was relieved, and Lieutenant-Colonel Newberry, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, assumed command.

October 16.—Lieutenant-Colonel Newberry received leave of absence, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. B. M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan.

October 18.—The Twenty-fourth New York moved to City Point to be mounted.

October 27.—Broke camp at 3 a. m. and moved with the army in its advance to the Boydton plank road. The Forty-sixth New York was left to garrison Fort Cummings. The brigade had the advance of the Ninth Corps, and moved forward on the Squirrel Level road. The enemy's pickets and skirmishers fell back to their works, and were followed to within a short distance of their main line. Erected temporary breastworks here.

October 28.—Remained until 11.30 a. m., skirmishing with the enemy, when orders were received to retire. Returned to the old camp, having lost 2 officers and 23 enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer and 4 enlisted men missing.

[*November.*]—The brigade participated in no movement of importance during the month. Remained in camp at Peebles' farm until November 29, when it moved with the division to the extreme right of the line, relieving a brigade of the Second Corps.

[*December.*]—The brigade has not changed camp or engaged in any movement during the month.

December 13.—The Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry (dismounted) was detached from the command and ordered to City Point for the purpose of being mounted.

Third Brigade, First Division.

September 1 to 28.—Occupying various positions on the line from the Jerusalem plank road to the left.

September 29 [*30*].—Marched across Vaughan road to the front, near the Pegram house. Went into action. At night retired near Peebles' house and constructed breast-works.

October 1.—Built works near Peebles' house, on Squirrel Level road.

October 2.—Advanced and engaged the enemy.

October 3 to 8.—Erected redoubts; slashed timber.

October 8.—Reconnoitered to the left near rebel Fort McRae, on Duncan road, and as far as beyond Hawks' house.

October 27 and 28.—Reconnoitered toward Boydton plank road, returning to old position the latter day.

No severe engagement during the month.

First Lieuts. J. S. Stocking and J. L. Johnson, One hundredth Pennsylvania, wounded October 27.

November 29.—Moved from Pegram's farm to camp in front of Petersburg, Va. No casualties during the month.

Second Division.

[*August.*]—Held line before Petersburg up to night of 14th.

August 15.—In the morning moved into position about one mile to the left, relieving Griffin's division, of Fifth Corps.

August 19.—Relieved by Mott's division, of Second Corps, and moved to re-enforce Fifth Corps, on Weldon railroad, at Blick's Station; got up late in the afternoon during attack of enemy on Warren; sent in skirmish line on right of First Division, but did not participate in general engagement; intrenched position east of Weldon railroad, where the division lies at date of this report [August 31].

September 1 to 25.—The division lay near the Weldon railroad, one brigade holding line, the other in reserve.

September 25.—Moved to right; the whole division in reserve in rear of line held by Second Corps.

September 28.—Returned to near Weldon railroad; held in reserve.

September 30.—Moved out of intrenchments to westward with Fifth Corps in advance; Fifth Corps carried intrenched line near Peebles' house. Division was sent in and advanced beyond Pegram's house toward Boydton plank road, driving enemy's skirmishers. In advancing against enemy's works was met by a countercharge and driven back to Pegram's house in some confusion, losing severely in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Checked the enemy at Pegram's house, and afterward retired to works carried in the morning.

[*October.*]—The Second Division occupied the line of works near the Peebles house until the morning of the 27th.

October 27.—Moved about one mile and a half to left, going into position near the Hawks house, connecting on the left with the Third Division, and on the right with pickets of the garrison holding the forts.

October 28.—Remained in line, when, after covering the retirement of the corps, it withdrew, and returned about 3 p. m. to the old position, which it now occupies.

[*November.*]—The division remained in position holding the line of works near Pegram's house, Va., until the 29th instant, when, upon being relieved by troops of the Second Corps, it moved some four miles to the right, filling line vacated by the Third Division, Second Corps, where it has since been in position.

[*December.*]—The position of this division remains unchanged since last monthly return, holding the line of works before Petersburg, with right resting on Fort Meikel, and left occupying Battery No. 24.

December 10.—A part of the division, in connection with detachments from the corps, moving some twenty miles to the left, forming support for the Second and Fifth Corps, then engaged in destroying the Weldon railroad.

December 11.—Returned to old camps, which they now occupy.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*October.*]—Engaged in siege operations before Petersburg, Va.
[*November.*]—Engaged in siege operations before Petersburg, Va.
[*December.*]—Engaged in siege operations before Petersburg, Va.

Third Division.

[*August.*]—The position of the troops of this division remained the same as on the 30th ultimo, one brigade relieving the other on the line.

August 19.—In the morning the division marched to Blick's Six-Mile House, on the Weldon railroad, and when the enemy attacked the Fifth Corps in the afternoon it was moved forward. The First Brigade (Hartranft's) successfully repulsed the first two attacks of the enemy, and the Second Brigade (Humphrey's) gained possession of the line of works from which the troops of the Fifth Corps had retired. The whole division remained in the front line until the afternoon of the 20th, when it was withdrawn.

August 21.—In the morning the First Brigade took up a position and threw up a line of works in front of Blick's house, crossing the railroad. The enemy attacked in the morning at 10.30, but was repulsed. In the afternoon the division was moved to the right and intrenched.

August 25.—Marched to Reams' Station to support Second Corps, which was engaged; arrived there about dark, and withdrew to our old position during the night.

August 27.—Moved to right, relieving Fourth Division, and took position on the line fronting Petersburg; threw up new line of works.

August 31.—Division still on the line taken up on the 27th.

September 13.—The number of this division was changed from Fourth to Third by Special Orders, No. 39, headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

September 26.—The division moved and occupied the line of intrenchments from Fort Davis to Fort Howard.

September 30.—The division stretched out and occupied the line reaching from the Weldon railroad to Fort Davis, which position it now occupies.

October 1.—Moved from near Jones' house to the Aiken house.

October 5.—The division moved from near the Aiken house to the Peebles house beyond Poplar Spring Church, occupying a position extending from Fort Cummings to near Fort Dushane.

October 27 and 28.—The division took part in the reconnaissance to Hatcher's Run, losing in killed, wounded, and missing, an aggregate of 80.

October 28.—Returned to the position occupied previous to the reconnaissance.

[*November.*]—The troops composing this command joined the Ninth Army Corps from the Army of the James about November 28 at Poplar Grove Church, and were formed into a Provisional Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. J. F. Hartranft.

November 30.—The brigade was moved to the right of the line of the army, and was encamped in support of the Ninth Army Corps line from the Appomattox to Fort Alexander Hays.

December 9.—The brigade was massed near Fort Stevenson, on the Jerusalem plank road, for movement; remained in this position until the evening of the 10th, when the brigade marched out on the Jerusalem plank road, with other troops of the Ninth Army Corps, as far as the Nottoway.

December 11.—Arrived there at 4 a. m. Here we halted until the return of the expedition toward Weldon under Major-General Warren, when the troops marched back to their respective camps.

December 13.—Arrived at camp about 2 a. m. At 7 a. m. the brigade was again massed on the Jerusalem plank road, and remained there until the night of the 14th, when it returned to camp.

December 15.—The Provisional Brigade was organized into two brigades and designated the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, by paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 256, headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

First Brigade, Third Division.

[*August.*]—Part of the time this brigade lay in the trenches in their old position in front of Petersburg; a part of the time in reserve engaged in fatigue duty.

August 19.—Moved out to the support of General Warren, on the Weldon railroad. In the afternoon engaged with the enemy, in which the command suffered a loss of 16 killed, 82 wounded, and 5 missing.

August 21.—The brigade building a line across the railroad. The enemy made an assault and were repulsed with great loss; we suffered a loss of 6 killed, 16 wounded, and 62 missing; since which time the whole command has been constantly engaged in building works, roads, on picket, and in the trenches.

October 3.—The brigade was removed from its position in line near the Aiken house and took up a position in the refused portion of the line, then just established, near Poplar Grove Church. The troops have been engaged most of the month in fortifying this and adjacent positions.

October 27 and 28.—The command took part in the reconnaissance in force near Hatcher's Run, losing during the operations an aggregate of 76 in killed, wounded, and missing.

December 9.—The regiments that now compose this command, formerly known as part of the Provisional Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, left camp in the evening and bivouacked near Fort Stevenson that night.

December 10.—In the evening marched out on the Jerusalem plank road as far as Nottoway River. Remained there until General Warren's command recrossed the Nottoway, then marched back to their respective camps. The movement was to support General Warren's command while he was making a demonstration on the South Side and Weldon Railroads.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

August 1.—Occupied the trenches before Petersburg, Va., on the same ground which we occupied on July 31. Remained here until the 6th, when we were relieved by the First Brigade; moved to the rear and encamped in the field.

August 14.—Again moved to the front and relieved the First Brigade.

August 19.—At 4 a. m., having been relieved by troops from the Eighteenth Corps, marched with the division to re-enforce General Warren at the Yellow House, on the Weldon railroad. Arrived about 9 a. m., and participated in the engagement on that day. Loss in the brigade: 11 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 37 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing; aggregate, 52.

August 21.—Were in reserve during the engagement on the Weldon road, excepting the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, which was on picket. The loss in the brigade was 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 60 enlisted men missing; aggregate, 67.

August 25.—Marched at 3 p. m. to re-enforce General Hancock at Reams' Station; did not arrive until after dark, when the fighting had ceased. Marched back the same night to the Williams house, and early next morning went into camp near the Gurley house.

August 27.—Relieved a portion of the Fourth Division on the line between the railroad and Jerusalem plank road, which we still occupy.

[*September.*]—This brigade was in position near Gurley's house, on the extreme left of the line; intrenched and built forts at different points along the left of the line.

September 25.—Moved from near Gurley's house, and reoccupied position between Forts Hays and Davis, the picket-line in close proximity with that of the enemy, with continual firing.

October 5.—This brigade moved from the position between Forts Davis and Alexander Hays, on the left of the Jerusalem plank road, and took position near Poplar Grove Church, Va.

October 27.—Moved out by daylight by Fort Cummings and occupied a line between the First and Second Divisions, Ninth Army Corps.

October 29.—We returned to the old encampment near Poplar Grove Church, with a loss of but 5 men wounded.

[*December.*]—The Second Brigade was organized December 15, 1864, by command of Brigadier-General Hartranft. Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was assigned to its command same date. Brigade composed of Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and seventh, and Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. No movement of any importance has occurred since its organization.

Fourth Division.

[*August.*]—The division occupied the trenches on the left of the Ninth Corps line until the 19th instant.

August 21.—Moved toward the Weldon railroad and took up a position on the right of the Ninth Corps, connecting with Mott's division, of the Second Corps. Remained until the 27th, when the division was withdrawn from the front and placed in reserve by the Gurley house, where it is now encamped.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

[*August.*]—This brigade was in the trenches on the left of the Ninth Army Corps until the 6th, when we moved to the rear.

August 9.—Moved into the trenches again, where we remained until the 19th. Colonel McAllister's brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, then relieved us. We moved to the rear and remained for the night.

August 20.—Moved into the former encampment of the Regular Brigade, Fifth Army Corps.

August 21.—Moved at 10 a. m. to the left, and occupied about a mile of the line, and commenced throwing up earth-works in front of the Aiken house, where we remained until the 27th, when the brigade moved to the Gurley house, in rear of Fifth Army Corps, where it lies [August 31] in the lines facing south.

Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

August 1.—General Gregg in command of corps; Colonel Gregg commanding division; Col. William Stedman, Sixth Ohio, commanding First Brigade; Brigadier-General Davies received twenty days' leave; Col. M. Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, commanding Second Brigade; brigades picketing left and rear of army.

August 2 and 3.—Quiet; headquarters near Prince George Court-House.

August 4.—Moved to Jerusalem plank road.

August 5.—Occupy line left by Third Division; right on infantry and left on General Kautz.

August 6.—Moved headquarters to Birchett's, on Fort Powhatan road.

August 7.—Quiet.

August 8.—Moved headquarters; General Gregg resumed command of division.

August 9.—Broke camp and moved to near Prince George Court-House.

August 10.—Quiet.

August 11.—Second Brigade relieved on picket by First Brigade.

August 12.—Orders to move; General Kautz relieves division on left of the infantry.

August 13.—Division marched to Appomattox, and crossed at Point of Rocks, marching all night toward James River.

August 14.—Crossed to north side about 2 a. m., and moved out on the right of Second Corps on New Market road; skirmished with the enemy at Gravel Hill; drove him back and occupied Charles City road; Second Brigade had a severe skirmish with the enemy near Deep Creek, and drove them away, occupying their barricades; command bivouacked on Charles City road.

August 15.—A portion of the First Brigade skirmished with the enemy at intersection of Charles City and Quaker City roads.

August 16.—The command moved out at 4 a. m.; First Brigade left in position near New Market road; Second Brigade moved out and attacked the enemy on Deep Creek and drove him from his works, and, in conjunction with General Miles, made a reconnaissance to near White's Tavern, driving the enemy to that point; in a charge by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry the rebel General Chambliss was killed; reconnaissance successful; found the enemy in force; fight ensued in covering the rear of the infantry; returned to Deep Creek, fighting. The brigade of infantry under General Miles was relieved and returned to command; fought at Deep Creek; were driven across and took position on the right of infantry, and barricaded the various roads and placed dismounted men behind them.

August 17.—Picketing on right of infantry on Deep Creek and Charles City road; First Brigade at intersection of Charles City and White Oak Swamp roads. The enemy made an attack and were driven back. They attacked the First Brigade, which was driven back; retook the ground and re-established line; General Gregg authorized to communicate with General W. H. F. Lee about the burial of rebel General Chambliss.

August 18.—Quiet; picketing on right of infantry.

August 19.—Quiet; First Brigade ordered to report to General Meade on the south side of the river.

August 20.—Colonel Smith, First Maine, returned from sick leave and took command of the Second Brigade; enemy in front on Deep Creek. At 9 p. m. headquarters and Second Brigade moved to James River, leaving out pickets; marched all night. Reached camp near Prince George Court-House at daylight on the 21st and marched to Jerusalem plank road; thence to Weldon railroad, on the left of the Fifth Corps; roads very heavy; joined by First Brigade.

August 22.—Made a reconnaissance to Reams' Station; covered left and front of infantry, who were destroying the railroad.

August 23.—Leaving a regiment on Wyatt road and one on Dinwiddie Court-House road, the remainder of the division took position at Reams' Station; enemy reported advancing; division moved out, met and whipped him.

August 24.—Quiet; protecting infantry, who were at work destroying railroad.

August 25.—First Brigade took position at junction of Dinwiddie and Reams' Station roads; Second Brigade picketing and in reserve on left of infantry, who formed in line of battle. The vedettes and pickets were driven in and the enemy (Hill's corps of infantry and Hampton's division of cavalry) advanced in line of battle; Second Brigade was dismounted and placed behind works on left of infantry; the infantry were driven; cavalry was ordered to the rear and mounted and covered rear of infantry; formed picket-line on left of infantry from near Wood's Shop and to Jerusalem plank road.

August 26.—Occupied old line on left of infantry, commencing at Weldon railroad and ending at the river.

August 27.—Line maintained; enemy's cavalry picketing in front; General Gregg authorized to ask permission to bury our dead at Reams' Station; not acceded to; General Hampton replies, "The dead will be buried and the wounded properly cared for."

August 28.—The command between Gurley's house and Jerusalem plank road.

August 29.—Quiet.

August 30.—Position unchanged; Second Brigade inspected by special inspector of cavalry.

August 31.—Quiet; division received re-enforcements; division headquarters near Williams' house, on plank road, First Brigade, Col. William Stedman commanding; Second Brigade, Colonel Smith commanding; all in vicinity of Jerusalem plank road; general court-martial in session.

September 1.—Quiet; division encamped in the vicinity of Williams' house, on Jerusalem plank road. General Gregg in command of division; Col. William Stedman, Sixth Ohio, in command of First Brigade; Col. C. H. Smith, First Maine, in command of Second Brigade.

September 2.—Reconnaissance made beyond Yellow Tavern, on Weldon railroad, successful; returned in the evening.

September 3 to 9.—Eight companies of First District of Columbia Cavalry transferred from Kautz's division to the First Maine Regiment, of this division, by Special Orders, No. 283, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, September 8, 1864.

September 10 to 13.—General Davies returned from sick leave: in command of First Brigade.

September 14.—Quiet.

September 15.—General Gregg on leave; General Davies in command of division during his absence.

September 16.—Rebel cavalry made a dash in our rear and captured a herd of cattle (2,500); division moved out to intercept them, and endeavored to recapture the cattle, but found the enemy strongly posted and in much superior numbers.

September 17.—Returned to camp.

September 19 to 24.—Quiet; nothing unusual occurring.

September 25.—General Gregg returned from leave and resumed command of division.

September 26.—First Brigade arrived at Prince George Court-House to extend picket-line.

September 27.—Quiet.

September 28.—Quiet; received orders to be ready to move out at 4 a. m.

September 29.—Moved out on Wyatt road across the Weldon railroad to its intersection with Vaughan road; met the enemy's cavalry in force and drove them.

September 30.—First Brigade made a reconnaissance to Armstrong's house, on telegraph road; engaged and drove back Dunovant's brigade of rebel cavalry, capturing among others his assistant adjutant-general.

October 1.—General Gregg in command of division; General Davies in command of First Brigade; Col. C. H. Smith, First Maine, commanding Second Brigade; division on Vaughan road. The First Brigade attacked by four brigades of rebel cavalry, which were gallantly repulsed; skirmishing kept up until dark.

October 2 and 3.—Quiet.

October 4.—The command returned to its old camp on Jerusalem plank road and re-established picket-line.

October 5 to 10.—Quiet; in camp. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry reported for duty and assigned temporarily to Second Brigade.

October 11 to 18.—A third brigade, organized by authority of major-general commanding Army of the Potomac, composed of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania and First Maine Cavalry, transferred from the First to the Third Brigade; Col. C. H. Smith in command of the Third Brigade.

October 25.—Quiet.

October 26.—At 3 p. m. command moved out and concentrated in the vicinity of Perkins' house and bivouacked.

October 27.—At 4 a. m. moved out on left of Second Army Corps on Quaker road; skirmished with the rebel cavalry and drove them back and joined the Second Army Corps, which was engaged with the enemy on Boydton plank road, at Hatcher's Creek; division attacked in rear by the rebel cavalry in force. Our line held its ground. The enemy retired after darkness set in.

October 28.—Returned to old camp on Jerusalem plank road and re-established picket-line.

October 29 to 31.—Quiet; nothing unusual occurred.

November 1.—General Gregg in command of division; Col. M. Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade; Col. C. H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

November 2 to 6.—Quiet.

November 7.—Division moved out at 8 a. m. on reconnaissance toward Stony Creek.

November 8 and 9.—Quiet.

November 10.—Quiet; Col. J. I. Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, returned from absence on account of wounds received in action, and assumed command of Second Brigade.

November 11 to 20.—Quiet; scouting parties sent out almost daily.

November 21 to 30.—Quiet; nothing unusual occurred; pickets harassed very much by guerrillas and bushwhackers.

December 1.—At 4 a. m. the division moved out toward Stony Creek Station via Lee's Mill and Jerusalem plank road, and after the destruction of the station and a portion of the railroad the command started on return march, First Brigade in rear. The enemy's cavalry made several attacks on the rear guard (First New Jersey), which were gallantly repulsed. Arrived in camp same night about 11 p. m.

December 2 to 6.—Quiet.

December 7.—At 4 a. m. the division, with the exception of two regiments, left to guard camp and picket, marched out on Jerusalem plank road in advance of the Fifth Corps and bivouacked near Sussex Court-House.

December 8.—About daybreak the command resumed the march toward Jarratt's Station, Weldon railroad, and bivouacked at that point.

December 9.—At 4 a. m., taking the Belfield road, the division marched to Three Creeks, First Brigade in advance, and found the enemy posted on the south bank of that stream, with two field pieces in position, with which they opened fire on our column. The Tenth New York Cavalry (First Brigade) was dismounted, crossed, and drove the enemy from their position, when the First New Jersey (First Brigade) crossed, mounted, and forced them to fall back on their works in front

of Belfield, from which they opened a heavy fire on our column. Skirmishing was kept up at this point until dark, when the command bivouacked.

December 10.—At 4 a. m. the command recrossed Three Creeks on the return march, the enemy harassing the rear.

December 11.—The division moved back in camp.

December 13 to 21.—General Gregg received leave of absence; General Davies commanding division.

December 22 to 31.—Quiet; command picketing left and rear from Jerusalem plank road to James River.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*August.*]—The brigade was engaged in picket duty from the commencement of the month up to the 13th, when it moved across the James River in conjunction with the rest of the division, taking position on the left of the Second Corps; engaged the enemy near Malvern Hill, driving his cavalry from their breast-works, with but slight loss to the command; remained in position before the enemy for three days, being engaged each day. The division being relieved by the Tenth Corps, it (the First Brigade) recrossed the river and marched to the left wing of the army again, arriving and at once taking position on the left of the Fifth Corps, on the Weldon railroad.

August 20.—A heavy engagement ensued for the possession of the railroad held by us, but all the efforts of the enemy proved fruitless and he was driven back, with a heavy loss. The brigade was then engaged in working and protecting working parties in tearing up the railroad and rendering it perfectly useless for a considerable distance toward Reams' Station.

August 25.—Advancing beyond the station, on the Darbytown road, met the enemy in force and drove him until obliged to fall back by the breaking of the line of a portion of the Second Corps, on the right; engaged in picket duty at the end of the month.

[*September.*]—The brigade was picketing around the left of the army at the beginning of this month, and continued doing that duty without a change of headquarters until the 15th [16th], when the command moved down the Jerusalem plank road after a raiding party of the enemy that had been capturing our cattle; had quite a sharp fight toward night, but were obliged to withdraw on account of the superiority of numbers of the enemy; again settled down in the old camp and did picket duty until September 26, when this brigade moved to Prince George Court-House to extend our picket-lines; remained there one day, when the brigade again moved across the Weldon railroad and up the Wyatt road as far as the intersection of it with the Vaughan road; there met the enemy and drove him.

September 30.—Secured the Vaughan road in the morning, and the night of the same day made a reconnaissance to Armstrong's house, on the telegraph road, and there headed and turned Dunovant's brigade of rebel cavalry, capturing his assistant adjutant-general. The brigade returned to its division about 2 a. m. of October 1.

October 1.—The brigade was lying on the Vaughan road, having been there about forty-eight hours, and skirmished almost continually. About 10 a. m. commenced skirmishing heavily with the enemy, and continued so until about 3 p. m., when four brigades of the enemy's cavalry charged upon the brigade, and were gallantly repulsed. The

fighting continued until dark, and several other charges were made by the enemy, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss, while the loss of the brigade was slight.

October 2.—Established a picket-line beyond the field of the day before.

October 4.—The command moved back to its old camp on the Jerusalem plank road, and re-established the picket-lines previously held by this division, from the plank road to the James River. Continued doing picket duty until the 26th, when the brigade moved to the Weldon railroad; encamped for the night.

October 27.—Covered the rear of the division until arriving at the intersection of the Vaughan road with the military road, when an attack was made on our column by the enemy, but was easily repulsed by the First Pennsylvania and Tenth New York Cavalry. The brigade then followed on after the division, the First Pennsylvania Cavalry covering the rear and skirmishing with the enemy; crossed Gravelly Run and encamped near the Boydton plank road, and formed a picket-line covering the rear and left flank of the division.

October 28.—The command withdrew from its advanced position, this brigade covering the rear, and returned to its former camp without any event of importance, and resumed its old picket-line.

October 29.—The brigade broke camp near the Jerusalem plank road, and moved to the Norfolk railroad, about five miles from Petersburg, where it is at present [October 31] encamped.

November 1.—The brigade was encamped near McCann's Station, on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad.

November 7.—In connection with the division a reconnaissance was made down the Jerusalem plank road in the direction of Stony Creek, driving in the enemy's pickets, capturing a few; the command returned to camp the same night, without loss.

November 17.—The brigade moved camp from McCann's Station, about a quarter of a mile to the Westbrook house, where it is now encamped. The brigade has been engaged during the month in picket and scouting duty.

December 1.—The brigade broke camp and took up its line of march in rear of the Second Brigade, and moved toward Stony Creek Station via Lee's Mill and Jerusalem plank road. The brigade arrived and massed at Duval's Station, on the Weldon railroad. About 12 m., after the destruction of Stony Creek Station by the Second Brigade, the column commenced to fall back, this brigade taking the rear. The Tenth New York Cavalry skirmished with the enemy and then retired through the lines of the First New Jersey Cavalry, which covered the rear of the brigade, held in check and repulsed several charges of the enemy, while the remainder of the brigade recrossed the Nottoway River. The brigade then returned to camp without any further molestation of the enemy.

December 7.—The brigade again broke camp and massed with the other brigades of the division and a column of infantry under Major-General Warren, on the Jerusalem plank road, and marched in rear of the Second Brigade to Sussex Court-House, where it bivouacked for the night. At an early hour this morning the march was resumed, with this brigade in the advance and the First New Jersey Cavalry as the advance guard. The command arrived and encamped at Jarratt's Station, on the Weldon railroad, about dark. At 4 a. m. the next day the column marched, taking the Belfield road, this brigade in the advance and the Tenth New York Cavalry in the extreme advance.

At Three Creeks the enemy were found posted on the southwest bank with two small pieces of artillery. The Tenth New York Cavalry were dismounted and directed to cross the stream and drive them from their position, which they did. The First New Jersey Cavalry were then sent across mounted to relieve the Tenth New York. This regiment, after relieving the Tenth New York, made a mounted charge and drove the enemy into their works in front of Belfield, from which they operated upon our column with artillery, the number of pieces being variously estimated from nine to fourteen. The First New Jersey, having been dismounted, were soon hotly engaged with the enemy. The First Pennsylvania and Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry were dismounted and sent in on the right, where they did excellent service. The First Massachusetts and Tenth New York Cavalry were dismounted and brought up to act as reserve. The brigade held its position until after dark, when it was ordered to retire and bivouac for the night, leaving one regiment, the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, to picket the front. At daylight the column retired across Three Creeks stream, the First brigade covering our rear. On our return the enemy were encountered at Jarratt's Station, but were quickly driven away by the Tenth New York Cavalry. The next day the command retired to its camp near the Westbrook house, and continued doing picket and scouting duty the balance of the month.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

The work performed by the regiment during the month of August has consisted chiefly in picketing on the left and in rear of the army; the expedition across the James River in co-operation with the Second and Tenth Corps, and in scouting and picketing the roads from the left of the Fifth Corps to below Reams' Station, while the Second Corps was destroying the railroad. The regiment has done no very heavy marching, but its work has been constant and very wearing to men and horses. The regiment has been on picket ten days during the month, supporting a line from three to five miles in length. It has marched six days and been in camp fifteen. Much of the time spent in camp has been in close proximity [to the enemy], requiring the horses to be saddled and allowing but little rest to the officers and men. It has been actively engaged six times during the month, involving a loss to the regiment of 49 men killed and wounded, and 1 missing, and 21 horses killed, 44 wounded, and 10 lost. The following are the most important movements in which the regiment has been engaged during the month:

August 13.—Broke camp near Prince George Court-House at 4 p. m., with four days' rations and two days' forage; marched all night, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks and the James River near Deep Bottom.

August 14.—Took position on the right of the infantry, and were employed during the day in scouting the country between New Market and Charles City roads. A small reconnoitering party advanced within half a mile of White's Tavern. The regiment had a slight skirmish on the Charles City road this afternoon; captured 1 officer and 5 men.

August 16.—Regiment moved out on Charles City road with the brigade; was slightly engaged with the enemy in the advance to White's Tavern; brought up the rear in falling back; suffered severely in men and horses.

August 18.—Regiment went on picket as support to Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; picket-line was attacked at 5 p. m. before it was fairly established and was drawn in; lost a few men and horses killed and wounded.

August 20.—At 6 p. m. regiment withdrew from picket and crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers; marched all night to near Prince George Court-House; halted a few hours and resumed the march to the Temple house on the Jerusalem plank road. At 10 p. m. marched to Gurley's house, one mile from Weldon railroad.

August 22.—Took the advance of brigade down the railroad; had a slight skirmish with the enemy on the Dinwiddie Court-House road; moved to Reams' Station, and in the afternoon were heavily engaged with the enemy one mile west of Reams' Station.

August 25.—Regiment engaged in battle at Reams' Station; loss slight; retired from Reams' Station during the night to Jerusalem plank road.

August 26.—Went on picket on plank road.

August 29.—Went into camp.

September 1.—In camp near Jerusalem plank road.

September 2.—Went on a reconnaissance, passing through the infantry lines at Yellow Tavern, driving in the enemy's pickets on the Vaughan road, and then turning to the right, taking Poplar Spring road, finding nothing more than pickets until within half a mile of Boydton plank road, where the enemy was posted with artillery; withdrew and returned to camp same day.

September 3.—Went on picket on plank road.

September 6.—Relieved from picket; returned to camp; moved camp same p. m.

September 12.—Went on picket on the left of plank road.

September 15.—Relieved from picket; returned to camp.

September 16.—Went in pursuit of rebel cavalry with the rest of the brigade as far as Stony Creek, on the opposite side of which they were found posted in a strong position, having taken up the bridge, so that it was impossible to cross the creek; made an unsuccessful attempt.

September 17.—Returned to camp.

September 19.—One battalion went on scout to Lee's Mill; drove in pickets of the enemy and re-established former picket-lines.

September 24.—Went on picket near Norfolk railroad.

September 27.—Relieved from picket; returned to camp.

September 29.—Broke camp; marched to Yellow Tavern and from there to Wyatt's house, where the enemy's pickets were found and driven in. The regiment went on a reconnaissance to the Vaughan via Wyatt road, but were obliged to retire, as the enemy drove the line on our left back to the Wyatt road.

September 30.—The regiment advanced on the Wyatt road and made a connection with the First Brigade, on the Vaughan road. No force was found in our immediate front; regiment picketed on flank of division during the night.

The regiment has marched 100 miles during the month [September].

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

August 1.—Moved east of Prince George Court-House three miles, on the road to Fort Powhatan, and encamped; picketed the country and road in vicinity.

August 2.—Marched to north side of Prince George Court-House and encamped.

August 3.—Broke camp and marched to Temple's house, on the road to Lee's Mill. At 4 p. m. moved back to railroad; relieved by Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and marched to camp near Jordan's Point.

August 5.—In camp.

August 6.—Went on picket on left of infantry front, on Jerusalem plank road.

August 9 and 10.—On picket.

August 11.—Relieved by First Brigade; returned to camp.

August 12.—In camp at Prince George Court-House.

August 13.—Moved across James River.

August 14 and 15.—Encamped at Deep Bottom.

August 16.—Met the enemy; loss, 2 men killed, 4 officers and 24 men wounded.

August 17.—Went into temporary camp until the 18th, when we attacked the enemy, losing in the engagement 4 officers and 28 men.

August 19.—Went on picket on Charles City road.

August 20.—On picket. At 9 p. m. withdrew pickets; crossed James and Appomattox Rivers; encamped near Prince George Court-House.

August 21.—Marched toward Reams' Station and encamped near the Weldon railroad.

August 22.—On the Weldon railroad.

August 23.—Encamped at Reams' Station; made a scout; engaged toward evening; 1 officer and 3 men wounded, 3 men killed, and 2 missing; encamped near the station during the night.

August 24.—On picket; was relieved by infantry.

August 25.—On picket near Wood's Shop; fell back during the night to Jerusalem plank road.

August 26.—Relieved by the First Maine Cavalry.

August 27.—In camp.

August 28.—Picketed the roads and country between the Jerusalem plank road and Weldon railroad.

August 29.—On picket.

August 30.—Relieved and went into camp near Temple's house, on Jerusalem plank road.

August 31.—In camp.

[*September.*]—In camp on Jerusalem plank road until September 2, when, at 2 a. m., moved to Weldon railroad, in front of Fifth Corps; regiment made a scout; no casualties; returned to railroad and remained in open field in rear of infantry until 5 p. m., when we returned to camp on the Jerusalem plank road.

September 3 to 5.—In camp.

September 6 to 8.—On picket.

September 9.—Moved camp on Jerusalem plank road; relieved from picket.

September 10 to 14.—In camp.

September 15 to 17.—On picket.

September 18.—Regiment relieved from picket.

September 19.—In camp.

September 20.—In camp; regiment inspected.

September 21.—In camp; six companies went on picket.

September 22.—Went on picket.

September 24 to 28.—In camp.

September 29.—Broke camp and moved to Weldon railroad, on extreme left of infantry, about four miles from Reams' Station; toward evening engaged the enemy on west of railroad. About 9 p. m. fell back on plank road and encamped.

September 30.—Moved down the plank road and picketed both flanks of the road until the morning of October 1.

October 1.—Relieved from picket by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; supported First Brigade near Wyatt's house.

October 2.—Encamped near Wyatt's house.

October 3.—In camp on the Vaughan road until the 4th, when, at 3 p. m., the regiment went on picket on the left of infantry.

October 5.—On picket.

October 6.—Relieved from picket and returned to camp on the Jerusalem plank road.

October 7 and 8.—In camp.

October 9.—Regiment went on picket.

October 12.—Regiment relieved from picket.

October 13 and 14.—In camp.

October 15.—Regiment went on picket.

October 26.—At 8 p. m. withdrew pickets and proceeded toward Weldon railroad; remained during the night near the Yellow House.

October 27.—At daylight moved down the Weldon railroad; thence to the Boydton plank road; engaged the enemy; 1 killed and 4 wounded; in the night fell back on the Weldon railroad.

October 28.—On the Weldon railroad near the Gurley house; returned to former camp on the Jerusalem plank road.

October 29 and 30.—In camp.

October 31.—Went on picket.

November 1 to 6.—On picket and in camp.

November 7.—Regiment went on scout, and returned the same day at 7 p. m.

November 8 to 30.—In camp and on picket.

December 1.—Started on raid to Stony Creek; returned to camp same day.

December 7.—Marched all day and encamped at Sussex Court-House.

December 8.—Marched at 4 a. m.; had a slight skirmish with the enemy; 5 men captured.

December 9.—Marched to Belfield Station and encamped.

December 10.—Marched at 4 a. m.; on return encamped at Sussex Court-House.

December 11.—Marched at 11 a. m.; encamped at Proctor's house.

December 12.—Returned to camp; one battalion on picket until 11 p. m.

December 14 and 15.—In camp.

December 16.—Moved camp to east side of Jerusalem plank road.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

August 1.—In camp near Prince George Court-House.

August 4.—Moved to a point on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad with the Twenty-first [Pennsylvania] Cavalry and went on picket.

August 5.—Relieved, and moved to near Light-House Point, marching nearly all night.

August 7.—Went on picket near the Jerusalem plank road, and returned to camp, near Prince George Court-House, August 10.

August 11 and 12.—In camp.

August 13.—Broke camp; took up line of march at 4 p. m.; crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers, marching all night.

August 14.—Advanced toward Malvern Hill; went on picket until night.

August 15.—On picket; returned, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry being engaged with the enemy all day, and remained on picket, occupying the former position.

August 16.—Advanced on the enemy dismounted and drove him on a charge to some distance, at which place Col. J. Irvin Gregg, commanding brigade, while leading his command, was wounded in the right arm. Being supported by the infantry, the command mounted, driving the enemy across the swamp; remained there under a most desperate fire, holding the enemy for some time; the infantry being our support fell back so rapidly that we were compelled to endure great hardships to hold the enemy, and finally had to fall back a short distance, losing 2 men killed, 1 officer and 19 men wounded, 2 men missing, and a number of horses. The regiment then went on picket, and was relieved at dark the same day.

August 18.—Went on picket; attacked by the enemy; loss, 2 men wounded. Crossed James River on the night of August 20; the Appomattox the same night; marched all night; halted near Prince George Court-House.

August 21.—Moved at 11 a. m. to the Jerusalem plank road, relieving Third New York Cavalry; went on picket.

August 22.—Were relieved, and joined the brigade near Weldon railroad.

August 23.—Advanced toward Weldon, being on picket duty with the brigade; slightly engaged with enemy; Captain Parke and 2 men wounded; went on picket.

August 24.—Relieved by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; returned to brigade camp.

August 25.—Engaged with the enemy all day; on picket at night; relieved from picket.

August 26.—Joined the brigade at Temple's house; remained in camp until August 30, when ordered on picket until the 31st.

During the month of September the regiment was doing picket duty near the Weldon railroad.

September 13.—Regiment, accompanied by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was on a scout to Poplar Spring Church; drove in the enemy's pickets a respectable distance.

September 15.—Regiment was on a scout to Falls Church, being severely engaged with the enemy; Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment returned to camp.

September 29.—Marched toward Reams' Station; were attacked by the enemy toward night and drove us; Major Peale taken prisoner; Capt. D. P. Smith killed; Lieut. John Harper wounded.

September 30.—Remained on battle-field.

[*October.*]—The command during the month was encamped on Jerusalem plank road doing picket duty, picketing the ground between the Halifax road and Jerusalem plank road.

October 26.—Broke camp and marched in the direction of Weldon railroad, and encamped that night at a point near the Yellow House.

October 27.—Marched at an early hour, being engaged with the enemy, and the division of the Second Army Corps, on Boydton plank road, being sharply engaged with the enemy, having but few casualties.

October 29.—Returned to former camp near Jerusalem plank road.

[*November.*]—The regiment was doing principally picket duty with occasionally a little scouting.

November 7.—The regiment was ordered to join the division, which marched in the direction of Reams' Station; returned same day; no casualties. During the remainder of the month the regiment was doing picket duty.

During the month of December the regiment participated in the engagement of Stony Creek Station; also in the late operations against the Weldon railroad. Average distance marched [in December], 200 miles.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

August 1.—Regiment went on picket near Davenport Church; four miles.

August 2 to 4.—On picket.

August 5.—Moved to Light-House Point and went into camp; ten miles. The Eighth Regiment went on picket near Lee's Mill; thirteen miles.

August 11.—Relieved by First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and moved to Prince George Court-House; ten miles.

August 13.—Broke camp and crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers; eighteen miles.

August 14.—Regiment moved out by way of Willis' Church to Malvern Hill; captured 10 prisoners. Regiment then joined the brigade; moved out to Charles City road, near Deep Bottom; went on picket; twenty miles.

August 15.—Enemy followed reconnoitering party and attacked the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, driving it across the swamp; Companies L and H of the regiment deployed as skirmishers. The enemy advanced in force with infantry and artillery, and compelled us to fall back one mile and a half; threw up an abatis and checked their advance. At 4 p. m. the infantry moved out in front of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; the Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry charged the enemy, compelling them to fall back in confusion. At 8 p. m. the regiment fell back and went into camp.

August 16.—Command moved to Muddy Bottom; crossed and moved rapidly to White's Tavern, supported by infantry. At 4 p. m. attacked by enemy in force and compelled to retire; moved back and encamped.

August 18.—Relieved by Thirteenth Pennsylvania and moved back to camp. At 3 p. m. command moved out toward Charles City road; the enemy attacked our lines; regiment dismounted and engaged the enemy, but was compelled to retire. At 10 p. m. went on picket.

August 19.—Relieved and went to camp.

August 20.—9 p. m. moved; crossed James River.

August 21.—Crossed Appomattox; moved to plank road near McCann's house, fifteen miles; regiment on picket on Lee's Mill road; one battalion moved to Gurley's house, five miles.

August 22.—Moved to Gary's Church; on picket.

August 23.—Relieved and moved out to Reams' Station; dismounted and engaged the enemy; six miles.

August 24 and 25.—On picket. At 12 m. regiment withdrawn and moved to Temple's house and encamped; twelve miles.

August 26.—Regiment moved out to Wood's Shop on picket; six miles.

August 27 and 28.—On picket.

August 29.—Relieved and moved into camp; seven miles.

September 1.—In camp near Petersburg, Va.

September 2.—Moved out and made reconnaissance toward Petersburg and returned to camp same day, having discovered nothing of any consequence; marched nineteen miles; in camp until the 4th.

September 4 to 6.—On picket.

September 7 to 11.—In camp.

September 12 to 16.—On picket.

September 16.—Engaged the enemy dismounted.

September 17.—Engaged the enemy on Stony Creek road and returned to camp same night.

September 18 to 24.—In camp.

September 24 to 26.—On picket on Jerusalem plank road.

September 26 to 29.—In camp.

September 29.—Moved camp to Weldon railroad; crossed and moved to Wyatt's house; went on picket near Carter's house; withdrew from picket and engaged the enemy; returned to Weldon railroad; encamped for the night; twenty-three miles.

September 30.—On picket near Carter's house.

October 1.—Engaged the enemy on Vaughan road; on picket at night.

October 2.—Regiment moved out and skirmished with the enemy on Vaughan road; fell back during the night and encamped.

October 4.—Relieved by the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry and went into camp.

October 5.—Moved camp and marched to Light-House Point.

October 6.—On picket in the neighborhood of Sycamore Church; relieved by the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and returned to plank road.

October 8 to 11.—In camp.

October 12.—Regiment went on picket.

October 15.—Relieved by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

October 16 and 17.—In camp.

October 18.—Went on picket.

October 21.—Relieved by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

October 24.—Went on picket.

October 27.—Regiment broke camp and marched to within six miles of Stony Creek; commenced skirmishing, which soon became a general engagement; lost 15 horses killed and 2 wounded; 1 man wounded and 1 missing; fell back during the night.

October 28.—Marched to Yellow House and joined brigade; went into camp on plank road.

October 29.—Changed camp.

November 1 to 3.—In camp near Petersburg.

November 3.—Regiment on picket on Lee's Mill road; 1 man wounded by guerrillas.

November 6.—Regiment relieved.

November 7.—Regiment ordered on scout to Stony Creek and Reams' Station; returned at night; met nothing but a few pickets, most of whom were captured by the First Brigade.

November 9.—Regiment on picket on Lee's Mill road; a scouting party sent outside the lines were fired on by a party concealed in the swamp; 2 men wounded and 2 missing.

November 12.—Relieved.

November 18.—Went on picket.

November 21.—Relieved and returned to camp; received ten recruits from dismounted camp.

November 22.—Brigade reviewed by Major-General Meade.

November 24.—Went on picket.
November 27.—Relieved.
December 1.—Division on raid; captured and destroyed Stony Creek Station.
December 2 and 3.—On picket; reserve attacked at night; 2 men killed and 8 wounded.
December 4.—On picket.
December 5.—Relieved and returned to camp.
December 7.—Started on raid and encamped near Sussex Court-House.
December 8[-11.]—Crossed Meherrin River; 2 men killed, 1 wounded; marched toward Jarratt's Station and encamped; crossed river at Mill-Dam Ford; drove the enemy; 1 man captured; marched to Three Creeks; 1 man killed and 1 wounded; returned and encamped at Proctor's house.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

August 1 to 13.—On picket with other regiments of the brigade in rear of army; encamped at Prince George Court-House.
August 13.—Broke camp at 5 p. m.; marched toward Charles City Cross-Roads; went to Charles City Cross-Roads with the First Maine in rear of the enemy's pickets; Second Pennsylvania Cavalry appeared in front; attacked and captured 3 prisoners; killed 5; loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded. Picketed that road at Deep Run, supported by Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; captured 1 prisoner; received 11 refugees and 12 contrabands.
August 15.—Attacked and drove in our regiment at 7 a. m. across Deep Run to the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and fell back skirmishing to support of brigade; advanced at 1 p. m. to cross-roads, driving enemy; loss, 1 killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing.
August 16.—Moved out with brigade to cross-roads; advanced to near White's Tavern; compelled to return again to old position at p. m. by force; loss, 10 wounded and 5 missing; relieved and went into camp.
August 17.—Inspected by Major Taylor.
August 18.—Relieved the Eighth Pennsylvania, on picket at Nelson's farm; line attacked and forced back to brigade headquarters at p. m.; picketed Malvern Hill at 9 p. m., out Quaker road to Nelson's farm; loss, 3 wounded and 5 missing.
August 18 and 19.—On picket.
August 20.—Picket withdrew at dark; crossed James and Appomattox Rivers; marched all night and encamped near army headquarters.
August 21.—Moved out to headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Weldon railroad.
August 22.—On picket with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry from plank road to brigade, near Reams' Station; picket headquarters at Wood's Shop.
August 23 and 24.—On picket.
August 25.—Relieved by Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; remained as support; at night moved with brigade to Temple's house.
August 26 and 27.—In camp.
August 28.—Relieved Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on picket on plank road.
August 29 and 30.—On picket; relieved, went to camp.
August 31.—In camp.
September 1.—In camp near Williams' house.

September 2.—Moved with brigade across Weldon railroad at Yellow Tavern out to Vaughan road; found the enemy in intrenchments; returned to Yellow Tavern and to camp in the evening.

September 3.—In camp; doing picket three days out of nine on the Jerusalem plank road until the 29th; then broke camp and moved with division to Weldon railroad; thence by Wyatt road out to Vaughan road and two miles toward Dinwiddie Court-House; First Battalion, driving the enemy's pickets ahead, captured 7 prisoners; fell back across Vaughan road and remained until 4 o'clock, when the brigade was attacked and fought until dark, regiment losing 500 yards of ground, after two dismounted charges, losing 2 officers and 30 men killed, wounded, and missing; division encamped on Weldon railroad.

September 30.—Moved out in reserve to Wyatt's, supporting First Brigade.

October 1.—On picket on the Halifax road.

October 2.—Was relieved and marched to Vaughan road, near Squirrel Level.

October 5.—Went on scout to Reams' Station and returned same day.

October 6.—Moved to old camp near Williams' house and went on picket on Jerusalem plank road.

October 9.—Was relieved and went into camp.

October 11.—Started toward Stony Creek Station and went to Leonard's house; captured 13 prisoners and 2 teams.

October 15.—Went on picket on Jerusalem plank road.

October 18.—Was relieved and went to camp.

October 21.—Went on picket to Vaughan road.

October 24.—Was relieved.

October 26.—Broke camp and moved to Halifax road.

October 27.—Moved to Boydton plank road; engaged with enemy in the afternoon, having 2 men killed, 5 wounded, and 2 missing; returned to Halifax road at daylight.

October 28.—Moved to old camp on Jerusalem plank road.

October 30.—Went on picket on Jerusalem plank road.

November 1.—In camp on Jerusalem plank road.

November 6.—Relieved Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket on Lee's Mill road.

November 9.—Returned to camp.

November 28.—Scouted toward Stony Creek Station via Lee's Mill road to Proctor's house, plank road to Stony Creek Station road, and thence to Leonard's house, driving the enemy's pickets.

November 30.—Relieved Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket on Lee's Mill road.

December 1.—Marched to Stony Creek Station, taking the advance of the brigade at 3 a. m.; found the bridge at Lee's Mill burned; repaired it and moved on to Rowanty Creek via Jerusalem plank and Stony Creek Station roads, finding the enemy picketing at Dunn's house, with reserve at bridge over Rowanty Creek, which, after a few shots, retired, and the regiment moved on to Dunlap's Station, about two miles north of Stony Creek, when the advance was taken by another regiment. The regiment then moved to Stony Creek Station by the Halifax road, remaining in support during the attack; 1 officer wounded.

December 7 [*8*].—Moved to Hatcher's Run, on the Vaughan road, with the Sixth Ohio and Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. M. Kerwin in command; found the enemy's pickets at Cummings' house; found their reserve at the run, strongly posted on the north side. The creek was

filled on either side of the ford with fallen trees and deep holes dug in and about the ford, making the position impracticable to mounted and almost so to dismounted men; had slight skirmish with the enemy, in which 2 officers and 5 men were wounded; the command returned to camp.

December 8 [*9*].—Moved to Hatcher's Run with First Division, Second Army Corps, in command of Brigadier-General Miles, and after some skirmishing crossed and scouted to near Boydton plank road; returned at sundown to Cummings' house.

December 9 [*10*].—Returned to camp.

December 10 [*11*].—Moved to Old Tavern, on the Jerusalem plank road; returned to Proctor's at night.

December 11 [*12*].—Returned to camp.

December 14.—Went on picket near Zion Church.

December 17.—Relieved and returned to camp.

SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

August 1.—In camp at Prince George Court-House, Va.

August 2.—Went on picket to Mount Sinai Church.

August 5.—Relieved and marched to Light-House Point.

August 6 to 8.—In camp.

August 9.—Marched to Prince George Court-House.

August 10 to 12.—In camp.

August 13.—Crossed Appomattox and James Rivers.

August 14.—Skirmish near Malvern Hill; on picket at same place.

August 15.—Relieved by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

August 16.—Moved on Charles City road; met the enemy; captured General Chambliss, C. S. Army, who afterward died of wounds received; heavily engaged.

August 17.—In camp.

August 18 to 20.—On picket.

August 21.—Crossed James and Appomattox Rivers; moved to the left wing of the army.

August 22.—In camp near Weldon railroad.

August 23.—Marched to Reams' Station; went on a reconnaissance; discovered the enemy in considerable force; had considerable fighting; brigade ordered out; held line until dark.

August 24.—On picket one mile west of Reams' Station, on battle-ground of 23d instant.

August 25.—Picket driven in; enemy charged us; we countercharged and drove them; they returned with infantry; we fell back inside breast-works; acted as provost guard to infantry; loss, 2 killed and 5 wounded.

August 26.—Encamped near plank road.

August 27.—In camp.

August 28.—Moved camp one mile farther north.

August 29.—In camp.

August 30.—General inspection at 8 a. m.; relieved Thirteenth and Second Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket two miles and a half south of camp.

August 31.—On picket two miles and a half from McCann's; reserve near plank road.

September 1 to 3.—On picket on Jerusalem plank road.

September 9 to 11.—Regiment on picket.

September 12.—Relieved by the First Maine Cavalry.

September 13 and 14.—In camp.

September 15.—Made a reconnaissance on the left of infantry via Poplar Spring Church toward Dinwiddie Court-House; had a slight skirmish; no casualties; returned to camp at 11 p. m.

September 16.—At 9 a. m. went with division on raid some ten or twelve miles outside our lines, on Jerusalem plank road; thence toward Stony Creek Station to railroad; returned to old camp at 7 p. m. of 17th; had no casualties.

September 18 to 27.—In camp; daily drill in manual of arms.

September 27 to 30.—On picket on Jerusalem plank road.

October 1 to 6.—Regiment on picket; enemy almost constantly scouting along picket-line.

October 7 to 26.—In camp and on picket.

October 26.—Regiment broke camp and marched with division to Yellow Tavern.

October 27.—Took an active part in engagement on Boydton plank road; loss, 5 men killed, 2 officers and 22 men wounded.

October 28 to 31.—In camp and mustered for pay.

November 1 to 30.—In camp, on picket, and building winter quarters.

December 1.—Regiment, with division, marched to Stony Creek Station; engaged the enemy; captured the station, with a number of prisoners and a large amount of commissary stores; returned to camp same day.

December 6.—Relieved from picket and prepared to march.

December 7.—Marched with division to Sussex Court-House, fighting; no casualties.

December 8.—At 4 a. m. marched to Jarratt's Station, Weldon railroad; brigade engaged the enemy; regiment in reserve, supporting.

December 9.—Regiment on picket on Meherrin River.

December 10.—Returned to Sussex Court-House and encamped.

December 11.—Marched to Proctor's house and encamped.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

October 1.—Regiment fell in the rear of First Brigade, which was moving from left to right on the Vaughan road, and acted as rear guard; were attacked by the enemy; the First Brigade withdrew across ice pond and formed; First Brigade was then ordered back and the regiment reported to Second Brigade; went into camp near Wyatt road.

October 2.—Moved out on the Squirrel Level road two miles; came back to camp.

October 8.—Nine companies went on picket under Major Thaxter.

October 9.—Returned to camp near Petersburg.

October 12.—Part of the regiment went on picket on Lee's Mill road.

October 21.—Received orders to move at 2 p. m.; marched to near Yellow Tavern and encamped for the night.

October 27.—Marched at daylight, taking the Dinwiddie Court-House road to the military road; then followed the military road to Gravelly Creek; found the enemy in position with artillery; regiment dismounted and charged with Twenty-first Pennsylvania, mounted, on the flank; drove the enemy from the hill through their camp and took some prisoners; then fell in rear of brigade and marched to Boydton plank road, where a junction was made with the Second Corps. At 4 p. m. the

enemy attacked our division on the left and rear. The regiment dismounted and formed on the right of our lines and checked any farther advance of the enemy. At 12 m. received orders to move back to camp on the same road; arrived near Yellow Tavern on the morning of the 28th; regiment went on picket on the Wyatt road.

October 30.—Returned to camp near Petersburg.

October 31.—Mustered for pay.

Total loss during the month: 9 killed, 59 wounded, 12 missing. The regiment has marched 128 miles during the month.

[*November.*]—The regiment has been on picket three times during the month; has marched twenty-five miles.

December 1.—Companies C, D, F, G, H, and I (200 men), under the regimental commander, marched with the division via the McCann, Lee's Mill, and Jerusalem plank roads toward Stony Creek Station; at the bridge across the Rowanty halted with the brigade, while the First and Second Brigades went to the station and accomplished their work. The enemy followed them on their return. The First Maine covered their crossing of the bridge; kept the enemy at bay until the pioneers destroyed the bridge and the division was well on their return. The duty of guarding the rear was then turned over to the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, but afterward, the rear being severely pressed, the First Maine was again ordered to protect it, which was successfully done.

December 7.—At 6 a. m. moved with the division via the McCann, Lee's Mill, and Jerusalem plank roads; forded the Nottoway near Freeman's Bridge and bivouacked near Sussex Court-House.

December 8.—Moved at 5 a. m.; burned the railroad bridge across the Nottoway and the neighboring barracks; tore up and destroyed three-quarters of a mile of the railroad; advanced near Jarratt's Station.

December 9.—Moved at 6 a. m.; advanced slowly along the railroad, guarding the infantry in their work of destruction; forded Three Creeks about 3 p. m., losing 3 horses; from 5 to 7.30 engaged in tearing up and destroying the railroad within range of the enemy's guns at Belfield.

December 10.—Moved at 5 a. m. on the return march. After crossing Three Creeks halted until the infantry and cavalry were well on the road, when, with the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, acted as rear guard. Three or four miles below Jarratt's Station the enemy pressed us with artillery; regiment formed this side of a shoal stream until the Twenty-first moved by, then checked the enemy and destroyed the bridge. Captain Heald's battalion here took the rear; the rest of the regiment was ordered to close up the gap between the Third and First Brigades at Jarratt's Station; relieved the Tenth New York and held the crossing until all the brigade passed. The enemy opened on the regiment sharply with artillery, but was successfully held in check, and did not afterward trouble the rear; bivouacked near Coman's Well; marched to camp; the remainder of the month on picket.

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

October 1.—Regiment was engaged in the action on the Vaughan and Squirrel Level roads, and met with considerable loss in men captured, owing to our dismounted skirmishers not being properly supported. Two officers and 44 men were captured by a mounted charge

of three regiments of the enemy. Three men were killed in this engagement, and it is quite probable that several of those captured were wounded.

The regiment, together with one squadron of the First U. S. Cavalry, the whole under orders from Captain Mason, of General Grant's escort, were on a three days' reconnaissance in the rear of the army. Scouting parties penetrated as far as Jamestown, Raccoon Castle, and Blackwater. The object of this movement seemed to be to drive from the country the enemy's scouts and small parties, who were continually cutting the telegraph between Fort Powhatan and Jamestown; captured several wagons, negroes, citizens, &c. The duty of the regiment has been picketing the line extending from James River to left of army.

October 24.—The regiment was relieved from duty in the First Brigade, and ordered to report to commanding officer Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

October 27.—Were on the advance of the cavalry in the advance of the army. Were in the action on the Boydton plank road, losing 1 officer and 2 men killed and 13 wounded. Returned to our old camp, and the end of the month finds the regiment picketing across the Vaughan road, connecting with infantry on right.

[*November.*]—No events of importance have occurred in this period; the regiment was with the division on the reconnaissance of the 7th instant; since that time no marching has been done.

December 8 to 10.—The regiment was engaged on the reconnaissance across Hatcher's Creek, having a brisk fight with the enemy.

December 11.—Was with the expedition under Generals Warren and Gregg, going out to Hawkinsville, on the Jerusalem plank road, and returning to camp the same day.

SECOND NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

November 30.—Regiment was mounted and ordered to report to commanding officer Second Cavalry Division; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, same date.

[*December.*]—The regiment participated in raid to Stony Creek, Va., the first duty done mounted; also the raid to Belfield. On returning formed the rear guard for Fifth Corps; was twice attacked by rebel cavalry, but successfully repulsed them. At Nottoway River three companies (B, E, and K), under Lieutenant Numan, Company K, were ordered back to pick up stragglers from the infantry column and guard them to army headquarters. The 10th this detachment was, with other forces, ordered on a reconnaissance; met the enemy at Hatcher's Run; had a slight engagement. Number of miles marched by this command during the month, 150.

TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

October 1.—Regiment was ordered to report to dismounted camp to be remounted; was remounted, and on the 17th reported to the commanding officer cavalry division.

October 26 to 28.—Participated in scout in the direction of the South Side Railroad; was engaged with the enemy on Boydton plank road October 27.

October 28.—Returned to camp near Petersburg.

November 7.—The regiment participated in a scout in the direction of Stony Creek; returned to camp same night.

December 7 to 11.—The regiment participated in raid to Stony Creek; also the raid to Belfield.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.*

August 14.—Leaving First Brigade, Second Division, on line at Bermuda Hundred, crossed the James, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits near the Kingsland road; crossed Bailey's Creek and took a battery of four 8-inch howitzers.

August 15.—Moved to Deep Run.

August 16.—Battle of Deep Run.

August 18.—Moved on Long Bridge road to Ruffin's; attack made by the enemy repulsed.

August 20.—Recrossed the James to intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred.

August 23.—Commenced exchange of place with the Eighteenth Corps, Tenth Corps taking position before Petersburg and Eighteenth Corps in intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom.

September 24.—Corps withdrawn from the lines in front of Petersburg.

September 28.—Marched to Deep Bottom.

September 29.—Crossed the James; carried the enemy's lines at New Market Heights, and, advancing on the New Market road, took their line of intrenchments near the junction of the New Market and Mill roads; made reconnaissance within three miles of Richmond; returned to Laurel Hill and intrenched.

October 1.—Reconnaissance made in vicinity of Richmond by entire command, advancing on the Darbytown road to within two miles of the city and retired to our line of works at night.

October 7.—The enemy vigorously assaulted the lines in the night, causing the Cavalry Division to fall back. They were timely re-enforced by the First Division of this command, and the enemy repulsed with loss.

October 13.—A portion of the command made a reconnaissance, advancing on the Darbytown road about two miles, where the enemy were found in force, and were driven back into a newly constructed line of works, some three miles from our lines; skirmishing, &c.

October 27.—A third reconnaissance was made on the Darbytown road, the right of the column resting on the Charles City road; found the enemy strongly intrenched as before.

October 29.—Returned within our works.

[*November.*]—The corps holds the same position as per last return. The troops have been well drilled and are in a state of efficiency.

First Division.

August 13.—The First and Second Brigades left the intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred at 11 p. m. for Deep Bottom.

August 14.—Arrived in the morning and joined the Third Brigade, already there. Attacked the enemy near the Kingsland road just after

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. David B. Birney to October 11, 1864; then by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

daybreak and carried the rifle-pits and intrenchments, taking 71 prisoners. In the afternoon a portion of the division again successfully attacked the enemy and captured a battery with four guns. At night moved to Strawberry Plains.

August 15.—Advanced beyond Long Bridge road to Deep Run.

August 16.—Attacked and carried the enemy's works at Deep Run, capturing about 300 prisoners and 6 battle-flags.

August 18.—Attacked near Deep Run by the enemy, who were repulsed with loss.

August 20.—During the night the First and Second Brigades recrossed James River and returned to the intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred, the Third Brigade returning to Deep Bottom.

August 23.—The First and Second Brigades moved over the Appomattox to the lines in front of Petersburg.

August 27.—The Third Brigade joined the division.

September 1 to 24.—During this period the division occupied the line in front of Petersburg between the Hare house and the Norfolk railroad, and was constantly employed in defending and strengthening the works.

September 24.—The Second Corps having relieved the Tenth Corps in the works before Petersburg, the division encamped about one mile from the front on City Point road.

September 25 to 28.—Engaged in completing the equipment of the corps.

September 28.—The Tenth Corps marched from their encampment near Petersburg to Deep Bottom.

September 29.—The division took part in the successful movement against the enemy's lines on the New Market Heights in the morning, and in the afternoon pushed forward in support of Kautz's cavalry to a point three miles from Richmond, on the Central road, whence it was withdrawn at sundown, by order of the corps commander, to the enemy's lines on the New Market road near Laurel Hill.

September 30.—Defensive works thrown up in front of the camp.

October 1.—A reconnaissance was made by the entire command toward Richmond, Va., on the Darbytown road, advancing to within about two miles of that city, from which the inner line of defenses was distinctly visible, with small loss.

October 7.—The cavalry on our right having been driven in by the enemy, this command was ordered to their support, and repulsed a determined attack to turn our right flank with comparatively small loss.

October 13.—The division made a second reconnaissance on the Darbytown road, meeting the enemy in force two miles out, and driving him into a newly constructed line of works some three miles from our intrenchments. An unsuccessful attempt was made to carry the rebel line, and after heavy skirmishing until late in the afternoon the command returned to camp; casualties about 300.

October 27.—The division left camp before daylight and moved out on the Darbytown road for a third time, and met the enemy's skirmishers to the right, and on the continuation of the line unsuccessfully assaulted on the 13th instant, early in the forenoon. The division line was gradually extended through the day to the right until it reached the Charles City road. By this disposition our right rested on the Charles City road. Heavy skirmishing with some artillery fire was continued throughout the day, but the line was not materially advanced. The enemy having a strong line of works in our front, which the plan

of operations did not contemplate our attacking, our line was maintained until early in the forenoon of the following day, when the command slowly retired without molestation on the part of the enemy and marched to camp. The casualties during this affair were about 30.

During the remainder of the month the division occupied their intrenched line without any event of note transpiring.

[*November.*]—The division occupies the same position as per last return, without having engaged in any offensive or defensive operations as regards the enemy.

November 1.—Six regiments of this command, together with a force from the Eighteenth Army Corps, constituting a provisional division, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley, Second Brigade, embarked for New York, reporting to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, and were assigned by him to duty at various points about the city, for service in suppressing any disturbance that might arise on the day of the presidential election (November 8). Happily, their services were not required.

November 15.—General Hawley's troops embarked for their return, and reported for duty to their respective commands on the 17th.

First Brigade, First Division.

October 1.—Went on a reconnaissance toward Richmond, Va. Advanced nearly to the last defenses of the city. Returned without loss.

October 7.—Assisted in resisting an attack of the enemy on our works. Loss, 4 killed and 28 wounded.

October 9.—The One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers reported to the brigade.

October 13.—Went on a reconnaissance toward Richmond, Va. Met the enemy on the Darbytown road and drove in the pickets. Assaulting his works, was repulsed, with the loss of 9 killed, 153 wounded, 18 missing. The Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left for Jamestown Island.

October 27.—Went on a reconnaissance. Drove in the enemy's skirmishers across the Darbytown road. Remained in front of these works until next day, and then withdrew to camp, with a loss of 4 killed, 30 wounded, and 2 missing.

[*November.*]—The brigade has been laying in works near Richmond, Va., on the New Market road, performing picket and fatigue duty. The brigade during this month has received 491 recruits, volunteers, substitutes, and drafted men; all as yet unarmed.

Second Brigade, First Division.

[*August.*]—At the beginning of the month this brigade held and picketed the right of Bermuda Hundred intrenchments on the James River.

August 12.—In the evening the brigade received orders to prepare every available man to march at a moment's notice, with knapsacks and two days' rations. Six hundred of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery being engaged on the canal at Dutch Gap, the remainder of that battalion relieved the garrison of the Sixth Connecticut in Redoubt Carpenter.

August 13.—In the evening the brigade, accompanying the First Brigade of this division, marched to Deep Bottom, crossed the James there, and before daylight took position near the picket-line of the Third Brigade, which had been holding Deep Bottom.

August 14.—At daylight the division, under command of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, moved forward, the First and Third Brigades driving in the enemy's skirmish line, driving them out of their rifle-pits, this brigade supporting. The Sixth Connecticut was detailed to assist the Third Brigade, and, supporting the One hundredth New York, crossed Bailey's Creek to the right and took a battery of the enemy containing four 8-inch siege howitzers. A portion of the Seventh Connecticut, in throwing out skirmishers to protect two light batteries, lost 5 or 6 killed and wounded. The division remained on the Kingsland road until 9 o'clock at night. It then moved by the right flank to the New Market road, and down to Strawberry Plains to a position in the rear of the Second Corps.

August 15.—It moved to the right of the Second Corps to a position near the mill pond at Deep Run.

August 16.—Reconnoitering for an advance in the morning, the brigade found in its front an impassable mill pond and ravine. General Foster (Third Brigade) then undertook to advance on our right, executing a gradual left wheel to turn the enemy's left, and drove him from his rifle-pits and picket-lines. This brigade followed in reserve and found the Third Brigade near the enemy's breast-works, and the First Brigade massed (column of battalion in line), formed on the right of the Third Brigade line, immediately behind; charged over breast-works and into fields and woods beyond, partially wheeled to the left, and held position for an hour; the Seventh New Hampshire was halted at the works and used to protect the right. The Thirty-ninth Illinois was on our right, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania on our left, and Craig's brigade, of the Second Corps, came up on our left to help. After losing half the officers and about one-third of the men out on this field, and finding that all our friends had fallen back to the breast-works, we fell back there also, then farther to the rear, finally throwing up breast-works about on the picket-line seized in the morning, and remained through the night. Lost in the fight of the 16th (battle of Deep Run), 233.

August 18.—At night went back to and up on the Long Bridge road to Ruffin's. Held road until night of the 20th, when whole force (Second and Tenth Corps) recrossed the James.

August 24.—Started with the First Brigade (the Third Brigade and the rest of the Tenth Corps to follow) to relieve the Eighteenth Corps before Petersburg. Took to hold about 700 yards of the line, our left resting on the Suffolk railroad. Here remained through the month, losing some daily.

September 1 to 24.—The brigade held a portion of the line before Petersburg and participated in the labors of the siege.

September 24.—It was relieved by the Second Corps and bivouacked near Tenth Corps headquarters, where the corps was massed.

September 28.—It moved with the rest of the corps and formed part of the column which carried the enemy's works at Deep Bottom.

September 29.—In the afternoon it marched with the division (Terry's) to a point near Richmond, in support of General Kautz's cavalry.

September 30.—The brigade lay bivouacked at Laurel Hill, on the New Market road.

October 1.—The brigade, commanded by Col. J. C. Abbott (Brigadier-General Hawley having gone to Connecticut with discharged men of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments Connecticut Volunteers and to get recruits if possible), led a reconnaissance of the Tenth Corps toward Richmond on the Darbytown road. When within about three miles of

the city the entire brigade deployed as skirmishers and advanced under a heavy artillery fire to within two miles of the rebel capital. Loss about ———. Returning to its position in reserve on and near the New Market road, in rear of the right flank of the Tenth Corps (which was on the right of the Eighteenth Corps), the Seventh Connecticut only being deployed in line on the right, it remained until the 7th, when the rebel divisions of Hoke and Field drove back General Kautz's cavalry and attempted to turn the right flank. The First Division, Tenth Corps, was thrown as a refused line to meet them and the weight of onset fell on this brigade. After a close and hot fight, in which the brigade did not recede an inch, a portion of the enemy's line coming within fifty yards, the rebels were signally repulsed. The brigade lost 137. This refused line was then strongly fortified with a good breast-work and two redans.

October 12.—Brigadier-General Hawley returned and resumed command.

October 13.—The First and Third Divisions reconnoitered on the Darbytown road a mile or two above Johnson's or Timberlake's house. This brigade had its left on that road and pressed the enemy into his works, the Seventh Connecticut as skirmishers, the Sixth Connecticut and Sixteenth New York [Heavy Artillery] in the first line, deployed, the Third and Seventh New Hampshire in the second line reserved. After holding the enemy in his works all day and skirmishing sharply (the Third New Hampshire going to the First Brigade as a reserve for its assault) we returned to our intrenchments with a loss of 51.

October 20.—The command of the Third Division fell on Brigadier-General Hawley and Colonel Abbott took command of the brigade.

October 27 and 28.—The command took part in a reconnaissance on the right of the lines on the Darbytown and Charles City roads, the skirmishers of the brigade resting their right on the last-named point. It remained during the two days, returning on the evening of the latter date. The fighting was entirely on the skirmish line. Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 28.

October 29.—Brigadier-General Hawley resumed command, and until the end of the month the brigade remained in the intrenchments.

November 1 and 2.—In camp just on the right of the New Market road, Henrico County, Va., on the precise ground on which the brigade repulsed the enemy on October 7.

November 2.—At night Brigadier-General Hawley received orders to break camp and report by daylight on the river at Deep Bottom, leaving only the detachment of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery in camp; reported as ordered. General Hawley being put in command of additional forces—comprising the Provisional Division—four other regiments from this division (First Division, Tenth Corps), and five from the Eighteenth Corps. Colonel Abbott assumed command of one brigade in the temporary organization, and Colonel Rockwell of the other.

November 3.—Embarked, changing vessels at Fort Monroe.

November 6.—Reported, as ordered, to Major-General Butler, at New York. The infantry (this brigade included) disembarked at Fort Richmond; the artillery at Fort Hamilton.

November 7.—At night, and 8th, in the morning (election day), all the troops embarked again. Colonel Abbott, with the Seventh New Hampshire and Seventh Connecticut, on the armed transport Augusta, took post off Catharine Street Ferry, East River. Colonel Rockwell, with the Sixth Connecticut and others, on the John Romer, off the foot of West Twenty-sixth street, North River, and Lieutenant-Colonel

Randlett, with the Third New Hampshire (under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, One hundred and twelfth New York), on the ferry-boat Westfield, off West Forty-second street, North River. The other troops were similarly disposed about the city, Brigadier-General Hawley commanding the whole. Major-General Butler's headquarters were at the Hoffman House. The troops remained thus until November 11, when they disembarked again at Forts Richmond and Hamilton, retaining sufficient transports for use in case of an emergency.

November 14 and 15.—Re-embarked on sea-going transports; the artillery were later.

November 17.—The troops of this brigade disembarked at Deep Bottom, and returned to their former and present position, as above. General Hawley resumed the command of the brigade.

November 30.—Was passed in rebuilding their utterly destroyed huts, receiving, equipping, and drilling recruits, road building, and other ordinary picket and fatigue duty.

Third Brigade, First Division.

October 7.—Repulsed a determined attack of the enemy to turn our right flank.

October 13 and 27.—Made successful reconnaissances on the Darbytown road. On the latter date recaptured and re-established the vedette and picket-line.

November 1.—The Eleventh Maine and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers were detached from this brigade and assigned temporarily to the command of Brigadier-General Hawley, and accompanied the expedition to New York Harbor.

November 17.—Rejoined the brigade. The Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery was temporarily assigned to this brigade on the 1st and relieved on the 18th. The Two hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was assigned to the brigade on the 1st instant.

Second Division.

August 1.—Division went into camp near Hatcher's, Va.

August 13 to 21.—The Second and Third Brigades at Deep Bottom, Va., and participated in the different engagements during that time.

August 21.—The Second and Third Brigades returned to camp near Hatcher's, Va.

August 28.—Division was relieved by General Ames' division, Eighteenth Corps, and came to the intrenchments near Petersburg, where it has remained up to the present time [August 31.]

[*September.*]—This division was on duty near Petersburg up to the 28th of the month, at which time it took up the line of march for Deep Bottom, on the James River.

September 29.—Battle at Chaffin's farm; division engaged; loss quite heavy. The remainder of the month manned the line of works near Chaffin's farm.

[*October.*]—This division has during the month been guarding the line of works near Chaffin's farm, on the north side of the James River.

October 27.—Battle of Darbytown road; loss in division, 311.

[*November.*]—The division during the month has been guarding the line of works near Chaffin's farm, Va., on the north side of the James River.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

The monthly return for July left this brigade in the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, Va. Here it remained until August 13, when it received marching orders.

August 14.—Reached Deep Bottom after a night's hard marching; crossed the pontoon and immediately took position in the front, doing picket duty throughout the night.

August 15.—At daylight moved to the right of the Second Corps, where the brigade rejoined the division to which it belongs.

August 16.—Occupied the works captured by General Terry's division, doing picket duty throughout the night.

August 17.—Moved to Deep Bottom, relieving detachment of General Birney's division.

August 21.—Relieved by General Foster's division and ordered back to old position in the works at Bermuda Hundred, which was reached same day.

August 25.—A little before daylight firing commenced among the pickets, which finally ended in a charge, the enemy capturing some 200 yards of our works, which were handsomely retaken by a gallant charge of 100 men of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with 1 commissioned officer and 22 men as prisoners.

August 26.—Colonel Barton reported from sick leave, and on the 27th resumed command of the brigade, relieving Lieut. Col. W. B. Coan, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers.

August 28.—Left Bermuda Hundred for Petersburg, which was reached at 10 p. m., taking the position recently held by the Eighteenth Corps, where the brigade remains at the end of the month.

[*September.*]—The monthly return for August left this brigade in the intrenchments before Petersburg, Va., where it remained until the night of the 24th, when it moved back to the right and rear of the Tenth Corps headquarters, where it remained until the 28th.

September 28.—The brigade left at 3 p. m. and proceeded to Deep Bottom, where it arrived at 1 o'clock after a fatiguing night's march.

September 29.—At about 7 a. m. the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Forty-eighth and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, moved with the division and proceeded to the front on the New Market road toward Richmond. At about 12 m. the brigade was ordered to support Colonel Daggett's brigade, which was about to charge a position of the enemy's works, which was held near Chaffin's farm. The brigade was then ordered to take a position on the right of the division and to assist in the assault on Chaffin's farm. The assault was unsuccessful. At dusk the brigade was ordered to fall back about one mile, near where it remains at the present time [September 30].

[*October.*]—The monthly return for September left this brigade in the intrenchments near Chaffin's farm, Va., where it remained until the 7th, when, at about 8 a. m., the enemy made an attack on our right, driving in the pickets, but were handsomely repulsed by our troops. This command was moved a few hundred yards to the right, where it remains at present [October 31].

October 27.—This morning the brigade was formed into line in obedience to orders in light marching order at 5 a. m.; moved out on Darbytown road and formed line of battle. A strong line of skirmishers was sent forward, which succeeded in driving the enemy from and holding another line of rebel works. The position was held until 2

p. m. of the 28th, when, in obedience to orders, the brigade moved back to camp and occupied its old position, where it remains at the time of forwarding this report [October 31].

Third Division.

October 13.—Division took part in reconnaissance on Darbytown road.

October 27 and 28.—In reconnaissance near the Kell house, Va.

In both reconnaissances only the skirmish lines of the division were engaged with the enemy.

[*November.*]—This division has been stationed near the New Market road, near Richmond, Va., since last return.

First Brigade, Third Division.

September 24.—The brigade was withdrawn from the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va.

September 28.—Moved across the Appomattox and James Rivers to Deep Bottom, Va.

September 29.—Moved out from Deep Bottom. In the afternoon participated in an assault on Fort Gilmer, a rebel earth-work near Chaffin's farm, which was unsuccessful.

September 30.—Took part in engagement at Fort Harrison, Chaffin's farm, in which the enemy were repulsed, with loss. The loss of the brigade in these two engagements amounted to 434 officers and men.

[*October.*]—Engaged in two reconnaissances to the right.

October 13.—Darbytown road: 1 officer—Second Lieut. J. G. Kribs, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops—wounded, 2 enlisted men killed and 10 wounded. Returned to camp same day.

October 27 and 28.—Kell's house: Brigade slightly engaged in skirmishing. Losses, 1 officer—Capt. A. H. Cheney, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops—slightly wounded and 1 enlisted man killed and 32 wounded.

Remainder of time have been engaged in regular routine of camp life.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

October 6.—The brigade was formed and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, who was relieved, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 16, headquarters Third Division, by Col. U. Doubleday, of the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, October 8, 1864, and he in turn was relieved by Col. E. Wright, Tenth U. S. Colored Troops, who assumed command in compliance with Special Orders, No. 27, headquarters Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, October 29, 1864.

October 12.—The brigade, under Colonel Doubleday, with the rest of the corps, went on a reconnaissance a short distance beyond the Kell house, but returned without doing anything.

October 13.—Went on a reconnaissance on the Darbytown road in company with most of the corps. At night, after skirmishing all day, fell back in good order, having lost during the day in killed and wounded, 55.

October 27.—This brigade, with the First Brigade, was on the left of the Tenth Corps and occupied the woods in front of the Kell house. Skirmished all day and all night, when relieved by the First Brigade. Lost during the day about 70 killed and wounded.

October 28.—In the afternoon fell back to camp which it has occupied since formation.

[*November.*]—The brigade has been engaged during the month in repairing roads, fortifications, and building camps.

November 2.—The Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops and One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops joined the brigade per Special Orders, No. 31, headquarters Third Division, Tenth Army Corps. By the same order the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers were transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Corps.

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

[*August.*]—In obedience to orders of date August 24, 1864, from department headquarters (Special Orders, No. 232), the Eighteenth Corps was relieved from the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va., by the Tenth Corps. The corps removed to the west side of the Appomattox, taking up positions along the line of works extending from the Appomattox to the James, the headquarters being established at Hatcher's farm, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.

October 1 to 26.—The corps occupied the position gained by them in the engagement of September 29.

October 27.—In the morning the corps made a demonstration on the enemy's left, the object being to prevent their sending troops across the James River to re-enforce their right, which demonstration being highly successful, the corps returned and occupied their former position on the 29th, which position it now [October 31] occupies.

First Division.

August 26.—The division left the trenches in front of Petersburg at night and moved to its present camp, near Bermuda Hundred. Nothing of importance occurred in the division during the month.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*October.*]—The command has been stationed at Fort Burnham (lately known as Fort Harrison) until October 26, when it moved, taking the advance of the Eighteenth Army Corps in the march to Seven Pines, on the Williamsburg turnpike.

October 27.—Participated in the operations of that movement.

October 28.—Returned to Fort Burnham in the evening.

October 30.—Moved to the right of Fort Burnham, the left of the brigade now resting at the right of that fort.

The command has been actively employed working on earth-works, &c., near this place.

November 3.—The Eighty-first and Ninety-eighth [New York] Regiments of this brigade marched to Deep Bottom, Va.; embarked that day and proceeded to New York with other forces of the department. Remained in New York Harbor until the night of the 14th, when they sailed for Deep Bottom, Va.

November 17.—Arrived at Deep Bottom and marched to camp at this place and resumed position in the front line, where, with the remainder of the brigade, they are at present [November 30].

The command is in a good state of efficiency, but, being very much reduced in numbers, requires many recruits to make it fully effective as a brigade.

First Brigade, Second Division.

August 26.—Command moved from the front before Petersburg to near Point of Rocks.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

[*August.*]—The brigade lay in the trenches before Petersburg (participating in the engagement of the 5th instant) until the 25th, when it moved across the Appomattox and now [August 31] lies encamped near Point of Rocks, Va. It has become during the campaign much reduced in numbers.

September 1 to 28.—This brigade was stationed on the line of trenches between the James and Appomattox Rivers.

September 29.—In the morning took up our line of march, crossing the James River at Jones' Landing, where we soon met the enemy and participated in the assaults and carrying of the enemy's works on that day, and the repulse of the enemy's charges on the 30th.

The colonel commanding takes pleasure in saying that he cannot bestow too much praise upon the officers and men of this brigade for their courage and fidelity.

[*October.*]—This brigade has for the last month been stationed in the trenches on the north side of the James, upon the left of Fort Burnham.

October 26.—The brigade was withdrawn from the line.

October 27.—Took up their line of march, crossing at the head of White Oak Swamp, striking the Williamsburg turnpike at Fair Oaks, where we met the enemy. A portion of the Eighth Maine, deployed as skirmishers and led by Lieutenant-Colonel McArthur, charged the enemy's works, losing over 50 men and 1 officer. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant McArthur and the men and officers under him.

Third Division.

August 3.—Brigadier-General Paine relieved General Carr in command of the division, and the division was reorganized same date by orders from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, as per report of organizations on the back of this return.

The Second Brigade remained on duty before Petersburg until the 25th, when, with division headquarters, it was removed to Deep Bottom, Va. The headquarters of the First Brigade are near Petersburg, The Thirty-seventh Regiment, of the First Brigade, is on detached service at Wilson's Wharf. The headquarters of the Third Brigade is at Deep Bottom. The brigade is on detached service—the Tenth Regiment at City Point, and the Fourth and Sixth Regiments at Dutch Gap. The headquarters of the Second U. S. Colored Cavalry is at Deep Bottom. The First U. S. Colored Cavalry was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., by the order reorganizing the division.

September 29.—The entire division, with the exception of the Tenth U. S. Colored Troops, moved from Deep Bottom, and was successfully engaged in the assault on the enemy's works, losing heavily in officers and men.

The division now [September 30] occupies the left of the line held by the Eighteenth Army Corps, near Chaffin's Bluff.

[*October.*]—The division occupies the extreme left of the line on the north side of the James.

October 27.—The First and Second Brigades of the division moved to the right with a portion of the Eighteenth Corps. The Second Brigade was temporarily attached to the Second Division. The First Brigade, under command of Col. J. H. Holman, engaged the enemy in their works on the Nine-Mile road. The command withdrew from their advanced position on the evening of the same day, and on the following day returned to their former position, which it now [October 31] occupies.

[*November.*]—The division occupies the same position on the line as at last report.

First Brigade, Third Division.

August 3.—The division reorganized and announced in General Orders, No. 90, headquarters Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, the First Brigade to consist of the First, Twenty-second, and Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops. The First and Twenty-second went into camp near the signal tower on General Butler's line, and the Thirty-seventh was on picket on the south side of the Appomattox River, headquarters near the signal tower.

August 25.—Brig. Gen. William Birney assumed command of the Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, and designated the First and Twenty-second Regiments as his Second Brigade. He crossed the Appomattox and the regiments lay in the trenches near the mine until the 28th, when they were relieved and went into the trenches near the Hare house.

The Thirty-seventh was ordered to Wilson's Wharf, and on the night of September 1 the brigade headquarters were moved with the First Regiment to Harrison's Landing.

September 1.—Brigade headquarters, with the First U. S. Colored Troops, were ordered to Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., by orders from headquarters Third Division, Tenth Army Corps. General Birney, having assumed command of the Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, designated the First and Twenty-second Regiments U. S. Colored Troops as his Second Brigade, leaving the Twenty-second Regiment U. S. Colored Troops behind in General Birney's command. The Thirty-seventh remained at Wilson's Wharf, Va., until the 28th, when it joined the First U. S. Colored Troops at Harrison's Landing, and, with brigade headquarters, proceeded to Deep Bottom, arriving on the morning of the 29th, where the Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, having been previously relieved from duty with the Third Brigade, Tenth Army Corps, joined us, and our brigade formed in line on the right and participated in the fight all day. At night the First Brigade was ordered to the left and worked all night, throwing up works in rear of the fort on Chaffin's farm.

September 30.—In the morning the enemy charged our line and the fort. Our loss was slight.

[*October.*]—The troops of this brigade remained in the trenches in their old position on the left until the morning of the 26th, when they were withdrawn and marched to the rear some two miles, for the purpose of getting rations and ammunition.

October 27.—Starting at 5 a. m., marched for the enemy's works in front of Richmond in rear of the column. Arriving at the Williamsburg road, we found the head of the column already engaged. The brigade was soon ordered to proceed to the right across the York River Railroad, and advanced up the Nine-Mile road until within sight of the

enemy's fortifications, which we found about one mile above Fair Oaks Station. We attacked and carried a redoubt, but were unable to hold it and soon fell back to the Williamsburg road.

October 28.—Marched back to our old position on the left and still remain there [October 31].

Second Brigade, Third Division.

[*September.*]—The entire brigade has been encamped at Deep Bottom, Va., during the month.

September 29.—It advanced, assaulting the works of the enemy at New Market Heights, carrying them.

September 30.—Occupied a position on Chaffin's Bluff during the attempt of the enemy to retake that position, but took no immediate part in that action. In the afternoon moved to a position below Chaffin's Bluff and intrenched.

[*October.*]—The brigade has occupied the same position during the entire month, excepting an absence of three days on the reconnaissance of this corps on the 26th, 27th, and 28th at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va., during which it took part in no engagement.

[*November.*]—The brigade has occupied the same position in the trenches since last return, without any new operations.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

August 3.—The brigade was relieved in trenches in front of Petersburg; marched to and encamped near Point of Rocks.

August 16.—The Fourth and Sixth Regiments U. S. Colored Troops ordered to Dutch Gap, Va.

August 25.—The Tenth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops marched across the Appomattox, and was assigned to position in trenches in front of Petersburg; brigade headquarters moved to south side of Appomattox, near Petersburg front.

August 26.—Brigade headquarters moved to Deep Bottom.

August 27.—The Tenth U. S. Colored Troops ordered to City Point.

August 31.—Brigade headquarters remain at Deep Bottom. The Fourth and Sixth U. S. Colored Troops remain at Dutch Gap. The Tenth U. S. Colored Troops remain at City Point.

September 1.—The Fourth and Sixth U. S. Colored Troops at Dutch Gap, Va.; brigade headquarters at Deep Bottom, Va.

September 10.—Brigade headquarters moved to Dutch Gap.

September 28.—The Fourth and Sixth U. S. Colored Troops moved to Deep Bottom on transports.

September 29.—The Fourth and Sixth U. S. Colored Troops moved out of the works at Deep Bottom and advanced toward the New Market road; met the enemy at daylight; drove in his pickets and charged his line of rifle-pits at New Market Heights; advanced to Laurel Hill Church; then marched to Chaffin's Bluff and bivouacked.

September 30.—Moved into the works on the right of Fort Harrison. In the afternoon moved down the Varina road and bivouacked on Chaffin's farm, about a quarter of a mile east of Fort Harrison; threw up breast-works during the night. The Tenth U. S. Colored Troops was at City Point during the month, doing provost guard duty.

[*October.*]—The Fourth and Sixth U. S. Colored Troops were on duty in the intrenchments on Chaffin's farm, Va., during the month.

The Tenth U. S. Colored Troops were on duty at City Point, Va., during the month.

[*November.*]—The Fourth and Sixth U. S. Colored Troops were in the intrenchments on the left of the line of the Eighteenth Army Corps until the 4th, at which time they went into camp in reserve near the center and a short distance in the rear of the line of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The Tenth U. S. Colored Troops have been doing provost duty, &c., at City Point, Va., during the month.

Provisional Brigade.

November 3.—Sent the One hundred and seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops to the front at Fort Brady.

November 7.—Left camp at Cox's field and occupied the new line in front of Deep Bottom with two regiments by order of Major-General Weitzel, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps.

November 27.—Assigned command of post at Deep Bottom, with detachments of 150 men and 3 officers of the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, on provost duty, and with the One hundred and ninth U. S. Colored Troops, on duty in the lines in front of the post, by order of Major-General Terry, commanding Tenth Army Corps.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.*

First Division.

December 4.—The First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, organized under instructions from department headquarters.

December 10.—The enemy made a reconnaissance in force on the right of this division, but retired without any serious attack after driving in the pickets.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*December.*]—The brigade has been lying in works near Richmond, Va., on the New Market road, performing picket and fatigue duty.

Second Brigade, First Division.

[*December.*]—During this month the brigade has remained in its position at the angle of the line of intrenchments just on the right of the New Market road, near Cox's, where it fought October 7, without any incident in its history, save the going home of the men of the Seventh New Hampshire, whose three years' term had expired, and the arrival of a moderate percentage of the substitutes sent from home. Building huts and corduroy roads, picket duty, and drill occupied the time.

Fourth Brigade, First Division.

December 10.—Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, of the enemy, appeared in our front on a reconnaissance. After the cavalry pickets were driven in the Eighth Maine became slightly engaged, and slight skirmishing continued during the day, during which Capt. Henry E. Tozier, Eighth Maine Volunteers, and 6 enlisted men of that regiment were killed and 4 wounded. The enemy retired after dark.

* Organized by the consolidation of the white infantry troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps, in accordance with General Orders, No. 297, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, December 3, 1864; commanded by Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

Second Division.

December 1 to 7.—This division was encamped at Chaffin's farm, when it received marching orders; marched to Bermuda Hundred.

December 8.—Embarked on transports for Fort Fisher, N. C.

December 28.—The expedition proving unsuccessful, the division returned to its old camp at Chaffin's farm, where it now [December 31] remains.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

[*December.*]—The monthly report for November left this brigade in the intrenchments near Chaffin's farm, Va., where it remained until the 7th.

December 7.—About 4 p. m. the brigade was formed into line and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred.

December 8.—Reached Bermuda Hundred at 8 a. m. and immediately embarked on board the steamers Perit, Eliza Moore, and Idaho, and proceeded down the James River to Fort Monroe, where the fleet remained at anchor until the 13th, when the vessels were got under way and proceeded up the Potomac River to Matthias Point; then turned back and proceeded to sea and sailed southward.

December 15.—Arrived off Wilmington, N. C., and remained there until the morning of the 19th, when the vessels were ordered to Beaufort, N. C., for the purpose of taking in coal and water.

December 24.—Got under way and steamed back to old position off Wilmington, and at about 12 m., while the gun-boats were bombarding the fort, a part of the brigade was landed, but was ordered to re-embark before engaging the enemy.

December 27.—Started for Fort Monroe; arrived there about sunset on the 29th.

December 30.—Proceeded up the James and landed at Deep Bottom at 7 p. m., and marched back to old position near Chaffin's farm, Va., where the brigade remains at the present time.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

December 7.—The brigade broke camp, excepting the Ninth Maine Volunteers, and marched to the Bermuda Hundred front; bivouacked for the night.

December 8.—Marched to Bermuda Landing; embarked on board transports and sailed for Fort Monroe. After being on board the transports about one week, and suffering the usual hardships incident thereto, received orders to get under way and put to sea; sailed for the coast of North Carolina. Disembarked on the beach on Federal Point, N. C., about two miles from the rebel work Fort Fisher.

December 25.—Commenced to advance on that work; when within about one mile received orders to re-embark immediately; commenced the work at once, but owing to the very heavy surf on the beach did not complete the re-embarkation until the 27th instant.

December 27.—Sailed for Fort Monroe, Va.; thence up the James River to Jones' Landing; disembarked and marched to our old camp, arriving there on the 30th.

First Division, Department of West Virginia (attached).

December 19.—The division left Camp Russell, near Winchester, Va.; went to Washington by cars; thence to this point by transports.

First Brigade, First Division, Department of West Virginia (attached).

December 19.—Left Opequon Crossing, Va., by cars, at 12 m., en route for Washington.

December 20.—Took transports at Washington in the morning.

December 23.—Arrived at City Point, Va., at 6 p. m.

December 24.—Formed camp here by order of Brigadier-General Ferry, and temporarily attached to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James.

Second Brigade, First Division, Department of West Virginia (attached).

December 19.—The Fourth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry was permanently detached from this brigade, and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and Twenty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry added to it, all by order of Major-General Crook, commanding Department of West Virginia. The same day the brigade moved via Washington, D. C., to the camp of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James.

Distance traveled, 260 miles.

Third Brigade, First Division, Department of West Virginia (attached).

December 1.—The command—comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Twenty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteers—was encamped at Camp Russell, Va., in the Army of the Shenandoah, until the morning of the 19th.

December 19.—Broke camp and took up line of march via Winchester to Stephenson's Depot, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad. Before embarking on the cars the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers were transferred from this brigade to the Second Brigade of the division. The command then proceeded by rail via Summit Point, Charlestown, and arrived at Harper's Ferry at night; from thence via Sandy Hook, Monocacy, and Relay House, arriving in Washington on the morning of the 20th.

December 20.—Embarked on board transports at Washington and left the city at night, proceeding down the Potomac; the weather very cold and rainy, subjecting the men to some exposure. After crossing a portion of the Chesapeake Bay the command proceeded up the James River.

December 23.—Arrived at Bermuda Hundred in the morning, a portion of the command not arriving. The same day Col. Milton Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers, then in command, reported with that portion of his command which had arrived to General Ferrero.

December 24.—The remainder of the command arrived, when we went into camp and commenced building winter quarters. Remained until the end of the month.

Distance traveled during the month, 480 miles.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.*

[*December.*]—The Twenty-fifth Army Corps was organized per General Orders, No. 297, War Department, dated December 3, 1864.

* Organized by General Orders, No. 297, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, December 3, 1864, and composed of the colored troops of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; commanded by Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel.

The larger portion of the First Division, commanded by General C. J. Paine, formed a part of the expeditionary corps that sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., on December 10, under command of Major-General Butler, contemplating an assault on Wilmington, N. C.

December 30.—The troops returned, having suffered little or no loss. Maj. Gen. G. Weitzel was in command of the infantry force of the expedition. The infantry troops of the corps have performed the usual fatigue, picket duty, &c.; have been instructed in company, battalion, and skirmish drills, and are rapidly improving in discipline and efficiency.

This corps holds the line of works near Chaffin's farm, Va., which has been heretofore held by the Eighteenth Army Corps.

First Division.

[*December.*]—The division was organized, by confidential order from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, December 1, 1864.

December 7.—The division headquarters, the Second Brigade, with the Thirtieth Regiment of the First Brigade, temporarily attached, left camp before Richmond, and accompanied the expedition to Fort Fisher.

December 23.—Returned to camp before Richmond.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*December.*]—The brigade was organized on the 2d instant. During the month a portion of the command (First and Thirtieth Regiments) has been absent with the expedition against Wilmington, N. C.

Second Brigade, First Division.

December 7.—The brigade, being part of the expeditionary force against Wilmington, N. C., left camp at Chaffin's farm, Va.

December 8.—Embarked on transports at Bermuda Landing at night.

December 25.—About 150 officers and men of the Fourth U. S. Colored Troops landed above Fort Fisher and immediately re-embarked. On the return of the expedition the brigade disembarked at Bermuda Hundred.

December 30.—Reached its old camp at Chaffin's farm.

The Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops was temporarily attached to the brigade for the purposes of the expedition, joining December 7.

Third Brigade, First Division.

December 31.—Moved from the defenses of Bermuda Hundred to a point on the left of Fort Burnham, across the James River.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

[*December.*]—The Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops on detached duty at City Point, Va.

The Thirty-first U. S. Colored Troops on an expedition between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, for the purpose of driving out guerrillas. They left camp on December 14 and returned on the 24th without any casualties.

December 30.—The brigade left the defenses of Bermuda Hundred, and arrived at present camp, near Bailey's house, Va., same day.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

[*December.*]—The Second Brigade was organized on December 5, and has occupied the line of breast-works between Fort Burnham and Battery No. 3 since that date.

December 10.—Capt. E. C. McFarland and one private of the Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops were wounded on the picket-line in front of the Forty-first.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

First Brigade.

[*August.*]—This brigade has been doing picket duty during this month from Petersburg and Weldon Railroad toward Fort Powhatan, on the James River.

Second Brigade.

The brigade performed picket duty in the neighborhood of Lee's Mill from July 31 to August 2.

August 3.—Marched from Lee's Mill to the line of Mount Sinai Church and Cocke's Mill, Prince George County, Va.

August 4 to 18.—Performed picket duty on that line.

August 18.—Left the picket-line and reported to Major-General Warren, Fifth Army Corps, near Reams' Station, on the 19th.

August 21 to 25.—The brigade participated in the following engagements: 21st, on Weldon railroad and skirmish with cavalry on Vaughan road; 22d, skirmish on Vaughan road; 23d, cavalry action at Reams' Station; 24th, skirmish with cavalry on the Weldon railroad below Reams' Station; 25th, battle of Reams' Station, under command of Major-General Hancock, Second Corps.

August 26 to 31.—Brigade doing picket duty on line from Mount Sinai Church to Cocke's Mill, Va.

[*September.*]—The brigade performed picket duty on the line of Mount Sinai and Sycamore Churches, Va., until September 16, when the line was broken by a dash of rebel cavalry, resulting in the killing and capturing of 216 officers and men from this brigade; pursued the enemy until the morning of the 17th, when the brigade, returning, established a new line from Rollins' house to Cocke's Mill, Va.

September 26.—Changed picket-line; established a new line, extending from Bland's house to Coggins' Point, Va., on the James River.

September 27.—Were relieved from picket-line by Brigadier-General Davies, Second Cavalry Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and moved to Jones' Neck, Va., via Prince George Court-House and pontoon bridge across the Appomattox River.

September 29.—Crossed James River and participated in expedition against Richmond, Va.

September 30.—Established headquarters near Johnson's house, Va.

[*October.*]—The brigade has been constantly on picket duty for the last month; engaged the enemy at Johnson's farm, Va., October 7 and 13, and on the Williamsburg pike on the 27th; brigade constantly on hard and arduous duty.

[*November.*]—The brigade has been performing arduous picket duty for the past month in the face of the enemy on the line north of the James.

[*December.*]—The brigade has performed picket duty during the month on the line designated by the division commander.

December 10.—In the morning the enemy made their appearance in front of the line, and after a slight skirmish was driven away; all quiet since.

Third Brigade.

October 13.—The brigade marched out to the Darbytown road, where they became engaged with the enemy and where they suffered a loss of 24 killed and wounded.

October 27.—The brigade marched out to the Charles City and Williamsburg roads, and returned with a loss of one officer wounded, Capt. J. K. Buckley, Company C, First Maryland Cavalry, shot through the head.

No. 7.

*Return of Casualties in the Union Forces.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13-20, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.†							
ESCORT.							
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.‡ Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES. Col. JAMES C. LYNCH.							
28th Massachusetts	1	3	.....	18	.....	22	44
26th Michigan	.....	3	1	14	2	18	38
5th New Hampshire	.....	2	.....	4	.....	9	15
2d New York Heavy Artillery	1	3	3	36	.....	17	60
4th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	19
61st New York	.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	14
81st Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	5	.....	4	11
140th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	14
183d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	10	2	46	59
Total First Brigade	2	19	6	116	4	127	274

*All organizations participating in the operations are included in this table.

† Also in command of all the troops engaged.

‡ In command of the First and Second Divisions; sick from August 17.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13–20, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Consolidated Brigade.							
Col. LEVIN CRANDELL.							
7th New York (five companies)	.....	2	1	11	.....	13	27
39th New York (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
52d New York (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
57th New York	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
63d New York (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	11
69th New York (six companies)	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	6
88th New York (five companies)	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
111th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125th New York	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
126th New York	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Total Consolidated Brigade	.....	6	4	52	.....	15	77
Fourth Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. K. OSCAR BROADY.							
7th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	4	.....	14	.....	4	2
64th New York	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
66th New York	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
53d Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	6
116th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	7
145th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	10
148th Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	22	.....	.....	26
Total Fourth Brigade	1	15	.....	54	.....	10	80
Artillery.							
New York Light, 11th Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th United States, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Division	3	40	10	225	4	152	434
SECOND DIVISION.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
Provost Guard.							
Capt. MAHLON BLACK.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE N. MACY.* Lieut. Col. HORACE P. RUGG.							
19th Maine	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	12
19th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
20th Massachusetts	.....	.....	2	18	.....	7	27
1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
7th Michigan	.....	3	1	10	.....	8	22
1st Minnesota (two companies)	.....	4	2	8	.....	.....	14
59th New York	.....	.....	2	16	.....	5	23
152d New York	.....	1	.....	10	.....	16	27
184th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	17	.....	9	28
36th Wisconsin	.....	3	3	25	.....	.....	31
Total First Brigade	.....	14	11	121	.....	45	191

* Disabled August 14.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13-20, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. MATHEW MURPHY.							
8th New York Heavy Artillery		1		12			13
155th New York				4			4
164th New York				1			1
170th New York		1	1	6			8
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).		3		6			9
Total Second Brigade		5	1	29			35
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.							
14th Connecticut		1		6			7
1st Delaware			1				1
2d Delaware (two companies)							
12th New Jersey		1					1
10th New York (six companies)				1			1
108th New York				1			1
4th Ohio (four companies)				1			1
69th Pennsylvania						2	2
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)							
7th West Virginia (four companies)							
Total Third Brigade		2	1	9		2	14
Artillery.							
Maine Light, Sixth Battery (F)							
1st New York Light, Battery G							
Total Second Division		21	13	159		47	240
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
20th Indiana				2			2
1st Maine Heavy Artillery		1	1	8			10
17th Maine				4			4
40th New York							
73d New York		2		2			4
86th New York				3			3
124th New York			1	2			3
63d Pennsylvania (three companies)		1		1			2
99th Pennsylvania		1	2	4			7
110th Pennsylvania		2		4			6
2d U. S. Sharpshooters							
Total First Brigade		7	4	30			41
Second Brigade.							
Col. CALVIN A. CRAIG.* Col. JOHN PULFORD.							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery		2		7		20	29
5th Michigan				4			4
93d New York		2	2	16		51	71
57th Pennsylvania			1	14		4	19
84th Pennsylvania			1	16	1	29	47
105th Pennsylvania	1	1	1	23		6	32
141st Pennsylvania				7	1	5	13
1st U. S. Sharpshooters		1	4	13		1	19
Total Second Brigade	1	6	9	100	2	116	234

* Killed August 16.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13–20, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
11th Massachusetts (seven companies)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5th New Jersey (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th New Jersey (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th New Jersey	.....	4	1	7	.....	.....	12
11th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
72d New York (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	1	10	.....	.....	15
Artillery.							
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division	1	17	14	140	2	116	290
Total Second Army Corps	4	78	37	524	6	315	964
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS B. POND. Col. ALVIN C. VORIS.* Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL.†							
39th Illinois	2	18	5	71	.....	7	103
62d Ohio	.....	11	3	36	.....	11	61
67th Ohio‡	1	4	.....	22	.....	15	42
85th Pennsylvania	1	20	6	56	1	3	87
Total First Brigade	4	53	14	185	1	36	293
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.							
6th Connecticut	.....	6	6	58	.....	11	81
7th Connecticut	2	7	4	27	.....	5	45
3d New Hampshire	1	11	9	62	.....	9	92
7th New Hampshire	1	2	.....	9	.....	4	16
16th New York Heavy Artillery (seven companies).	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	10
Total Second Brigade	4	28	19	161	.....	32	244
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
10th Connecticut	1	7	6	58	.....	10	82
11th Maine	.....	20	5	116	.....	6	147
1st Maryland Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	18	5	84	.....	16	123
24th Massachusetts	1	18	6	93	.....	12	130
100th New York	.....	6	1	49	1	24	81
Total Third Brigade	2	69	23	400	1	68	563
Total First Division	10	150	56	746	2	136	1,100

* Assumed command August 16.

† Assumed command August 18.

‡ Only four companies engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13-20, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.							
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. COAN.							
47th New York	.....	2	2	8	.....	34	46
48th New York	3	1	2	30	.....	22	58
76th Pennsylvania	.....	8	3	34	.....	7	52
97th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	14	1	20	38
Total Second Brigade	3	13	8	86	1	83	194
Third Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS A. OSBORN.* Maj. EZRA L. WALRATH.* Capt. FRANK W. PARKER.* Capt. ROBERT J. GRAY.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
13th Indiana (three companies)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
9th Maine	1	4	4	17	.....	29	55
4th New Hampshire	1	6	2	31	1	28	69
115th New York	1	4	4	40	.....	24	73
169th New York†	1	3	2	16	.....	1	23
Total Third Brigade	4	18	13	105	1	82	223
Total Second Division	7	31	21	191	2	165	417
COLORED BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.							
29th Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	1	1	41	.....	.....	43
8th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
9th U. S. Colored Troops	1	12	2	61	1	4	81
Total Colored Brigade	1	13	3	114	1	4	136
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Connecticut Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	15
3d Rhode Island Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st United States, Batteries C and D	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	2	18	.....	1	21
UNASSIGNED.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, 1st and 3d Battalions	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
Total Tenth Army Corps	18	195	83	1,071	5	306	1,678

* Wounded August 16.

† Losses occurred at Dutch Gap, August 13.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13–20, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM STEDMAN.							
1st Massachusetts		3		6		9	18
1st New Jersey		2	1	3			6
10th New York				4			4
6th Ohio							
1st Pennsylvania				5			5
Total First Brigade		5	1	18		9	33
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.* Col. MICHAEL KERWIN.							
1st Maine		8	1	24		2	35
2d Pennsylvania	1	3	4	20	3	26	57
4th Pennsylvania		2	1	19		3	25
8th Pennsylvania	1	6	2	11		5	25
13th Pennsylvania		5	1	21	2	37	66
16th Pennsylvania		2	3	10		2	17
Total Second Brigade	2	26	12	105	5	75	225
Artillery.							
2d United States, Battery A				1			1
Total Second Cavalry Division	2	31	13	124	5	84	259

RECAPITULATION.

Second Army Corps	4	78	37	524	6	315	964
Tenth Army Corps	18	195	83	1,071	5	306	1,678
Cavalry	2	31	13	124	5	84	259
Grand total	24	304	133	1,719	16	705	2,901

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Dwight A. Woodruff, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles E. Barker, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry B. Lee, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin J. Merriam, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Horace F. Quinn, 10th Infantry.
Capt. Selleck L. White, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert F. Sharp, 10th Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Chauncey Williams, 39th Infantry.
Lieut. James D. Lemon, 39th Infantry.
Lieut. John Frane, 39th Infantry.

MAINE.

Col. Daniel Chaplin, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Capt. William A. Barrows, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. William A. Campbell, 9th Infantry.
Capt. Luther Lawrence, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Francis W. Sabine, 11th Infantry.

* Wounded August 16.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maj. Henry L. Patten, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Jesse S. Williams, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. William Thorne, 24th Infantry.
Capt. Patrick Nolan, 28th Infantry.

MICHIGAN

Lieut. Hartman S. Felt, 7th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Liet. Col. Josiah I. Plimpton, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Simon N. Lamprey, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Stephen A. Wentworth, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson, 7th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Henry C. Hooker, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Jonas Zoller, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Capt. William E. D'Arcy, 48th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry H. Sears, 48th Infantry.
Lieut. John M. Tantum, 48th Infantry.
Capt. James J. Messervey, 64th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis H. Francisco, 115th Infantry.
Lieut. John Van De Sande, 115th Infantry.
Lieut. Norman J. Crippen, 169th Infantry.
Capt. John Connery, 170th Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. Henry S. Williams, 62d Infantry.
Lieut. John J. Parsons, 67th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Jacob Martin, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. George L. Bragg, 8th Cavalry.
Capt. Levi M. Rogers, 85th Infantry.
Capt. Lewis Watkins, 85th Infantry.
Capt. William T. Campbell, 85th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry W. Carruthers, 97th Infantry.
Col. Calvin A. Craig, 105th Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Capt. Edwin Post, 9th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Reuben Lindley, 36th Infantry.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18-21, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.*							
ESCORT.							
Lieut. JOHN C. PAUL.							
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment)							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Maj. HENRY W. RIDER.							
5th New York (battalion)							
AMBULANCE TRAIN (Capt. William F. Drum)		2		6		19	27

* Also in command of all the troops engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18–21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.							
121st Pennsylvania				2			2
142d Pennsylvania				1		2	3
143d Pennsylvania				2	1	16	19
149th Pennsylvania		2		5		21	28
150th Pennsylvania			1	3			4
187th Pennsylvania		3		6		6	15
Total First Brigade		5	1	19	1	45	71
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY.							
Staff			1				1
32d Massachusetts		2		6		3	11
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted)		2	1	10			13
91st Pennsylvania		1					1
155th Pennsylvania							
Total Second Brigade		5	2	16		3	26
Third Brigade.							
Col. JAMES GWYN.							
20th Maine							
18th Massachusetts							
1st Michigan				3		4	7
16th Michigan*				2		11	13
44th New York						4	4
83d Pennsylvania						1	1
118th Pennsylvania		1		1		20	22
Total Third Brigade		1		6		40	47
Total First Division		11	3	41	1	88	144
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES.† Col. FREDERICK WINTHROP.							
Staff					1		1
5th New York	2	12	7	42	1	55	119
140th New York		4	1	18		51	74
146th New York		2	1	6	1	36	46
10th United States (three companies)		6	1	9	1	16	33
11th United States		6		32		51	89
12th United States	1	5		15	2	173	196
14th United States		6	5	20	1	79	111
17th United States	1	8	1	24	1	16	51
Total First Brigade	4	49	16	166	8	477	720

* Brady's and Jardine's Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

† Captured August 19.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18–21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.* Col. SAMUEL A. GRAHAM.							
1st Maryland	2	3	7	62	1	5	80
4th Maryland	.....	3	4	20	.....	8	35
7th Maryland	1	9	1	20	.....	10	41
8th Maryland	.....	3	1	16	.....	5	25
Purnell (Maryland) Legion	1	16	3	62	2	54	138
Total Second Brigade	4	34	16	180	3	82	319
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. MICHAEL WIEDRICH.							
15th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	13	9	66	.....	5	93
Total Second Division	8	96	42	412	11	564	1,133
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
16th Maine	.....	1	.....	28	6	116	151
39th Massachusetts	1	9	5	30	8	238	291
104th New York	.....	.....	.....	8	12	126	146
90th Pennsylvania	1	1	.....	14	3	93	112
107th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	3	6	145	156
Total First Brigade	2	13	5	83	36	718	857
Second Brigade.							
Col. RICHARD COULTER.† Col. CHARLES WHEELOCK.							
94th New York	.....	1	1	6	6	164	178
97th New York	1	4	3	10	6	87	111
11th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	10	1	71	84
88th Pennsylvania	1	.....	.....	3	.....	28	32
Total Second Brigade	2	7	4	29	13	350	405
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM R. HARTSHORNE.							
190th Pennsylvania (1st Veteran Reserves)	.....	3	1	7	14	302	327
191st Pennsylvania (2d Veteran Reserves)	1	1	.....	10	16	292	320
Total Third Brigade	1	4	1	17	30	594	647
Total Third Division	5	24	11	129	79	1,662	1,910

* Killed August 21.
† Sick from August 18.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.*							
Staff			1				1
PROVOST GUARD.							
Independent (Wisconsin) Battalion			2	4			6
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
Staff					1		1
7th Indiana		1		3	2	74	80
19th Indiana				1		8	9
24th Michigan		2		4	1	19	26
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters					3	50	53
6th Wisconsin	2	7	3	23		10	45
7th Wisconsin			1	2			3
Total First Brigade	2	10	4	33	7	161	217
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
Staff				1			1
3d Delaware		1	1	15		8	25
4th Delaware		3		10		7	20
76th New York	2		1	7			10
95th New York		6	1	19		52	78
147th New York		4	2	10			16
56th Pennsylvania		5	1	18			24
157th Pennsylvania (battalion)		3	2	15		1	21
Total Second Brigade	2	22	8	95		68	195
Total Fourth Division	4	32	15	132	7	229	419
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)		1		4			5
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)				2			2
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery				1			1
1st New York Light, Battery B		1		1			2
1st New York Light, Battery C				2			2
1st New York Light, Battery D							
1st New York Light, Battery H		1	1				2
1st New York Light, Battery L		1		2			3
New York Light, 15th Battery		2		9			11
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B				2			2
5th United States, Battery D			2	4			6
Total Artillery Brigade		6	3	27			36
Total Fifth Army Corps	17	171	74	747	98	2,562	3,669

*Wounded August 21.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. BARNES.							
21st Massachusetts (three companies)	.....	3	1	6	.....	1	11
29th Massachusetts	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	8
35th Massachusetts	.....	2	2	27	.....	5	36
56th Massachusetts	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	12
57th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	8	.....	6	15
59th Massachusetts	.....	2	2	9	1	3	17
100th Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	21	.....	8	33
Total First Brigade	.....	12	8	88	1	23	132
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.							
3d Maryland (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	6	3	37	.....	3	49
179th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery	.....	2	.....	10	.....	50	62
Total Second Brigade	.....	8	3	47	.....	57	115
Artillery.							
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	6
Total First Division	.....	22	12	138	1	80	253
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ZENAS R. BLISS. Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.*							
36th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
58th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
51st New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
45th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
48th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
4th Rhode Island	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	7
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
31st Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32d Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
6th New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
9th New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3

*Assumed command August 21.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18–21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Acting Engineers.							
Lieut. Col. PERCY DANIELS.							
7th Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery.							
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New York Light, 19th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total artillery	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Second Division	.....	2	1	4	.....	4	11
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
8th Michigan	1	2	3	24	.....	5	35
27th Michigan*	1	2	2	7	.....	35	47
109th New York	.....	7	3	9	.....	1	20
13th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
51st Pennsylvania	.....	3	3	24	1	24	55
37th Wisconsin	.....	4	.....	20	.....	.....	24
38th Wisconsin (five companies)	.....	2	1	6	.....	1	10
Total First Brigade	2	21	12	96	1	66	198
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2d Michigan	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	6
20th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	.....	2	5	.....	6	13
46th New York	.....	3	2	6	.....	1	12
60th Ohio†	.....	2	1	13	1	54	71
50th Pennsylvania	.....	7	.....	15	.....	.....	22
Total Second Brigade	.....	13	5	47	1	65	131
Acting Engineers.							
Capt. JOSEPH A. SUDSBOROUGH.							
17th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division	2	34	17	143	2	131	329
Total Ninth Army Corps	2	58	30	285	3	215	593
CAVALRY.							
First Brigade (Gregg's division).							
Col. WILLIAM STEDMAN.							
1st Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
1st New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
† 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

WELDON RAILROAD, VA. (OR GLOBE TAVERN, YELLOW HOUSE, AND BLICK'S STATION), AUGUST 18-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade (Kautz's division).							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
11th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	.....	7	.....	1	11
Total cavalry	.....	3	.....	13	.....	1	17

RECAPITULATION.

Fifth Army Corps	17	171	74	747	98	2,562	3,669
Ninth Army Corps	2	58	30	285	3	215	593
Cavalry	.....	3	.....	13	.....	1	17
Grand total	19	232	104	1,045	101	2,778	4,279

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MARYLAND.

Col. Nathan T. Dushane, 1st Infantry.
Maj. Josiah B. Coloney, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Alfred D. Reynolds, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas A. Mills, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert H. Hergesheimer, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. James Fay, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Alexander S. Williamson, Purnell Legion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Robert F. Bourne, 22d Infantry.
Capt. J. Wilson Ingell, 35th Infantry.
Lieut. Austin J. White, 35th Infantry.
Lieut. William T. Spear, 39th Infantry.
Lieut. Horace M. Warren, 59th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Maj. Horatio Belcher, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Mason Vosper, 27th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. George W. Simons, 24th Cavalry.
Lieut. Robert Mueller, 15th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. William S. Woods, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. George Osborne, 5th Infantry.
Surg. Otto Schenck, 46th Infantry.
Lieut. Barnard Phenis, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas F. Weldon, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry P. Fitzpatrick, 97th Infantry.
Lieut. Arthur V. Coan, 146th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. J. Speer Orr, 21st Cavalry.
Capt. Jacob Houder, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. James S. Bonsall, 90th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry L. Stock, 191st Infantry.

U. S. ARMY.

Capt. Samuel S. Newbury, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick E. Crosman, 17th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. William W. Hutchins, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Charles P. Hyatt, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. John Timmons, 6th Infantry

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

REAMS' STATION, VA., AUGUST 25, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
Staff	1				1		2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.							
Staff			2				2
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES C. LYNCH.							
28th Massachusetts		1	2	7		32	42
26th Michigan				3		14	17
5th New Hampshire		1		8		7	16
2d New York Heavy Artillery		15		20	2	35	72
61st New York		3		11		25	39
81st Pennsylvania	2	2	3	6		15	28
140th Pennsylvania			1			1	2
183d Pennsylvania		1		3		25	29
Total First Brigade	2	23	6	58	2	154	245
Consolidated Brigade.							
Col. LEVIN CRANDELL.† Capt. NELSON PENFIELD.							
7th New York (five companies)		4		23	2	31	60
39th New York (six companies)	1		1	4	1	20	27
52d New York (six companies)			2		1	28	31
57th New York		3		7		23	33
63d New York (six companies)						27	27
69th New York (six companies)			1	5	2	44	52
88th New York (five companies)			1	2	2	10	15
111th New York				3	2	25	30
125th New York			1	8	3	10	22
126th New York		1		3		10	14
Total Consolidated Brigade	1	8	6	55	13	228	311
Fourth Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. K. OSCAR BROADY.‡ Lieut. Col. WILLIAM GLENNY.							
Staff			1				1
7th New York Heavy Artillery	3	6	1	12	2	70	94
64th New York			1	3	2	6	12
66th New York				5		19	24
53d Pennsylvania				4		33	37
116th Pennsylvania	2			11	2	41	56
145th Pennsylvania				3		22	25
148th Pennsylvania	1	4	2	19	1	42	69
Total Fourth Brigade	6	10	5	57	7	233	318
Unattached.							
4th New York Heavy Artillery	3	10	7	25	8	322	375
Total First Division	12	51	26	195	30	937	1,251

* Also embraces losses in skirmishes August 22 to 24, inclusive.
† In charge of picket-line.
‡ Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

REAMS' STATION, VA., AUGUST 25, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Provost Guard.							
Capt. MAHLON BLACK.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters					1	10	11
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. HORACE P. RUGG.							
19th Maine		2	1	23		28	54
19th Massachusetts				3		20	23
20th Massachusetts				1	7	90	98
1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters					1	3	4
7th Michigan		1		6	1	14	22
1st Minnesota (two companies)				4		15	19
59th New York			1	3		37	41
152d New York		4		10	1	5	20
184th Pennsylvania			1	8		10	19
36th Wisconsin	1	2	1	5	7	127	143
Total First Brigade	1	9	4	63	17	349	443
Second Brigade.							
Col. MATHEW MURPHY.							
Staff			1				1
8th New York Heavy Artillery	2	4	1	27	5	205	244
155th New York	1	2	2	4	6	33	48
164th New York		1		1	9	106	117
170th New York	2		1	5	3	74	85
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).	2	2	3	4	1	46	58
Total Second Brigade	7	9	8	41	24	464	553
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut	2	3	4	15	1	25	50
1st Delaware		1		8		25	34
2d Delaware (two companies)				1		6	7
12th New Jersey	1	2	2	4	1	5	15
10th New York (battalion)		1		11		5	17
108th New York		1	1	2		21	25
4th Ohio (four companies)	1		1	9	1	24	36
69th Pennsylvania		2	2	10		13	27
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)		1		2		4	7
7th West Virginia (four companies)		1	2	7		9	19
Total Third Brigade	4	12	12	69	3	137	237
Total Second Division	12	30	24	173	45	960	1,244
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. A. JUDSON CLARK.							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery			1	7		22	30
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery		4		7			11
New York Light, 12th Battery	1	2		2		6	11
1st Rhode Island Light, Batteries A and B		4	1	3	2	43	53
Total Artillery Brigade	1	10	2	19	2	71	105
Total Second Army Corps	26	91	52	387	78	1,968	2,602

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

REAMS' STATION, VA., AUGUST 25, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM STEDMAN.							
1st Massachusetts							
1st New Jersey				4			4
10th New York		1		1			2
6th Ohio							
1st Pennsylvania				1			1
Total First Brigade		1		6			7
Second Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES H. SMITH.							
1st Maine		5		6			11
2d Pennsylvania		3	1	4		3	11
4th Pennsylvania			2	4			6
8th Pennsylvania		2	2	7			11
13th Pennsylvania				2		4	6
16th Pennsylvania		4		11		2	17
Total Second Brigade		14	5	34		9	62
Total Second Cavalry Division		15	5	40		9	69
KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia	1	2	2	32	2	12	51
11th Pennsylvania	1	4		11		4	20
Total Second Brigade	2	6	2	43	2	16	71
Total cavalry	2	21	7	83	2	25	140

RECAPITULATION.

Second Army Corps	26	91	52	387	78	1,968	2,602
Cavalry	2	21	7	83	2	25	140
Grand total	28	112	59	470	80	1,993	2,742

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. William H. Hawley, 14th Infantry. | Lieut. James M. Moore, 14th Infantry.
Capt. James R. Nichols, 14th Infantry. |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Capt. Daniel F. Sargent, 1st Cavalry.

NEW JERSEY.

Lieut. James S. Stratton, 12th Infantry. | Lieut. John R. Rich, 12th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Capt. James M. McKeel, 4th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Frank L. Burdick, 4th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Ichabod P. Flannagan, 4th Heavy Artillery.
Maj. Edward A. Springsteed, 7th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. James Kennedy, 7th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Nathaniel Wright, 7th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. James Maginnis, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Charles H. West, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Henry D. Brower, 12th Battery.
Capt. Theodore F. Rich, 39th Infantry.
Capt. Edward Pelouze, 155th Infantry.
Maj. John B. Donnelly, 170th Infantry.
Capt. James H. Keeley, 170th Infantry.
Capt. Francis Welpley, 182d Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel Sweeney, 182d Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Frank H. Parke, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. Henry B. Neilson, 11th Cavalry.
Lieut. Emanuel C. Hoover 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Peter McGee, 81st Infantry.
Capt. Garrett Nowlen, 116th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel Taggart, 116th Infantry.
Lieut. David G. Ralston, 148th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. George W. Cruikshank, 4th Infantry.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Edward P. Brownson, aide-de-camp.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capt. Eli C. Henthorn, 7th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Henry B. Ginty, 36th Infantry.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces operating against Richmond, Va., under Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, during the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	31	186	92	920	93	2,361	3,677
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	19	180	81	838	103	2,699	3,920
Ninth Army Corps (Burnside and Parke)	6	98	37	445	5	238	829
Cavalry (Gregg)	2	47	18	192	5	93	357
Total Army of the Potomac	58	505	228	2,401	206	5,391	8.789
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
Tenth Army Corps (Birney)	18	218	85	1,163	9	318	1,811
Eighteenth Army Corps (Ord)	7	54	9	192	.....	21	283
Engineers and Siege Artillery (Serrell and Abbot).	.....	2	2	14	.....	.....	18
Cavalry (Kautz)	2	13	2	57	2	22	98
Total Army of the James	27	287	98	1,426	11	361	2,210
Grand total	85	792	326	3,827	217	5,752	10.999

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA. (OR FORT HARRISON, FORT GILMER, NEW MARKET HEIGHTS, AND LAUREL HILL), SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS B. POND.							
39th Illinois							
62d Ohio							
67th Ohio		1		1			2
85th Pennsylvania						1	1
Total First Brigade		1		1		1	3
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.							
6th Connecticut				3		6	9
7th Connecticut		1	1	11		11	24
3d New Hampshire				4		1	5
7th New Hampshire				6		11	17
16th New York Heavy Artillery (seven companies)				2			2
Total Second Brigade		1	1	26		29	57
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.							
10th Connecticut		2		4			6
11th Maine							
1st Maryland Cavalry (dismounted)							
24th Massachusetts							
100th New York				1		1	2
Total Third Brigade		2		5		1	8
Total First Division		4	1	32		31	68
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. RUFUS DAGGETT.							
3d New York		5		16		4	25
112th New York		2	3	35		20	60
117th New York	1	14	3	73		33	124
142d New York		2	7	44		14	67
Total First Brigade	1	23	13	168		71	276
Second Brigade.							
Col. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.							
47th New York		1	2	8		3	14
48th New York			2	1		2	5
76th Pennsylvania			1	7		2	10
97th Pennsylvania			2	7		2	11
203d Pennsylvania							
Total Second Brigade		1	7	23		9	40

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA. (OR FORT HARRISON, FORT GILMER, NEW MARKET HEIGHTS, AND LAUREL HILL), SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. LOUIS BELL.							
13th Indiana (three companies)	.....	.....	1	10	.....	5	16
9th Maine	2	3	3	19	2	16	45
4th New Hampshire	.....	2	.....	16	.....	4	22
115th New York	1	.....	3	23	.....	6	33
169th New York	.....	2	.....	23	.....	6	31
Total Third Brigade	3	7	7	91	2	37	147
Total Second Division	4	31	27	282	2	117	463
COLORED BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.							
29th Connecticut	.....	1	4	14	.....	.....	19
7th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	20	6	76	4	129	235
8th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	7	4	56	.....	1	68
9th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	7	2	77	.....	18	104
45th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Total Colored Brigade	.....	35	17	226	4	148	430
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. RICHARD H. JACKSON.							
Connecticut Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Rhode Island Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st United States, Batteries C and D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st United States, Battery M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d United States, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th United States, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
UNASSIGNED.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, 1st and 3d Battalions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tenth Army Corps	4	70	45	542	6	296	963
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.*							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. HECKMAN.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.†							
Staff	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Sharpshooters	.....	2	.....	7	.....	2	11
Provost Guard	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
First Brigade.							
Col. AARON F. STEVENS.*							
Lieut. Col. JOHN B. RAULSTON.							
13th New Hampshire	2	12	6	57	.....	1	78
81st New York	3	6	6	44	.....	.....	59
98th New York	.....	8	4	50	.....	1	63
139th New York	2	10	.....	29	.....	.....	41
Total First Brigade	7	36	16	180	.....	2	241

*Wounded September 29. †Wounded September 30.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA. (OR FORT HARRISON, FORT GILMER, NEW MARKET HEIGHTS, AND LAUREL HILL), SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM.* Col. MICHAEL T. DONOHOE.†							
Staff	1						1
8th Connecticut	2	5	6	36		13	62
10th New Hampshire		8	2	22			32
96th New York		8	3	63		29	103
118th New York		3	4	60			67
Total Second Brigade	3	24	15	181		42	265
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL H. ROBERTS. Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.							
Staff	1						1
21st Connecticut		1	3	20		4	28
92d New York		7	1	18		9	35
58th Pennsylvania	1	14	4	81		5	105
188th Pennsylvania	2	8	4	41		9	64
Total Third Brigade	4	30	12	160		27	233
Total First Division	14	93	48	532		73	760
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. HECKMAN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES STEWART, JR. Col. GEORGE M. GUION.‡							
148th New York		4		20			24
158th New York		14	3	51		10	78
55th Pennsylvania	1	1	2	37		41	82
Total First Brigade	1	19	5	108		51	184
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD H. RIPLEY.							
8th Maine			1	8			9
9th Vermont		7	2	32			41
Total Second Brigade		7	3	40			50
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.							
89th New York		3	4	15	3	17	42
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery	2	12	2	83	5	133	237
Total Third Brigade	2	15	6	98	8	150	279
Total Second Division	3	41	14	246	8	201	513

*Killed September 29.
†Wounded September 29.
‡Assumed command September 30.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA. (OR FORT HARRISON, FORT GILMER, NEW MARKET HEIGHTS, AND LAUREL HILL), SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES J. PAINE.							
Sharpshooters	.....	3	1	21	.....	.....	25
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.							
1st U. S. Colored Troops	.....	3	1	17	.....	.....	21
22d U. S. Colored Troops	.....	6	3	65	.....	4	78
37th U. S. Colored Troops	1	3	.....	16	.....	.....	20
Total First Brigade	1	12	4	98	.....	4	119
Second Brigade.							
Col. ALONZO G. DRAPER.							
5th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	28	8	177	.....	23	236
36th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	21	5	82	.....	.....	108
38th U. S. Colored Troops	1	16	2	92	.....	.....	111
Total Second Brigade	1	65	15	351	.....	23	455
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.* Col. JOHN W. AMES.							
4th U. S. Colored Troops	1	26	6	131	.....	14	178
6th U. S. Colored Troops	3	38	11	149	.....	8	209
Total Third Brigade	4	64	17	280	.....	22	387
Unattached.							
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	5	1	32	.....	2	40
Total Third Division	6	149	38	782	.....	51	1,026
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Maj. GEORGE B. COOK.							
3d New York Light, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
3d New York Light, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d New York Light, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
3d New York Light, Battery M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 7th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 16th Battery	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
New York Light, 17th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
1st United States, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th United States, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Battery F	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	1	.....	27	.....	.....	28
UNATTACHED.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies E and H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eighteenth Army Corps	23	284	101	1,587	8	325	2,328

* Wounded September 29.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA. (OR FORT HARRISON, FORT GILMER, NEW MARKET HEIGHTS, AND LAUREL HILL), SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
3d New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
5th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	14	.....	5	20
Total First Brigade	.....	1	.....	17	.....	7	25
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
11th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	8
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total Cavalry Division	.....	2	.....	24	.....	10	36

RECAPITULATION.

Tenth Army Corps	4	70	45	542	6	296	963
Eighteenth Army Corps	23	284	101	1,587	8	325	2,328
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	2	.....	24	.....	10	36
Grand total	27	356	146	2,153	14	631	3,327

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. James B. Kilbourn, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles N. Irvine, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas H. McKinley, 29th Infantry.

MAINE.

Capt. Robert J. Gray, 9th Infantry.
Capt. Billings Brastow, 9th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. J. Arthur Fitch, 40th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. John M. Caswell, 10th Infantry.
Capt. Gustavus A. Forbush, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert R. Thompson, 13th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Daniel C. Rix, 81st Infantry.
Capt. Elias A. Fish, 81st Infantry.
Capt. Lewis B. Porter, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel Dolbier, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Squire M. Tuttle, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. David Nethaway, 81st Infantry.
Capt. William H. McKittrick, 115th Infantry.
Lieut. J. Knox Williams, 117th Infantry.
Capt. John W. Swift, 139th Infantry.
Lieut. Benjamin F. Middleton, 139th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. James L. Anderson, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Presley Cannon, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Capt. John O'Neil, 55th Infantry.
Lieut. Blaney Adair, 55th Infantry.
Capt. Theodore Blakeley, 58th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel F. Linn, 58th Infantry.
Capt. Henry B. Dickson, 188th Infantry.
Lieut. John Carson, 188th Infantry.
Lieut. George McNeil, 188th Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Lieut. Myron W. Smith, 1st Infantry.
Capt. George W. Sheldon, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Charles V. York, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. La Fayette Landon, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Eber C. Pratt, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick Meyer, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. McEvoy, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles C. Cone, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel Foster, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. William W. Moore, 38th Infantry.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. Hiram Burnham.

VERMONT.

Lieut. Calvin M. Jenkins, 9th Infantry.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA. (OR WYATT'S, PEEBLES', AND PEGRAM'S FARMS, CHAPPELL HOUSE, AND VAUGHAN ROAD), SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
THIRD DIVISION.†							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
20th Indiana							
1st Maine Heavy Artillery		2		5		1	8
17th Maine		1		2			3
40th New York				1			1
73d New York							
86th New York							
124th New York							
99th Pennsylvania			1	1			2
110th Pennsylvania		1		2			3
2d U. S. Sharpshooters				3			3
Total First Brigade		4	1	14		1	20

*Losses in the same vicinity September 29 and October 1 and 2 are included.
†Engaged October 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA. (OR WYATT'S, PEEBLES', AND PEGRAM'S FARMS, CHAPPELL HOUSE, AND VAUGHAN ROAD), SEPTEMBER 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	.....	2	2	9	.....	8	21
5th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93d New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
57th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
84th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8
105th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
141st Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
1st U. S. Sharpshooters (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
Total Second Brigade	.....	4	4	35	.....	11	54
Third Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
11th Massachusetts (seven companies)	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
5th New Jersey (five companies)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7th New Jersey (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
8th New Jersey (five companies)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
11th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72d New York (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th New York	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	1	10	.....	.....	15
Total Third Division	.....	12	6	59	.....	12	89
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HORATIO G. SICKEL.							
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1	11
198th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	10
Total First Brigade	.....	2	.....	18	.....	1	21
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY.							
32d Massachusetts	.....	2	1	14	.....	19	36
91st Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	11
155th Pennsylvania	.....	5	1	14	.....	3	23
Total Second Brigade	.....	8	2	30	.....	30	70
Third Brigade.							
Col. JAMES GWYN.							
20th Maine	1	5	3	49	.....	.....	58
18th Massachusetts (two companies)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	13
1st Michigan	1	2	.....	20	.....	4	27
16th Michigan*	1	6	4	37	.....	.....	48
44th New York	.....	1	1	21	.....	4	27
83d Pennsylvania	.....	6	1	27	.....	.....	34
118th Pennsylvania	1	7	4	33	.....	3	48
Total Third Brigade	4	27	13	190	.....	21	255
Total First Division	4	37	15	238	.....	52	346

* Brady's and Jardine's Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA. (OR WYATT'S, PEEBLES', AND PEGRAM'S FARMS, CHAPPELL HOUSE, AND VAUGHAN ROAD), SEPTEMBER 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. ELWELL S. OTIS.* Maj. JAMES GRINDLAY.							
5th New York		3		5			8
15th New York Heavy Artillery		2		5			7
140th New York			1	4		7	12
146th New York				3			3
10th United States		3	1	5		18	27
11th United States		5	1	11			17
12th United States	1	2				1	4
14th United States		2		3			5
17th United States				7	2	14	23
Total First Brigade	1	17	3	43	2	40	106
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL A. GRAHAM.							
1st Maryland		3		9			12
4th Maryland				1			1
7th Maryland							
8th Maryland				3			3
Purnell (Maryland) Legion							
Total Second Brigade		3		13			16
Third Brigade.							
Col. ARTHUR H. GRIMSHAW.							
3d Delaware		2		2			4
4th Delaware		1	1	3			5
157th Pennsylvania		2		10			12
190th Pennsylvania (1st Veteran Reserves)		2	1	2		1	6
191st Pennsylvania (2d Veteran Reserves)						1	1
Total Third Brigade		7	2	17		2	28
Total Second Division	1	27	5	73	2	42	150
THIRD DIVISION.							
Third Brigade.							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
76th New York			1	2		24	27
95th New York		1		1		30	32
147th New York						11	11
56th Pennsylvania						6	6
121st Pennsylvania					8	37	45
142d Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Third Brigade		1	1	4	8	108	122
ARTILLERY.							
1st New York Light, Battery B							
1st New York Light, Battery D			1	3			4
1st New York Light, Battery H				4			4
Total Artillery			1	7			8
Total Fifth Army Corps	5	65	22	322	10	202	626

* Wounded October 1.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA. (OR WYATT'S, PEEBLES', AND PEGRAM'S FARMS, CHAPPELL HOUSE, AND VAUGHAN ROAD), SEPTEMBER 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
Staff			2				2
First Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN.							
8th Michigan				4		3	7
27th Michigan*			1	6		1	8
109th New York							
13th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted)		10	1	16		4	31
51st Pennsylvania							
37th Wisconsin				9			9
38th Wisconsin				4			4
Total First Brigade		10	2	39		8	59
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters				3	2	16	21
2d Michigan			1	6	1	10	18
20th Michigan	2			3		19	24
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)		3		12	3	42	60
46th New York		2	1	16		38	57
60th Ohio†			1	6		20	27
50th Pennsylvania		2		5		9	16
Total Second Brigade	2	7	3	51	6	154	223
Third Brigade.							
Col. NAPOLEON B. MCLAUGHLEN.							
3d Maryland (four companies)		1		6			7
29th Massachusetts				1			1
57th Massachusetts		1		7			8
59th Massachusetts		1	1	8		2	12
14th New York Heavy Artillery		4	2	18		4	28
100th Pennsylvania		2		8		4	14
Total Third Brigade		9	3	48		10	70
Acting Engineers.							
17th Michigan							
Total First Division	2	26	10	138	6	172	354

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
† 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA. (OR WYATT'S, PEEBLES', AND PEGRAM'S FARMS, CHAPPELL HOUSE, AND VAUGHAN ROAD), SEPTEMBER 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
21st Massachusetts (three companies)	1	1		8		15	25
35th Massachusetts		6	2	17	2	154	181
36th Massachusetts		2	1	8		13	24
58th Massachusetts	1		1	1	7	83	93
51st New York	1	1		10	8	324	344
45th Pennsylvania	1	3		15	8	177	204
48th Pennsylvania		2		8	1	43	54
4th Rhode Island		2		3			5
7th Rhode Island		2		7			9
Total First Brigade	4	19	4	77	26	809	939
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
31st Maine	1	6		12		18	37
32d Maine				9		34	43
2d Maryland		2		16	3	54	75
56th Massachusetts		1	1	9		28	39
6th New Hampshire	1	4	2	28	1	76	112
9th New Hampshire	2	1	1	21	1	94	120
11th New Hampshire		5	6	24		35	70
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)		3		10	6	57	76
179th New York		1	1	23		33	58
17th Vermont	3	4	1	29		43	80
Total Second Brigade	7	27	12	181	11	472	710
Total Second Division	11	46	17	258	37	1,281	1,650
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. J. ALBERT MONROE.							
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G)							
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery							
New York Light, 19th Battery							
New York Light, 34th Battery		3		3			6
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D							
Total Artillery Brigade		3		3			6
Total Ninth Army Corps	13	75	27	399	43	1,453	2,010
CAVALRY.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.							
1st Massachusetts		2		2			4
1st New Jersey		4	1	7		3	15
10th New York		4	2	9			15
6th Ohio		3		11	2	49	65
1st Pennsylvania			1	9			10
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A				3			3
Total First Brigade		13	4	41	2	52	112

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA. (OR WYATT'S, PEEBLES', AND PEGRAM'S FARMS, CHAPPELL HOUSE, AND VAUGHAN ROAD), SEPTEMBER 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade. Col. CHARLES H. SMITH.							
1st Maine	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	6
2d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	2	1	6	11
8th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
13th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	9	2	15	26
16th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	1	3	2	17	3	25	51
Total cavalry	1	16	7	58	5	77	164

RECAPITULATION.

Second Army Corps (Third Division)	.....	12	6	59	.....	12	89
Fifth Army Corps	5	65	22	322	10	202	626
Ninth Army Corps	13	75	27	399	43	1,453	2,010
Cavalry	1	16	7	58	5	77	164
Grand total	19	168	62	838	58	1,744	2,889

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MAINE.

Capt. Weston H. Keene, 20th Infantry.
Capt. Joseph S. Harlow, 31st Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Orange S. Sampson, 21st Infantry.
Capt. Charles H. Johnson, 58th Infantry.
Lieut. John W. Fiske, 58th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. James H. Wheaton, 1st Infantry.
Col. Norval E. Welch, 16th Infantry.
Capt. Oliver Blood, jr., 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob E. Siebert, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Theodore S. Mead, 27th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. Adams K. Tilton, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Emery, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. William D. Rice, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. Frank S. Bean, 11th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Frank Butler, 51st Infantry.
Lieut. James B. Bowker, 179th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. David P. Smith, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. James P. Gregg, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. William Fisher, 99th Infantry.
Capt. Charles M. Young, 118th Infantry.
Lieut. John Conahey, 18th Infantry.

U. S. ARMY.

Lieut. Otis Fisher, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas D. Urmston, 12th Infantry.

VERMONT.

Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings, 17th Infantry.
Capt. Henry A. Eaton, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Tobin, 17th Infantry.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces operating against Richmond, Va., under Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, during the month of September, 1864.

[Also embraces losses at Poplar Spring Church to October 2, inclusive.]

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Provost Guard (Patrick)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	4	59	12	243	1	71	390
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	5	66	25	336	11	275	718
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	13	76	27	413	45	1,477	2,051
Cavalry (Gregg)	1	17	7	85	5	97	212
Total Army of the Potomac	23	219	71	1,088	62	1,921	3,384
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
Tenth Army Corps (Birney)	5	75	45	554	6	299	984
Eighteenth Army Corps (Ord and Weitzel)	23	292	102	1,607	8	341	2,373
Siege Artillery (Abbot)	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
Cavalry (Kautz)	1	5	.....	29	8	226	269
Total Army of the James	29	373	147	2,197	22	866	3,634
Grand total	52	592	218	3,285	84	2,787	7,018

DARBYTOWN AND NEW MARKET ROADS, VA. (OR JOHNSON'S FARM AND FOUR-MILE CREEK), OCTOBER 7, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS B. POND.							
39th Illinois	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	15
62d Ohio	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	9
67th Ohio	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
85th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	4	1	27	.....	.....	32

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DARBYTOWN AND NEW MARKET ROADS, VA. (OR JOHNSON'S FARM AND FOUR-MILE CREEK), OCTOBER 7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.							
6th Connecticut		2	1	9			12
7th Connecticut		1		13		1	15
3d New Hampshire		1		11		13	25
7th New Hampshire		3	1	15			19
16th New York Heavy Artillery (seven companies).		11	4	50			65
Total Second Brigade		18	6	98		14	136
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.							
10th Connecticut		2		7			9
11th Maine		2		11			13
24th Massachusetts		1		10			11
100th New York			1	6			7
Total Third Brigade		5	1	34			40
Total First Division		27	8	159		14	208
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. RICHARD H. JACKSON.							
Staff			1				1
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery							
3d Rhode Island Light, Battery C				3			3
1st United States, Batteries C and D		1		4			5
3d United States, Battery E		3		9			12
4th United States, Battery D							
Total Artillery Brigade		4	1	16			21
Total Tenth Army Corps		31	9	175		14	229
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
Staff					1		1
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
3d New York	1	3	2	13	2	31	52
5th Pennsylvania		10	4	28		67	109
Total First Brigade	1	13	6	41	2	98	161
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia (battalion)				3		7	10
11th Pennsylvania		2	3	11	2	22	40
Total Second Brigade		2	3	14	2	29	50

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DARBYTOWN AND NEW MARKET ROADS, VA. (OR JOHNSON'S FARM AND FOUR-MILE CREEK), OCTOBER 7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery.							
Lieut. DORMAN L. NOGGLE.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
1st United States, Battery B	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10	12
Total artillery	.....	2	1	4	.....	10	17
Total Cavalry Division	1	17	10	59	5	137	229

RECAPITULATION.

Tenth Army Corps	.....	31	9	175	.....	14	229
Cavalry Division	1	17	10	59	5	137	229
Grand total	1	48	19	234	5	151	458

NOTE.—Lieut. Herman E. Smith, Third New York Cavalry, killed.

DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 13, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.							
First Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS B. POND.							
39th Illinois	1	.....	2	43	.....	14	60
62d Ohio	.....	3	1	42	.....	2	48
67th Ohio	.....	3	5	55	.....	2	65
85th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Total First Brigade	1	6	8	148	.....	18	181
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.							
7th Connecticut	.....	4	.....	28	.....	1	33
3d New Hampshire	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
16th New York Heavy Artillery (seven companies)	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Total Second Brigade	.....	5	.....	43	.....	1	49

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 13, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.							
10th Connecticut	1	4	.....	37	.....	3	45
11th Maine	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
24th Massachusetts	.....	5	1	16	.....	5	27
Total Third Brigade	1	10	1	65	.....	8	85
Total First Division	2	21	9	256	.....	27	315
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALVIN C. VORIS.							
7th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	9
9th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	6
Total First Brigade	.....	3	1	11	.....	.....	15
Second Brigade.							
Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.							
29th Connecticut	.....	4	1	13	.....	1	19
8th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	4	4	27	.....	5	40
45th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Total Second Brigade	.....	8	5	47	.....	6	66
Total Third Division	.....	11	6	58	.....	6	81
Total Tenth Army Corps	2	32	15	314	.....	33	396
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
3d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	8	.....	2	11
Total First Brigade	.....	1	.....	8	.....	2	11
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6
Third Brigade.							
Col. ANDREW W. EVANS.							
1st Maryland	.....	1	.....	13	.....	7	21
1st New York Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Third Brigade	.....	1	.....	16	.....	7	24

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 13, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery.							
Lieut. DORMAN L. NOGGLE.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery (section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cavalry Division	.....	2	.....	29	.....	10	41

RECAPITULATION.

Tenth Army Corps	2	32	15	314	.....	33	396
Cavalry Division	.....	2	.....	29	.....	10	41
Grand total	2	34	15	343	.....	43	437

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Maj. Henry W. Camp, 10th Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Nathan E. Davis, 39th Infantry. | Lieut. Charles J. Wilder, 39th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Taylor, 62d Infantry. | Lieut. Emil Rampano, 67th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas Ward, 67th Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Capt. Alexander G. Dickey, 8th Infantry.

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FAIR OAKS AND DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
TENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALVIN C. VORIS.							
39th Illinois	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	7
62d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
67th Ohio	1	1	.....	20	.....	2	24
85th Pennsylvania (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	1	3	.....	30	.....	2	36

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

FAIR OAKS AND DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.							
6th Connecticut			1				1
7th Connecticut	1			3			4
3d New Hampshire		7	2	8			17
7th New Hampshire			1	2			3
16th New York Heavy Artillery (seven companies)		1		2			3
Total Second Brigade	1	8	4	15			28
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.							
10th Connecticut				6			6
11th Maine				5			5
24th Massachusetts				3			3
100th New York		1	1	12		3	17
Total Third Brigade		1	1	26		3	31
Total First Division	2	12	5	71		5	95
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS.							
3d New York		1	2	9		2	14
112th New York	1	3	1	27		3	35
117th New York		6	1	41	1	3	52
142d Pennsylvania		8	3	87		5	103
Total First Brigade	1	18	7	164	1	13	204
Second Brigade.							
Col. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.							
47th New York				1			1
76th Pennsylvania		1	3	10			14
97th Pennsylvania		1	2	6		1	10
203d Pennsylvania				8			8
Total Second Brigade		2	5	25		1	33
Third Brigade.							
Col. LOUIS BELL.							
13th Indiana (three companies)				7			7
9th Maine		3	1	42		3	49
115th New York		4		15		1	20
Total Third Brigade		7	1	64		4	76
Total Second Division	1	27	14	253	1	18	314
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.							
7th U. S. Colored Troops		1	1	30			32
9th U. S. Colored Troops		1		2			3
41st U. S. Colored Troops (Company A)				1			1
Total First Brigade		2	1	33			36

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

FAIR OAKS AND DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.							
29th Connecticut	.....	11	1	68	.....	.....	80
8th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	11	1	69	.....	.....	81
Total Third Division	.....	13	2	102	.....	.....	117
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. RICHARD H. JACKSON.							
1st United States, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st United States, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UNASSIGNED.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, 1st and 3d Battalions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tenth Army Corps	3	52	21	426	1	23	526
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
HEADQUARTERS GUARD.							
Col. JOHN E. WARD.							
8th Connecticut	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.							
Sharpshooters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	38	40
Pioneers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. JOHN B. RAULSTON.							
13th New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
81st New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
98th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
139th New York	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total First Brigade	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
5th Maryland	.....	4	1	29	2	34	70
10th New Hampshire	1	4	5	13	2	53	78
92d New York (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	28	31
96th New York	.....	.....	2	10	2	38	52
118th New York	.....	1	2	10	5	93	111
Total Second Brigade	1	9	11	65	12	246	344

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

FAIR OAKS AND DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade							
Lieut. Col. JOAB N. PATTERSON.							
21st Connecticut							
40th Massachusetts						2	2
2d New Hampshire				1		9	10
58th Pennsylvania						6	6
188th Pennsylvania						5	5
Total Third Brigade				1		22	23
Total First Division	3	9	12	74	12	307	417
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. HECKMAN.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD H. RIPLEY.							
8th Maine		3	2	6	1	46	58
9th Vermont		3	1	4		11	19
Total Second Brigade		6	3	10	1	57	77
Third Brigade.							
Col. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.							
89th New York	1	3	1	36		98	139
148th New York*	1		1	13	1	68	84
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company G				2			2
19th Wisconsin	2	20	2	21	4	92	141
Total Third Brigade	4	23	4	72	5	258	366
Total Second Division	4	29	7	82	6	315	443
THIRD DIVISION.†							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.‡ Lieut. Col. ABIAL G. CHAMBERLAIN.							
1st U. S. Colored Troops	2	10	4	92	1	15	124
22d U. S. Colored Troops	1	4	1	44			50
37th U. S. Colored Troops			1	1			2
Total First Brigade	3	14	6	137	1	15	176
Second Brigade.							
Col. ALONZO G. DRAPER.							
5th U. S. Colored Troops			1	3		6	10
36th U. S. Colored Troops						2	2
38th U. S. Colored Troops				2			2
Total Second Brigade			1	5		8	14
Unattached.							
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted)						6	6
Total Third Division	3	14	7	142	1	29	196

* Temporarily detached from First Brigade.

† Col. John H. Holman, the proper division commander, on this occasion commanded only the First Brigade.

‡ Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

FAIR OAKS AND DARBYTOWN ROAD, VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY.							
New York Light, 16th Battery							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A		1		5			6
Total Artillery		1		5			6
Total Eighteenth Army Corps	10	53	27	303	20	651	1,064
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS.							
3d New York				2		1	3
5th Pennsylvania				3		2	5
Total First Brigade				5		3	8
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District of Columbia (battalion)				1			1
11th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Second Brigade				3			3
Third Brigade.							
Col. ANDREW W. EVANS.							
1st Maryland			1				1
1st New York Mounted Rifles				1			1
Total Third Brigade			1	1			2
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery							
1st United States, Battery B							
Total Cavalry Division			1	9		3	13

RECAPITULATION.

Tenth Army Corps	3	52	21	426	1	23	526
Eighteenth Army Corps	10	53	27	303	20	651	1,064
Cavalry Division			1	9		3	13
Grand total	13	105	49	738	21	677	1,603

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. Morton A. Taintor, 7th Infantry.

MAINE.

Lieut. Albert F. Kyes, 8th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. Henry H. Emerson, 10th Infantry. | Capt. Enoch W. Goss, 13th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Jay M. Wicks, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Albert C. Burt, 89th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Edmons, 112th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Alexander, jr., 139th Infantry.
Capt. John D. Ransom, 142d Infantry.
Capt. E. Darwin Gage, 148th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Herman H. Hanssen, 67th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. George W. Hawkins, 97th Infantry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Capt. Judson E. Rice, 1st Infantry.
Capt. William W. McB. Houston, 1st Infantry.
Capt. William B. Clark, 22d Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Patrick Bennett, 19th Infantry. | Lieut. John Wright, 19th Infantry.

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BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.*							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. EGAN.							
Provost Guard.							
Capt. MAHLON BLACK.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. HORACE P. RUGG.							
19th Maine		1		4		1	6
19th Massachusetts						12	12
20th Massachusetts				6		6	12
1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters							
7th Michigan				2		8	10
1st Minnesota (two companies)				3			3
59th New York		1		4			5
152d New York	1	2		4		1	8
184th Pennsylvania		6		11		7	24
36th Wisconsin				5		7	12
Total First Brigade	1	10		39		42	92

* Gregg's division of cavalry was also under Hancock's orders.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. WILLETT.							
8th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	6	2	25	.....	9	42
155th New York	.....	1	1	5	.....	13	20
164th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	7
170th New York	.....	.....	1	3	.....	7	11
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	13
Total Second Brigade	.....	7	4	43	.....	39	93
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut	1	1	1	12	.....	14	29
1st Delaware	.....	.....	1	16	.....	14	31
12th New Jersey	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	11
10th New York (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	8
108th New York	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
4th Ohio (four companies)	1	5	.....	7	.....	1	14
69th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	10
7th West Virginia (five companies)	.....	6	.....	15	.....	2	23
Total Third Brigade	2	15	3	80	.....	38	138
Artillery.							
5th United States, Batteries C and I	.....	4	2	13	.....	4	23
Total Second Division	3	36	9	175	.....	123	346
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Provost Guard	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
20th Indiana	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
1st Maine Heavy Artillery	.....	4	4	22	.....	1	31
17th Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
40th New York	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
73d New York	.....	1	1	3	3	26	34
86th New York	.....	.....	1	8	.....	8	17
124th New York	1	1	4	7	.....	4	17
99th Pennsylvania	.....	5	3	23	.....	3	34
110th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	10	.....	4	17
2d U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	12
Total First Brigade	1	17	15	97	3	49	182
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	.....	1	.....	6	.....	12	19
5th Michigan	2	9	3	46	.....	43	103
93d New York	.....	4	.....	18	.....	30	52
57th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	10
84th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6
105th Pennsylvania	2	2	.....	18	.....	34	56
141st Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	6	.....	1	10
1st U. S. Sharpshooters (three companies)	.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	14
Total Second Brigade	4	20	4	108	.....	134	270

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
11th Massachusetts (seven companies)	2	2	.....	8	.....	12	24
5th New Jersey (five companies)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
7th New Jersey (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
8th New Jersey	.....	3	2	53	.....	43	101
11th New Jersey	.....	2	.....	18	.....	38	58
72d New York (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th New York	1	6	1	32	.....	18	58
Total Third Brigade	3	13	4	116	.....	111	247
Artillery.							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	6
4th United States, Battery K	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total artillery	.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	10
Total Third Division	8	52	27	328	3	294	712
Total Second Army Corps	11	88	36	503	3	417	1,058
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
ESCORT.							
Capt. NAPOLEON J. HORRELL.							
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
PROVOST GUARD.							
Capt. PAUL A. OLIVER.							
5th New York (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMBULANCE TRAIN (Capt. William F. Drum)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HORATIO G. SICKEL.							
185th New York	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
198th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY.							
187th New York (six companies)	.....	8	.....	51	.....	18	77
188th New York	.....	6	1	45	.....	2	54
91st Pennsylvania	.....	6	2	43	.....	2	53
155th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	16	.....	1	18
Total Second Brigade	.....	21	3	155	.....	23	202

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
20th Maine		1		2			3
32d Massachusetts				1		2	3
1st Michigan				1			1
16th Michigan*				1			1
83d Pennsylvania (six companies)				1			1
118th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Third Brigade		1		8		2	11
Total First Division		22	3	169		27	221
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
Provost Guard.							
Capt. JOSHUA S. FLETCHER, Jr.							
2d United States, Company C							
First Brigade.							
Col. FREDERICK WINTHROP.							
5th New York				1			1
15th New York Heavy Artillery							
140th New York							
146th New York							
8th United States							
11th United States							
12th United States							
14th United States							
Total First Brigade				1			1
Second Brigade.							
Col. ANDREW W. DENISON.							
1st Maryland						1	1
4th Maryland				1		2	3
7th Maryland				1			1
8th Maryland							
Total Second Brigade				2		3	5
Third Brigade.							
Col. ARTHUR H. GRIMSHAW.							
3d Delaware							
4th Delaware							
157th Pennsylvania (four companies)							
190th Pennsylvania (1st Veteran Reserves)							
191st Pennsylvania (2d Veteran Reserves)							
210th Pennsylvania							
Total Second Division				3		3	6

* Brady's and Jardine's Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
24th Michigan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
149th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
150th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	7
6th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
7th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Independent (Wisconsin) Battalion	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total First Brigade	.....	1	.....	9	1	8	19
*Third Brigade.**							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
76th New York (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	8
147th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
56th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
121st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
142d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	8
Total Third Brigade	.....	1	.....	5	1	21	28
Total Third Division	.....	2	.....	14	2	29	47
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New York Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New York Light, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th United States, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Fifth Army Corps	.....	25	3	186	2	63	279
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.							
ESCORT.							
Lieut. WILLIAM W. NETTERFIELD.							
2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies C and H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROVOST GUARD.							
Capt. ANDREW D. BAIRD.							
79th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
8th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th Michigan†	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
109th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
13th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
51st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
37th Wisconsin	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
38th Wisconsin	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	2	26	.....	2	30

* The Second Brigade remained in the trenches.

† 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters				3			3
2d Michigan				7	1	4	12
20th Michigan				3			3
46th New York							
60th Ohio[4]			2	5			7
50th Pennsylvania				5			5
Total Second Brigade			2	23	1	4	30
Third Brigade.							
Col. NAPOLEON B. MCLAUGHLEN.							
3d Maryland (four companies)							
29th Massachusetts							
57th Massachusetts				1			1
59th Massachusetts							
14th New York Heavy Artillery				2			2
100th Pennsylvania		1	1	1			3
Total Third Brigade		1	1	4			6
Acting Engineers.							
Col. CONSTANT LUCE.							
17th Michigan							
Total First Division		1	5	53	1	6	66
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
21st Massachusetts (three companies)							
35th Massachusetts				1			1
36th Massachusetts							
58th Massachusetts							
39th New Jersey							
51st New York							
45th Pennsylvania							
48th Pennsylvania							
4th Rhode Island							
7th Rhode Island							
Total First Brigade				1			1
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
31st Maine							
32d Maine							
2d Maryland							
56th Massachusetts							
6th New Hampshire							
9th New Hampshire							
11th New Hampshire							
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)				2		1	3
179th New York							
186th New York							
17th Vermont							
Total Second Brigade				2		1	3
Total Second Division				3		1	4

*9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
First Brigade.							
Col. OZORA P. STEARNS.							
27th U. S. Colored Troops		2	4	12			18
30th U. S. Colored Troops			2	18		2	22
39th U. S. Colored Troops			1	6			7
43d U. S. Colored Troops	1	4	1	18		4	28
Total First Brigade	1	6	8	54		6	75
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.							
19th U. S. Colored Troops							
23d U. S. Colored Troops							
28th U. S. Colored Troops				3			3
29th U. S. Colored Troops				1			1
31st U. S. Colored Troops				1			1
Total Second Brigade				5			5
Total Third Division	1	6	8	59		6	80
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
New York Light, 19th Battery							
New York Light, 34th Battery							
Total Ninth Army Corps	1	7	13	115	1	13	150
CAVALRY.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.							
1st Massachusetts				2		4	6
1st New Jersey				3			3
10th New York		6	1	10			17
24th New York							
1st Pennsylvania (four companies)		1		8		1	10
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A							
Total First Brigade		7	1	23		5	36
Second Brigade.							
Col. MICHAEL KERWIN.							
2d Pennsylvania		1		4			5
4th Pennsylvania		1		5		3	9
8th Pennsylvania				1		4	5
13th Pennsylvania		2		5		2	9
16th Pennsylvania		5	2	20	1	4	32
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I				1		2	3
Total Second Brigade		9	2	36	1	15	62

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces—Continued.

BOYDTON PLANK ROAD (OR HATCHER'S RUN), VA., OCTOBER 27-28, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES H. SMITH.							
1st Maine	1	8	3	53	.....	12	77
6th Ohio	1	5	1	17	.....	13	37
21st Pennsylvania	.....	3	6	29	1	18	57
Total Third Brigade	2	16	10	99	1	43	171
Total cavalry	2	32	14	158	2	63	27

RECAPITULATION.

Second Army Corps	11	88	36	503	3	417	1,058
Fifth Army Corps	.....	25	3	186	2	63	279
Ninth Army Corps	1	7	13	115	1	13	150
Cavalry	2	32	14	158	2	63	271
Grand total	14	152	66	962	8	556	1,758

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. Perkins Bartholomew, 14th Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Maj. William F. Smith, 1st Infantry.

MAINE.

Lieut. Winfield S. Collins, 1st Cavalry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Henry H. Granger, 10th Battery.
Lieut. Asa Smith, 10th Battery.
Capt. David A. Granger, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Alexander McTavish, 11th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Stewart A. Boyd, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. James F. McGinley, 5th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. George W. Rector, jr., 8th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Hendrick W. Rathbun, 86th Infantry.
Capt. James Chamberlain, 120th Infantry.
Capt. James Finnegan, 124th Infantry.
Capt. Willard A. Musson, 152d Infantry.
Capt. Daniel Purdy, 155th Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. Eusebius S. Austin, 6th Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Frank J. Spalter, 4th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. James H. Closson, 91st Infantry.
Capt. John C. Conser, 105th Infantry.
Capt. Charles E. Patton, 105th Infantry.

U. S. ARMY.

Lieut. Thomas Burnes, 2d Artillery.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Lieut. Thomas J. Wood, 30th Infantry.
Lieut. James Rountree, 43d Infantry.

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces operating against Richmond, Va., under Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, during the months of October, November, and December, 1864.

[Losses at Poplar Spring Church, October 1 and 2, not included. See General Summary for September, p. 144.]

OCTOBER.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Artillery (Hunt)				5		2	7
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	20	150	45	727	5	678	1,625
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	1	61	11	298	13	198	582
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	1	18	14	165	3	58	259
Cavalry (Gregg)	2	38	20	183	2	122	367
Total Army of the Potomac	24	267	90	1,378	23	1,058	2,840
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
Tenth Army Corps (Terry)	5	139	45	940	5	163	1,297
Eighteenth Army Corps (Weitzel)	11	60	31	338	20	665	1,125
Siege Artillery (Abbot)		1		4			5
Cavalry (Kautz and West)	1	20	12	108	5	155	301
Total Army of the James	17	220	88	1,390	30	983	2,728
Grand total	41	487	178	2,768	53	2,041	5,568

NOVEMBER.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Artillery (Hunt)		1		4			5
Second Army Corps (Hancock and Humphreys)	2	31	3	172	1	45	254
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)				1		2	3
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)				1	1		2
Cavalry (Gregg)		9		14		4	27
Total Army of the Potomac	2	41	3	192	2	51	291
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
Tenth Army Corps (Ames and Terry)		3		14		1	18
Eighteenth Army Corps (Weitzel)		4		18		12	34
Naval Brigade (Graham)		1				5	6
Cavalry (Kautz)		2		9			11
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero)		4	2	20	1	36	63
Total Army of the James		14	2	61	1	54	132
Grand total	2	55	5	253	3	105	423

General summary of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	.....	4	1	26	.....	49	80
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	.....	8	.....	5	3	121	137
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	1	17	3	89	.....	4	114
Cavalry (Gregg)	2	16	3	62	3	53	139
Total Army of the Potomac	3	45	7	188	6	227	476
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.							
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Ord)	.....	5	.....	22	.....	1	29
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	.....	2	.....	15	.....	6	23
Cavalry (Kautz)	1	9	4	40	.....	23	77
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	8
Total Army of the James	2	16	4	79	.....	36	137
Grand total	5	61	11	267	6	263	613

No. 8.

Reports of Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac, of operations September 17–November 14.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
September 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States the following report of the engineering operations under my charge since the date of previous report of the 17th instant:

At the commencement of the present week my attention was particularly directed, under instructions of the commanding general of this army, to the examination of the country from the Blackwater Swamp, near Prince George Court-House, north toward Bailey's Creek, in reference to a defensive line. A strong position was found and suitable localities selected for field-works. In this reconnaissance I was accompanied by Captain Harwood and Lieutenant Lydecker; the former officer, assisted by the latter, was then directed to superintend the tracing and profiling of a redoubt and battery near Prince George Court-House and the line of infantry parapet connecting them. This work was performed by C Company, U. S. Engineer Battalion. The battery was finished and the redoubt fairly commenced, when, upon receipt of orders this evening to suspend work upon it for the present, the command was withdrawn. Upon a subsequent day I was directed to confer with General Benham, in command of the immediate defenses of City Point, in reference to lines selected by him, extending from Bailey's Creek in a northerly direction to the Appomattox, to cover the latter place. The vicinity of the crossing of this creek, near the Old

Court-House, by the road leading down the James River, will not only be the terminus of the latter line, but also that from Prince George Court-House. Below this crossing the stream is represented to be impassable, no road crossing it, or at least can be made so by slashing the dense undergrowth which borders it. Lieutenant Lydecker accompanied me also in this reconnaissance, and, in order to be certain as to the selection of the most suitable site for a field-work to unite the lines above referred to, I directed him to superintend the felling of such timber in the neighborhood as might conceal from the same point of view the direction of the respective lines, and also ordered some detailed surveys to be made. These works were not quite completed to-day. When finished, Company B, U.S. Engineers, is already on the ground ready to commence the construction of the work determined upon. The two remaining officers of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, with their respective companies, have been engaged as follows: Captain Gillespie, in immediate charge of the line on front of the Tenth Corps, extending from the Appomattox to the Norfolk railroad, reports the completion during the week of Fort McGilvery, and the partial construction of a new line of infantry parapet to the right and left of it. He has also partly inclosed Battery (lunette) No. 8 and Battery No. 14 by strong parapets.

In explanation, I would here beg leave to state that I have directed a few batteries along the line to be closed, so as to be at least partially self-protected in case the defense of the line should be left to the field-works and certain contiguous batteries. The service of the latter could not be judiciously dispensed with in connection with the proper defense of the former. In addition to the operations above referred to, Captain Gillespie has also had a fraise constructed in front of the line from Fort Stedman to Battery No. 11, and one from Fort Haskell to Battery No. 13. One is also formed around Fort McGilvery. The revetment in Battery No. 5 has been replaced. magazines for mortars built in Fort Haskell and Battery No. 11, and a large bomb-proof constructed in Fort Stedman. The battalion of First New York Volunteer Engineers directed the working details. Lieut. W. H. H. Benyaurd has been during the week in the immediate charge of certain alterations, repairs, and additions along the Second Corps front, extending from the Norfolk railroad to Fort Alexander Hays. The terre-plein and ditches of Fort Davis have been drained, some of the old magazines filled, and new ones constructed; also new embrasures pierced and platforms laid for additional guns. This work is badly located in reference to the present line, and should have been farther advanced on higher ground. It was selected and planned, I believe, in reference to the refused line from the Jerusalem plank road back toward the Blackwater Swamp. A magazine and bomb-proof have also been completed in Fort Rice. Some of the embrasures and part of the parapet of Fort Sedgwick having been considerably damaged on the 22d by some very excellent artillery practice on the part of the enemy's batteries, Lieutenant Benyaurd was directed to superintend the repairs. The parapet is being newly revetted and strengthened and will be finished to-morrow. The embrasures will be attended to to-morrow night. The present system of sharpshooting along that front prevents any work of that kind being done during the day. A new line has also been staked out by him, connecting Fort Sedgwick and Battery No. 22, and the latter with Fort Davis. A requisition for working details to construct it will be made to-morrow. Company A, U. S. Engineers, was detailed to report to Lieutenant Benyaurd. In compliance with my previous instructions,

certain works have been completed during the week, and others are in the course of construction, by the officers and men of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, attached to this army, under the immediate direction and supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding the detachment. The following extracts from his weekly report of this date, set forth the nature and progress of the various duties intrusted to them:

Major Brainerd reports that from Sunday until Friday, both inclusive, parts of Companies D, F, G, and M, under the immediate supervision of Captain McGrath, were engaged in building corduroy roads in the covered ways in rear of the line of works from the left of Fort Sedgwick to the Norfolk railway. During the week there have been laid 3,000 feet of corduroy, properly secured with side rails, and covered with earth. Four hundred and ninety wagon-loads of corduroy material were used in this work. The worst parts of the roads in these covered ways are corduroyed, and the whole is now passable, yet a slight rain has demonstrated the necessity of continuing the work until the whole of these ways are floored with corduroy. Captain McGrath commenced this morning with his company cutting and hauling material for a fraise around Fort Sedgwick, in addition to the abatis and wire entanglement now in front of the fort. Captain Schenck has been engaged with his company during the week upon Fort Alexander Hays. Two traverses and the timber work of a magazine have been built and a bomb-proof partially framed. Sand-bags have also been put in position to protect the barbette guns. The remaining work on this fort will be completed early in the coming week. I directed Captain Schenck to proceed this morning to Fort Sedgwick and take charge of the detail of men for inclosing the work with an infantry parapet in the rear. Also to render Lieutenant Benyaurd any assistance he might require in repairing the fort. Captain Folwell, upon Fort Wadsworth, and Captain McDonald upon Fort Dushane, each with their respective companies, have been employed in completing these works. They report these forts complete, both in interior works and outer defenses, and they were this morning turned over to their respective garrisons. I directed Captain Folwell to proceed to Battery No. 26 this morning with his company and inclose the work with an infantry parapet in the rear, calling upon the corps garrisoning the fort for such assistance as he might require. Captain Hine has had charge of Forts McMahon and Blaisdell, working his own company and details of infantry. Captain Hine reports the exterior of Fort McMahon complete, the platform ready for the guns, and the magazine nearly ready for use. A traverse of about 100 feet in length is being built, which will also be made a bomb-proof. The parapets of Fort Blaisdell are nearly complete, but nothing has as yet been done in the interior. Captain Van Brocklin has been engaged in superintending the construction of Fort Stevenson, working his own company and an average detail of 1,400 infantry during each day and 500 each night; also ten teams hauling material for revetments. The embankment for the parapets is about half done, that of the front side being nearly completed, and the revetment has kept pace with the parapets. The subterranean drains are completed and covered and the three magazines and galleries finished. Three hundred gabions have also been delivered for revetting embrasures. This is a very heavy work and will be the last to be completed of the several works mentioned in this report. Captain Dexter has continued the work on Fort Patrick Kelly, working, besides his own company, a daily detail of about 600 men. The revetment is nearly completed and the parapets about two-thirds done. The platforms for the four guns in embrasure and for one of the guns en barbette are completed, as also the banquette on four of the faces. Captain Palmer has during the past week been engaged with his company upon Battery No. 40. The work is now prepared for one barbette gun and will be ready for the other barbette gun this evening. It is expected that the platforms and embrasures will be prepared for the other four guns by to-morrow evening.

In the topographical department I have the honor to report that during the week my principal assistant, Major Weyss, assisted by Mr. Theilkuhl, was directed to survey the line of the military railroad from its junction with the City Point and Petersburg road to that of the Weldon road; of the corduroy road between the Jerusalem plank road near Jones' and the Globe Tavern, and of several shorter corduroy roads in the same neighborhood. These surveys, together with that of the new line between Forts Sedgwick and Haskell, have been plotted and added to the detailed map (scale eight inches to the mile), which has been for some time in course of preparation, showing the different lines occupied by the U. S. forces in front of Petersburg, together

with the general topographical features of the country. This map is now completed, with the exception of the lettering. It comprises the entire line from the Appomattox to the Weldon road, and thence back to the Blackwater Swamp. It is my intention to have it photographed for immediate distribution, and subsequently engraved, should my views be entertained by the commanding general. Drawings of the plans and profiles are now being made of Forts Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Rice, Alexander Hays, Dushane, Howard, Meikel, Morton, and Haskell, by four assistants detailed from the Engineer Battalion. When finished, copies will be respectfully submitted. The line from Fort Haskell to Fort McGilvery has been undergoing some alterations. As soon as it is definitely traced a survey will be made of it, and plans prepared of the latter fort and Fort Stedman. Several drawings of batteries are also being constructed. Captain Paine has continued during the week the reconnaissance of the roads toward the south, particularly of those along the line of cavalry pickets between the Blackwater and the James, and has obtained some additional information. Through the kindness of General Kautz several new roads have been laid down on the Petersburg sheet, one of the series of the campaign maps. This sheet has been partly finished from actual surveys as far as I have been able to extend them for the present, and the rest compiled from various authorities. Two photograph copies,* each united with one of the Dinwiddie Court-House sheets, are respectfully forwarded with this report. On one the present line is sketched and colored in blue. The Hanover Court-House has also just been completed. This is also one of the series of campaign maps. Together with the Culpeper, Spotsylvania Court-House, and Fredericksburg sheets, it has been forwarded to New York to be engraved. The only one of the series of campaign maps remaining incomplete is the Richmond sheet. With the exception of the lettering this is also ready to be engraved. The northern part of the "Copy of section of photograph map, captured from the enemy, &c.", will be completed in one or two days and immediately forwarded to be photographed. The "Sketch showing the positions of the forts and batteries" has been photographed, and the "List of field-works, their armaments and garrisons," prepared by this department and referred to in my last report, has been printed and copies furnished the adjutant-general at these headquarters for distribution. During the last two days the names and numbers of the forts and batteries have been designated by suitable signboards.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the U. S., City Point, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
October 8, 1864.

COLONEL: Since the date of previous report on the 24th ultimo, in regard to the engineering operations in this army, the following statement will set forth the nature and extent of the duties performed during the last two weeks by the officers and men of the engineer department, which I respectfully submit for the information of Lieutenant-General Grant.

* To appear in the Atlas.

In consequence of the movements which were taking place at the close of the last week, no favorable opportunity offered for making up the usual report for that period. The troops having been withdrawn from the neigborhood, the work on the redoubt and battery at Prince George Court-House was suspended on the evening of the 23d ultimo, but the felling of timber and other preliminary arrangements continued at the Old Court-House. On the 26th I traced the line for the work at that point, and on the following day placed this and another redoubt, the latter located on a site nearly south of the former, in charge of Lieutenants Howell and Lydecker. Very little was accomplished, however, as operations were almost immediately suspended, a movement being in contemplation toward the left flank. Captain Gillespie during this time continued the superintendence of the new line extending from the City Point railroad to the Appomattox.

On the 28th, in company with General Hunt, chief of artillery, and Captain Gillespie, I made a thorough inspection of the line of intrenchments immediately in front of Petersburg from the Appomattox south, and suggested such additions and improvements as were needed. On the evening of the same day an order was published that "the whole army will be under arms, ready to move at 4 a. m. of the 29th"—the following morning. Instructions were immediately given to the officers commanding the Battalion of U. S. Engineers and the detachment of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers to suspend all operations on the different field-works in course of construction and to hold their commands and the pontoon trains in readiness to obey any further directions. During the active operations of the army to the west of the Weldon railroad on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st and 2d of October, the officers of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Captains Harwood and Gillespie, Lieutenants Benyaurd, Lydecker, and Phillips, the latter having but recently reported, and also Captain Paine, aide-de-camp, accompanied me on the staff of the commanding general, and were engaged under my directions in making different reconnaissances between the Halifax and Boydton roads in connection with the movement taking place. Lieutenant Howell, on the night of the 28th, had been ordered to report to General Gregg, commanding the cavalry division, and accompany him in his operations on the left flank of the army.

On the morning of the 2d instant, immediately after the enemy had been repulsed in his final attack made upon Ayres' division, of the Fifth Corps, I examined a line to connect Fort Wadsworth, on the Weldon railroad, with the Pegram house, and selected sites for new works. Lieutenant Howell, assisted by Lieutenant Lydecker, was directed to trace and profile the one near the Pegram house, Lieutenant Benyaurd that in the rear of the Chappell house, and Captain Gillespie a third one between the last and Fort Wadsworth; details to aid them came from the Engineer Battalion. Subsequently, however, these officers were respectively relieved from the charge of the works, and their construction turned over to the officers and men of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, as will be seen from the following extracts from the reports made me by Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, dated on the 1st and 8th of October. These reports give also in detail the operations of his command previous to and during the recent movements:

Captain Folwell was at work with two companies of this command from Sunday morning until Wednesday evening (when all the work upon the several forts and batteries was suspended) upon Batteries Nos. 8, 9, and 26, and upon Fort McGilvery.

The gorge of Battery No. 26 was closed by an infantry parapet. Platforms were laid in Fort McGilvery and the gorges of Batteries 8 and 9 partially closed. Major Brainerd reports that from the 25th of September to the 28th, inclusive, Captain McGrath was engaged with his own company and a daily detail of 100 infantry in getting out and preparing material for a fraise in front of Fort Sedgwick, and Captain Pettes, with parts of Companies D, G, and M, was engaged each night in putting this fraise in position. On the evening of the 28th 925 feet of this fraise had been built in front of the fort in addition to the old abatis and wire entanglement. Captain Schenck reports that on the evening of the 28th an infantry parapet had been built in the rear of Fort Sedgwick, but it had not been finished in the substantial manner that it would have been had a sufficient detail been furnished or more time given. The curtain across the Jerusalem plank road had been placed in condition for defense by infantry, and the platform for one gun in this curtain partially built, but the embrasure not opened. At Fort Alexander Hays the magazine was finished, all the timber work of the bomb-proof completed, and the whole nearly covered. The stockade at the entrance was about half done. Captain Hine had fully completed the exterior works of Fort McMahon, and the magazine and bomb-proof were finished ready for covering with earth. He reports that about two days' work of 100 men would have finished this work. The parapets of Fort Blaisdell were revetted and nearly completed, and the internal works, except the magazine, were advanced.

Captain Van Brocklin reports the work at Fort Stevenson in the following condition: The front parapet nearly completed, with the exception of revetting the embrasures. The parapet on the flanks, about two feet below the proper height, and the rear about three-fourths complete. The banquette and ramps for the barbette platforms were in an unfinished state. The magazines were completed, with the exception of the entrances. Captain Dexter had nearly completed the parapets of Fort Kelly; the platforms for four guns in embrasure were finished, and the ramps and bank for two barbette guns made, but the platforms were not laid. The banquettes were completed, the magazines finished, except the lining, and partially covered. Captain Palmer reported Battery No. 40 as being nearly completed on Wednesday evening, requiring the labor of about 300 men for one day to complete a portion of the parapet and banquette. I neglected to mention in my report of last week that the corduroy road from the Jerusalem plank road was completed. Lieutenant Bacon reports it to be 1,400 feet in length. It has about 600 feet of side track and twenty-eight turn-outs. At about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 28th of September all the engineer officers and troops of this command were withdrawn from the several forts and batteries by your order and concentrated at my camp. During the night I sent five companies to take charge of the six pontoon trains which I had parked near City Point, with instructions to Captain McDonald to have the trains ready to move at a moment's notice. About 11 a. m. on the 30th I received orders from General Williams to send one-half my command then in camp to occupy Fort Bross. I sent Major Brainerd with parts of three companies, in all about 280 men. One company was placed in the fort and one company deployed as skirmishers on each side of the fort. Pickets were also sent out in front and on the left toward the Blackwater Swamp.

On Sunday morning I received orders from General Williams to withdraw the detachment from Fort Bross, and your order to bring up the pontoon trains to the Jones house, on Jerusalem plank road, and concentrate my command at that point. At 5 p. m. the troops were in camp and all the trains but one in park. About dark I received your order to proceed immediately with the whole of my command to the Weldon railroad, near the Yellow House, and to send the pontoon trains back to their old camps near City Point. The trains were returned to their old camp during the night and the troops were marched to the Yellow House. On arriving there I sent Captain Hine during the night with two companies to the Pegram house to build a pentagonal fort for nine guns, five in barbette and four in embrasure. He reported the work ready for the guns on Wednesday morning, and they were placed in battery. The entire work, except the magazine, was completed on Friday and surrounded by a double row of abatis. At daylight on Monday morning I sent Captain Pettes with his company to report to Captain Gillespie for the purpose of building a pentagonal fort on the front line of the left of Fort Wadsworth. He reports the parapet nearly completed and the embrasures cut, in two of which the guns are in position and platforms for five barbette guns completed and two barbette guns mounted. Lieutenant Van Rensselaer has had charge of a fort near the Chappell house, on the Squirrel Level road. This fort is arranged for six guns en barbette. It is nearly completed, except the parapet on the rear face and the platforms in the rear angles, which are one-half done.

By direction of the commanding general, I made a reconnaissance on the morning of the 4th from the Pegram house to the Clements, and

thence by the junction of the Vaughan and Church roads to Fort Dushane, for the purpose of selecting a line to be refused from the left flank toward the rear. The officers of the Engineer Corps accompanied me, and sites were selected for new works at the Clements house, near Widow Smith's, at the junction of the Vaughan and Church roads, and near Forey's, the latter west of Fort Dushane. The whole of the available force of both the regular Engineer Battalion and the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers were ordered at the same time to be in readiness to commence these works—part to report at the Peebles house and part near Forey's. Lieutenant Howell laid out and constructed one at Clements' house. This commands the Squirrel Level road, and also the one leading to Hawks' on the Duncan road. It was very nearly completed to-day. He also traced a small redoubt about the center line between this latter work and that near the Pegram house, which will be commenced to-morrow. Captain Gillespie, assisted by Lieutenant Benyaurd, planned the one at Forey's, and, subsequently, turned it over to Captain McDonald. The other two were traced by Captain Harwood, assisted by Lieutenant Phillips. These were afterward placed under the charge of Captains Van Brocklin and Folwell. Lieutenant Phillips was at that time temporarily detached and ordered to report to General Benham, to assist in the construction of the works in front of City Point. In consequence of Captain Gillespie's sickness, and the necessity also of completing the works in the vicinity of the Appomattox, Lieutenant Benyaurd was detached from the work at Forey's and directed to take charge of the operations along the line in front of the Second Corps. He is now engaged in repairs at Forts Sedgwick, Davis, and McGilvery, and in the construction of the line between the latter and Fort Stedman. The following extracts from Colonel Spaulding's report will give in detail the progress of the new line of works between Fort Dushane and the Clements house:

On the morning of the 4th, by your order, one-half of my available command reported at Fort Dushane under the command of Major Brainerd, and the other half under Major Beers reported at the Peebles house. During the day several additional forts were laid out on the rear line and the work commenced. In the evening, by your direction and upon consultation with Captain Harwood, it was agreed that the latter, with the regular Engineer Battalion, should retain charge of the fort at the Clements house and the other three on this line should be turned over to officers and men of my command. I accordingly assigned Captain Van Brocklin with two companies to the charge of the square redoubt near the Smith house; Captain Folwell with two companies to the pentagonal fort on the left of the Smith house (junction of the Vaughan and Church roads), and Captain McDonald with two companies to the fort on the right of Fort Dushane. Captain Van Brocklin reports the front of the fort nearly completed, two barbette and two embrasure platforms ready for armament, and the work upon the flanks and rear half done. Captain Folwell reports his fort in defensible condition, but it will require two or three days to complete the work. Captain McDonald reports his fort three-fourths completed and platforms ready for three guns.

In the topographical department, I have to report the completion of the "Map of the environs of Petersburg, from the Appomattox River to the Weldon road, showing the position of the intrenched lines occupied by the U. S. forces during the siege," and that the original has been sent to Washington to be photographed. The northern part of "Copy of section of photograph map captured from the enemy, showing country adjacent to Richmond and lines of defensive works surrounding the city," has also been completed and forwarded to be photographed. Other sections of the same map are now being copied. All the campaign sheets, except the Richmond one, are finished and photographed, and already two of them are in the hands of the engraver

That one is also complete, with the exception of the lettering, and in the latter work considerable progress has been made. The measurements of the plans and profiles of the different field-works and batteries already constructed have been made, and the drawings are in course of construction. Some eight or nine are finished, but not yet copied. Accurate surveys of the lines recently taken up to the west of the Weldon railroad, together with the general features of the neighboring country, are being carried on as rapidly as possible. A rough sketch* is herewith respectfully submitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the U. S., City Point, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
October 15, 1864.

COLONEL: For the information of Lieutenant-General Grant I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations of this army, carried on under my direction, during the week ending to-day:

In addition to field-works mentioned in my last to be in course of construction, the site for a small redoubt was selected about the center of the line between those at the Clements and Pegram houses, and also the positions of two new batteries located in proximity to them. These, together with the redoubt at Clements' house, are being constructed under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Howell, assisted by the troops of the U. S. Engineer Battalion, with details from the Ninth Corps. The latter work has been completed, and in the former two faces are finished and the other two very nearly so. I subsequently directed that officer to inclose the two batteries, and they have been raised as high as the barbettes. The completion of the line between the Appomattox and Fort Davis has been personally superintended by Lieutenant Benyaurd. That part between Forts Stedman and McGilvery is very nearly finished, and the fraise in its front is being rapidly pushed forward each night. The section between Forts Sedgwick and Davis is about two-thirds advanced. Owing to the extended line occupied by the Second Corps, but small working details can be obtained from it. A deserter having reported that the enemy were driving a gallery for the purpose of mining one of our works, and from his information inferring that it might be Battery 21, adjoining Fort Sedgwick, I made an inspection of the ground to ascertain the practicability of any such effort. From the great distance between the two lines at the point indicated, over 1,800 feet, the intervening space being perfectly level and our picket-line being advanced about 600 feet in the direction of the entrance of the supposed gallery, and no indication of its existence being observed, such as the presence of air shafts, or fires, or other mechanical means to produce ventilation, I was not disposed to credit the story. As a precautionary measure, however, Lieutenant Benyaurd was directed to sink shafts within the battery and run out listening galleries for fifty or sixty feet. Fort Sedgwick had been

* To appear in the Atlas.

previously encircled by several wells, connected by galleries, which had become filled by the late rains. These would necessarily be drained by the construction of any galleries in their immediate neighborhood. At the request of Major-General Barnard, I accompanied him on the 13th along certain parts of the line, visiting Forts Rice, Sedgwick, and Davis.

In addition to the general superintendence of two or three works with which he was charged, Captain Gillespie was directed to make a reconnaissance on our left flank and ascertain, if possible, the position and direction of the enemy's line of works. He was subsequently charged with the direction of some surveys in that locality. Lieutenant Phillips is still temporarily detached on duty with General Benham, assisting in the construction of the line of works in front of City Point. Captain Harwood, in addition to the necessary details connected with the command of the Battalion of Engineers, aided me in some examination of the line between Fort Alexander Hays and the Pegram house, to ascertain whether or not it could be materially advanced and shortened, so as to be held by a less number of men, and should such prove to be the case, would there be any particular advantage gained proportionate to the amount of labor to be expended in intrenching a new line and constructing a new series of field-works. A report, in answer to these questions, was submitted on the 12th to the commanding general of this army. The following extracts from Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding's weekly report of the operations of the detachment of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers will furnish a statement of the condition and progress of the works located by me on the 2d and 4th instant, those under the special charge of Lieutenant Howell having been already noticed, and of the advanced stage of the others, Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, and McMahon, near the Jerusalem plank road. Work upon these had been temporarily suspended during the late movement of the Army of the Potomac, but was resumed by my direction as soon as the officers and men previously engaged in their construction could be spared from the new line west of the Weldon railroad. The length of that line is over six miles, and the greater part has already been strongly intrenched, and either a strong abatis or fraise, together with heavy slashing, forms a serious obstacle in its front. Eleven redoubts have also been located at different points along it [which] for perfection and beauty of finish few field-works can surpass, especially when the short period of time to construct them is taken into consideration. The following form parts of Colonel Spaulding's report:

Captain Pettes has completed the redoubt on the front line at the left of Fort Wadsworth, and it is now occupied by the garrison. At the date of my last weekly report, Lieutenant Van Rensselaer was engaged on the redoubt near the Chappell house, on the Squirrel Level road. This fort was completed on the evening of the 11th instant. On Wednesday I sent Lieutenant Van Rensselaer to report to General Parke for temporary duty on his lines. Since that time he has been engaged with a small detail from the command in cutting roads from General Ayres' headquarters east through the woods, and also in charge of details from the Ninth Corps in making infantry and artillery roads in rear of the lines of that corps. Captain Hine completed the redoubt near the Pegram house on Sunday last, and during Monday forenoon was engaged with two companies of this command in slashing in front of the Ninth Corps. On Monday afternoon I directed him to proceed to Fort Blaisdell and complete the work upon that fort, and also upon Fort McMahon. Fort Blaisdell was completed on Friday evening with a double line of abatis in front. This morning the work was resumed on Fort McMahon. The parapets of this work are complete and the work ready for the guns, but several days will be required to finish the bomb-proof and other interior works. Captain Van Brocklin remained in charge of the redoubt near the Smith house until Monday morning, 10th instant, with two companies of this command and details of infantry.

On the evening of the 9th Captain Van Brocklin reported this work as very nearly completed; the embrasures and gun platforms—eight in number—finished except covering with corduroy; the infantry banquettes nearly finished. The parapet was also nearly completed, but no abatis had been built.

On the morning of the 10th instant I directed Captain Van Brocklin to return with his company to Fort Stevenson, which had been left unfinished at the time of the late move of the army, leaving Captain Schenck to complete the work near the Smith house. Since that time Captain Schenck has completed the work, including a substantial abatis. At noon on Wednesday Captain Folwell reported his redoubt on the Vaughan road complete and ready for artillery and garrison. He had had also the timber in front and on the flanks of the work extensively slashed.

On the evening of the 11th Captain McDonald reported his redoubt on the rear line, south of Fort Dushane, complete except the abatis. This work has five guns en barbette and two in embrasure. A strong abatis has since been placed around the work by Captain McDonald, the woods in front slashed, good arrangements made for drainage, an arrangement of sand-bags made for the protection of the gunners of one barbette gun, and sand-bag protection placed on the parapets with loop-holes for sharpshooters. Since the 10th instant Captain Van Brocklin has been engaged with one company of this command upon Fort Stevenson, but had no infantry detail until this afternoon, when one regiment reported for work upon this fort. Three barbette platforms will be completed this evening and ready for use. Sixteen embrasures are also finished, but the platforms are not finished. In his report of last evening, Captain Van Brocklin stated that it would require a daily detail of 800 men for five days to complete this work. On the 10th I sent Captain Palmer with one company of this command to complete the work on Battery No. 40. This work was completed on the evening of the 12th. No abatis was placed in front of the work, but the slashing in front and for a considerable distance upon each flank present great obstructions to the movement of troops. On Friday I directed Captain Schenck to proceed to Fort Sedgwick with his company for the purpose of completing the unfinished work on that fort, and on his way to report to you for instructions. This work was commenced this morning, but I have not yet received a report of the progress made during the day. On Wednesday of this week I directed Major Beers to proceed to the right of the line near Fort McGilvery, taking with him one company of this command, Lieutenant Taylor commanding, and make arrangements for constructing a fraise in front of the new line. He selected the position for the fraise, made arrangements with the assistant adjutant-general Second Corps for teams and details of infantry, and left Lieutenant Taylor in charge. Lieutenant Taylor reports 850 feet of this fraise constructed, and that he will be able to get in about 500 feet each night.

In addition to the operations already enumerated, I have the honor to report that Captain Paine, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Lydecker, U. S. Engineers, were directed to make certain examinations and reconnaissances of the present line, and to locate as near as possible that of the enemy's works. The latter officer was also called upon to make an inspection and ascertain the position and space occupied by the different brigades and divisions of the Fifth and Ninth Corps. In the topographical department the assistants have been engaged in making accurate surveys of the country west of the Weldon railroad as far out as the cavalry picket-line and of the newly intrenched lines. Measurements were also made of the different new redoubts. The former are being plotted, and drawings made of the latter. The ground has also been examined between the present terminus of the military railroad, near the Yellow Tavern, and the Pegram house, for the purpose of extending that road. Surveys have been made of the proposed route. A base has been cut in front of Fort Howard along the line of infantry pickets and a triangulation made to locate the position of some points of the main works of the enemy in front of Petersburg. A map of these different surveys is in course of compilation. Tracings are also being made of the detailed drawings of the different field-works recently constructed, and also of those along the first and main line occupied by the enemy in front of Petersburg upon the advance of the army in June, for the purpose of photographing them. The lettering on the Richmond sheet, one of the series of campaign maps, is still progress-

ing, but owing to other miscellaneous business requiring the attention of the assistant engaged upon it, will not be completed until the end of the week. The "Copy of section of photograph map captured from the enemy, showing country adjacent to Richmond and lines of defensive works surrounding the city" has been photographed and copies sent during the week for the use of the lieutenant-general. Other sections are being copied, but have been delayed in consequence of the many calls made at different times for the original. Inspections of the different works were frequently made during the week, and it is with great satisfaction that I have to report that all have been constructed in the most satisfactory manner and with great rapidity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the U. S., City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,

October 22, 1864.

COLONEL: The following report of the engineering operations of this army during the week ending to-day is respectfully submitted for the information of Lieutenant-General Grant:

On the 16th, accompanied by Captain Gillespie and Lieutenant Benyaurd, U. S. Engineers, I passed over the ground between Fort McGilvery and the Rushmore house for the purpose of making a critical examination of the enemy's line, to ascertain whether he had lately constructed any new works between Petersburg and Fort Clifton, and also to select sites for any additional works that might be needed between the Avery house and Point of Rocks to strengthen our line. The latter duty was performed and several localities were designated as important points along a second or rear line, namely, in close proximity to the Avery, Dunn, and Jordan houses, and one also near Battery No. 3, and another between Batteries Nos. 1 and 2. In regard to the enemy's works, although repairs had apparently been made to some of them, small details being observed at work, still but one new one was in course of construction. The one referred to is in front of Fort McGilvery and on the banks of the Appomattox, apparently a small redoubt forming part of his line around Petersburg. During the week inspections were frequently made of the progress of the works to the west of the Weldon railroad; on the 21st accompanying Generals Grant and Meade along the whole line. On the 20th, by direction of the commanding general, I visited City Point with the medical director of the army for the purpose of choosing the ground for a general field hospital, upon which the necessary winter barracks are to be built. A beautiful place was found between the railroad and Bailey's Creek, on the bluff overlooking the James River. Besides the convenience of the locality to the river, it possesses the advantages of retirement and security as well as those of health. Fine springs here and there burst forth from the banks, sufficient to supply every want. The officers attached to the Engineer Battalion, in addition to their company duties, have continued their labors of last week. Lieutenant Howell has had charge of Forts Cummings, Sampson, Gregg, and Conahey, all of which are occupied by the required garrisons with the necessary armament, except the last; this, too, is now very nearly completed. Lieutenant Ben-

yaurd, in addition to superintending the construction of the infantry parapet between Forts Stedman and McGilvery, and on the right of the latter, has also continued to drive the listening gallery and its branches in front of Fort Sedgwick. These works are very nearly completed. Captain Gillespie has made several inspections, and attended to the closing of the gorge of Battery No. 5. Lieutenant Phillips is still engaged in assisting General Benham in the construction of the line in front of City Point.

The following extracts from the weekly report made me by Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, will furnish the nature and extent of the duties which he was directed to perform during that time:

During the past week Lieutenant Taylor, with one company of this command and details of infantry, has built 3,100 feet additional fraise in front of the new line from Fort McGilvery to Fort Stedman, making 3,950 feet of fraise built on that line at this time. By your direction I sent Major Beers this morning with two additional companies of my command to increase the force on this work, with directions to push it as rapidly as possible. If I am correctly informed as to the extent of fraise required on this line, I should say that it might be completed on the left of Fort Stedman and on the right of Fort McGilvery by Monday morning next, provided sufficient details of infantry and teams are furnished to get out the material in the daytime, the work of the engineer troops in placing it being necessarily performed at night. Captain Schenck reported the infantry parapet in rear of Fort Sedgwick and the curtain across the Jerusalem plank road complete last evening. I inclose a rough sketch of this work. I this morning sent Major Ford and Captain McDonald to examine the front line from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Sedgwick to ascertain if there were any weak places in the abatis on this line, and if so, to have it strengthened at these points. Captain Pettes commenced work this morning with one company of this command to extend the abatis around the fort on the left of Fort Wadsworth, so as to inclose the fort. Lieutenant Van Rensselaer is doing the same at the fort on the Squirrel Level road, and Captain McGrath the same at the fort near the Pegram house. The artillery and infantry roads in rear of the Ninth Corps lines, upon which Lieutenant Van Rensselaer was engaged at the date of my last report, were completed on the 18th instant. On the 19th he was engaged with a small detachment of this command in building a corduroy bridge near headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and to-day he has been occupied with one company of this command in constructing an abatis around the fort built by him on the Squirrel Level road. Captain Hine reports Fort McMahon complete, including bomb-proof and magazine. The only detail employed on this work during the past week was one company of this command. Additional abatis will be placed around this fort on Monday, and roads and bridges built in its vicinity. Captain Van Brocklin estimates at date of last report that the force necessary to complete Fort Stevenson was 800 men for five days, or 4,000 days' work. During the past week the details furnished him have been equal to 1,765 men for one day, leaving about 2,235 days' work still to be performed on the fort, besides the labor of one company of engineer soldiers. At the rate the details have been furnished on this fort for the past three days it will require about ten days more to complete the work. Captain Van Brocklin reports the following as the present condition of this work: "The front completed, except the flooring for the embrasure guns and one barbette gun; the right flank also completed, except the flooring for the embrasure guns. The left flank will require about two days to complete. The rear parapet is about three-fourths complete, the banquettes are half done, and the magazine ready for use." Captain Dexter resumed work on Fort Patrick Kelly Thursday of this week with one company of this regiment and an average daily detail of 330 infantry. He reports the parapets, banquettes, and earth-work for the barbette guns completed and the magazine finished. It is expected this work will be finished on Tuesday next.

By command of the major-general commanding, I have prepared a supplement to the "List of field-works, their armaments and garrisons," of the line to the west of the Weldon railroad, and of that in front of City Point. It is now in the hands of the printer. A "Sketch showing the positions of the forts and batteries" is also being made. During the week Lieutenant Lydecker has been engaged in making the linear measurements of the different works, and in attending to the

proper naming of them. He has also prepared a report of the number of guns for which each work has been pierced, and their present armament. In consequence of sickness he has been confined in camp the greater part of the week. Captain Paine, additional aide-de-camp, has been occupied in locating the position of the enemy's lines and in collecting information of the neighboring country.

In the topographical department the triangulation of the country west of the railroad and the linear measurements of the lines have been advancing under the immediate direction of my principal assistant, Major Weyss, and is now very nearly finished. The map of the same is now being prepared. The dimensions of the different works have already been accurately measured and drawings are being made of them. Tracings are also being prepared from which to photograph them. The Richmond campaign sheet, compiled from actual surveys and from other authorities, is now very nearly ready for the photographer and engraver; lettering not yet being complete. The copying of the different sections of the "Photograph map, captured from the enemy, showing the country adjacent to Richmond and lines of defensive works surrounding the city," is still progressing toward completion. The "Map of the environs of Petersburg from the Appomattox River to the Weldon railroad, showing the position of the intrenched lines," has been forwarded to Washington to be photographed, but as yet no copies have been received.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that the whole line now occupied by the Army of the Potomac is almost entirely constructed and in a defensible condition. Some minor details among the interior arrangements of the different redoubts still require additional work, but are fast being attended to.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the U. S., City Point, Va.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,

October 29, 1864.

COLONEL: The following report is respectfully submitted for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States. It comprises a summary of the engineering operations of this army for the week ending to-day:

Previous to the movement of the 26th instant some alterations were made at different points along the line, to make the latter better conform to the position of the field-works upon their completion. Captain Harwood, assisted by Lieutenants Lydecker and Heap, made a thorough inspection of the line in order to report whether any additioual arrangements were necessary to render the rear and flank defenses more perfect, and directed any slight changes that were needed. Captain Gillespie, in addition to the mining galleries in front of Fort Stedman, the driving of which he had charge, superintended the construction of two new redoubts, one near the Avery and the other on the ridge between the Dunn house and Friend's. The mining gallery running from Battery 21 to the front of Fort Sedgwick was completed by Lieutenant Benyaurd, who also directed the infantry parapet near Fort

McGilvery and the one inclosing Battery No. 5. Fort Conahey was not completed prior to the movement, but Lieutenant Howell has since resumed work upon it. Lieutenant Phillips continued to assist General Benham in the construction of the line of works in front of City Point until the evening of the 26th, when he rejoined the Battalion of U. S. Engineers. On that day, by order of the major-general commanding, all the engineer troops, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, were ordered to be held in reserve near Poplar Grove Church for such service as might be required of them. Subsequently they occupied, from the 26th to the 29th, that part of the line near Fort Welch. The officers of the battalion, with the exception of one in temporary charge of it, accompanied me on the staff of Major-General Meade for the purpose of attending to any duties they might be called upon to perform. The following extracts from Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding's report will show the operations of the detachment of Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers under his command:

During the week Lieutenant Taylor, with two companies of this command for two days and one company for the remainder of the week, assisted by small details of infantry from the Second Corps, has built 2,550 feet of fraise on the line and around the forts between the Appomattox and Battery 13. On the morning of the 26th instant all the troops in this command were concentrated at my camp to assist in the contemplated movement on the left, but by your order Lieutenant Taylor was sent back the same day to report with his company to General Miles. All the work in building this fraise has necessarily been done at night. On Monday Captain McGrath was sent to the Avery house with two companies of this command to throw up a field-work near that point and also one near the Jordan house. These men were withdrawn on the morning of the 26th instant. Captain McGrath reports the earth-work at the Jordan house partially thrown up and three faces revetted; the earth-work at the Avery house partially done, the revetment of one face completed and two other faces partially done. He estimates that it will require at each of these works one company of engineer troops and 350 infantry for four days to complete the works. Captain Van Brocklin reports Fort Stevenson ready for five barbette and five embrasure guns, and also ready for fourteen additional embrasure guns, except the platforms. The left flank requires about 200 days' work to complete it, and about the same amount of work is required on the rear parapet. The earth-work and platforms are also still to be built for barbette guns in each of the rear salients and two at intermediate points. On Tuesday evening Captain Dexter reported Fort Patrick Kelly completed, except the abatis and some additional slashing in front and on the flanks of the fort. About two days more will be required with one company of engineer troops to complete the abatis and slashing. Since Wednesday morning all the troops of this command, except one company, Lieutenant Taylor commanding, have been engaged in the movement on the left until late last night, when they were returned to their old camp near Poplar Spring Church.

In the topographical department, the assistants have been engaged in extending the surveys beyond the Weldon railroad, and a map of the new line is in course of compilation. The Richmond campaign sheet is completed, with the exception of the lettering, and copies of the additional sections of the map captured from the enemy are being made. During the move to the Boydton road the several roads followed by the moving columns of troops have been surveyed, and the topographical features of the country were sketched. A map is being prepared of the country passed over. Captain Paine, aide-de-camp, was directed to guide the Second Corps during the movement, remaining until it was withdrawn from the position occupied by it on the plank road.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,
Major Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Armies of the United States.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
November 7, 1864.

COLONEL: The following report for the week ending on the 5th instant, exhibiting the engineering operations of the Army of the Potomac during that period, is respectfully submitted for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States:

Captain Harwood, in command of the battalion of the U. S. Engineers, was ordered early in the week to make an examination of the line between the Weldon railroad and the Appomattox River, and report upon the progress of the alterations and additions previously determined upon. The nature of these improvements will appear in the extracts made from Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding's report, this officer having been directed to furnish the engineer troops to execute them. Lieutenant Benyaurd, assisted by Lieutenant Lydecker, superintended the construction of the redoubts near the Avery house and the Friend house, and the former also directed the countermining at Fort Stedman. The redoubts have both been completed and the listening galleries driven forty feet. Lieutenant Howell has had charge of the construction of Fort Conahey. The parapet and stockade are finished and the interior works are being pushed rapidly forward. Lieutenants Phillips and Heap have been engaged upon the construction of new magazines in Fort Howard and Battery 26.

The following extracts are made from Colonel Spaulding's weekly report, setting forth the operations he was directed to take charge of, and the condition of the works constructed by the troops of his command:

During the week Lieutenant Taylor, with one company of this regiment, has been engaged in cutting and hauling material and building fraise around Battery No. 5, countermining at Fort McGilvery, and fitting the redoubts at the Jordan and Avery houses for temporary use. Three hundred and fifty feet of fraise has been built and thirty-one feet of gallery mined. The material is so loose in this gallery that it is necessary to support it for the whole distance, and but few inches can be cut at a time without supporting the roof. The earth has to be shoveled about 400 feet from the entrance to the mine, and consequently, on Thursday, I sent wheelbarrows from Fort Stevenson to Fort McGilvery. The extent of the countermining that may be required at this point is yet uncertain.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1st instant, I sent Captain Hine with five companies of this command to complete the redoubts at the Jordan and Avery houses, and to strengthen the rear line of the forts from Fort McGilvery to Fort Sedgwick. Ramps and platforms have been built in the rear faces of these forts for barbette guns as follows: Four in Fort Stedman, two in Fort Haskell, three in Fort Morton, two in Fort Rice, one in Fort Meikel, three in Fort Sedgwick. Battery 10 has been revetted. The redoubt at the Jordan house was completed last evening. The redoubt at the Avery house is in fighting condition and will be completed to-morrow. I directed Captain McGrath (Captain Hine having obtained leave of absence) to put three companies of this regiment at work upon this unfinished redoubt this morning and dispense with infantry details. On Monday afternoon I sent Captain Van Brocklin with his company to resume work on Fort Stevenson. The detail furnished during the week for this work has been small and not very efficient. The rainy weather has also caused some delay in the progress of the work. The fort is now ready for seven barbette and eighteen embrasure guns; also 650 feet of infantry banquette ready for use. This work has so far progressed that not more than 200 men at a time can be employed to advantage, and Captain Van Brocklin estimates that with this detail the work, including the abatis, may be completed in five days.

In the topographical department a map of the country west of the Weldon railroad is being prepared to correspond to the one extending north to the Appomattox River—scale, eight inches to one mile. One has also been prepared (scale, two inches to the mile) of the field of operations of this army during the late movement. Copies are being made of the additional section of the map captured from the enemy. The Richmond sheet of the series of campaign maps has been finished

and forwarded to Washington to be photographed and engraved. The accompanying package of maps is respectfully forwarded for the use of the lieutenant-general. It includes two photographic copies of field of operations of the army during the movement of the 26th ultimo; one photographic copy (reduced scale) of the environs of Petersburg from the Appomattox River to the Weldon railroad, showing the position of the intrenched lines occupied by the forces of the United States; three photograph copies of campaign sheets, Louisa Court-House, Fredericksburg, and Hanover Court-House. The Richmond sheet is now being photographed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Armies of the United States.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
November 14, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with article II, Special Orders, No. 119, headquarters Armies of the United States, dated November 4, 1864, superseding paragraph I, of Special Orders, No. 91, of date September 12, from the same headquarters, and this day received, I have the honor to report the engineering operations in this army during the week ending on the 12th instant:

In my last weekly report, dated November 7, addressed to Lieut. Col. T. S. Bowers, assistant adjutant-general, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, I stated that the new redoubts, the one near the Avery house and that at Friend's were ready for use. The parapets (properly revetted), barbettes, and banquettes for infantry, were, however, only finished, and I have since directed that magazines should be constructed in each. Both of these works, though small, occupy very commanding positions, the first overlooking Forts Sedgwick, Rice, Meikel, and Morton; and the latter Forts Haskell, Stedman, Battery No. 9 (now inclosed), and McGilvery, besides bearing well upon important works of the enemy on the west bank of the Appomattox. They are conveniently located in case it may be deemed advisable to throw up a continuous line between Fort Sedgwick and Battery No. 4 (near Jordan's), and thence along the line of the commanding ridge running north past Rushmore's to the large field-work on Spring Hill. On the 6th I made a personal inspection along the banks of the Appomattox from Battery No. 5 to a point opposite Fort Clifton for the purpose of learning the character of the river and its banks, and to ascertain the exact position of the line of works of the enemy. No additional information was gained from that previously reported. During the week the mining gallery at Fort Stedman has been driven rapidly forward and the main gallery is now completed to the extent of eighty feet. Lateral branches have been commenced. This work has been in charge of Lieutenant Benyaurd, U. S. Engineers. The construction of Fort Conahey has been advanced under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Howell, U. S. Engineers, and is now very nearly completed, four feet of earth already covering the magazine. Lieutenant Taylor, Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, has con-

tinued the countermining in front of Fort McGilvery, and at this date the gallery has been driven 140 feet. Lieutenant Van Rensselaer, with two companies of the same command, has been engaged in repairing the fraise around and near Fort Haskell and in leveling portions of the old lines. About four-fifths of the labor is completed. During the week the work on Fort Stevenson has been continued by Captain Van Brocklin, with his company of Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers and small details from the garrison. The general commanding the Second Corps has telegraphed me that he will increase the number of the working party, and in a few days the fort will be completed. The work is now ready for nine barbette and nineteen guns in embrasure. Three magazines and 800 feet of banquette tread are also completed. The corduroy road from the Globe Tavern to the Jerusalem plank road has been repaired and covered during the week. An inspection was made on the 12th by Captain Harwood, U. S. Engineers, in reference to the destruction of a dam built by the enemy over the stream which crosses our line at Battery No. 12. A plan was submitted by Brigadier-General Egan to the commanding officer of the Second Division of the Second Corps, which was referred to me for an opinion, and upon which I submitted to-day a report to the major-general commanding this army.

In the topographical department the map of the country west of the Weldon railroad (scale, eight inches to the mile) is still in course of construction. I have already forwarded you six copies of the sketch, prepared on a scale of two inches to the mile, showing the field of operations of this army during the late movement. The copy of an additional section of the map captured from the enemy has been finished and forwarded to Washington to be photographed. The Richmond sheet of the campaign series has been sent to the bureau to be photographed and engraved. Accompanying this report you will please find a roll of maps comprising a photograph copy (half size) of the "Environs of Petersburg from the Appomattox River to the Weldon railroad, showing the positions of the intrenched lines, &c.," and three photograph copies of sheets of the campaign series, including those styled Louisa Court-House, Fredericksburg, and Hanover Court-House. Plans of all the works constructed under my supervision along the front and rear lines of this army are being prepared, and will be forwarded when ready. Inclosed is a copy of a "Consolidated return of engineer material received, expended, and remaining on hand in front of Petersburg, Va., from July 14 to October 31, 1864," furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, who has been authorized to make requisitions, subject to the approval of the chief engineer of this army, for materials upon the depot of the Engineer Brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Armies operating against Richmond,
Headquarters Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point, Va.

No. 9.

Reports of Maj. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of operations November 13–December 31.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
November 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending November 19, 1864:

Captain Harwood was in command of the Battalion of U. S. Engineers. The mining gallery at Fort Stedman, with its lateral branches, was completed on the 18th instant, under the direction of Lieutenant Benyaurd, U. S. Engineers. This officer had also charge of constructing an infantry breast-work between Batteries Nos. 13 and 14, which will be completed, weather permitting, on the 22d instant. The construction of Fort Conahey has been completed under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Howell; and Lieutenant Phillips, assisted by Lieutenant Benyaurd, made a thorough inspection of the line from Battery No. 13 to Fort Stedman.

The following extracts from the weekly report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, will show the nature and extent of the work performed by the officers and troops of his command:

At the date of my last report, Lieutenant Taylor with one company of this command had completed 130 feet of countermining in front of Fort McGilvery. On Sunday 10 feet additional gallery was driven, making 140 feet in all, and this was deemed sufficient. On the 14th Lieutenant Cameron, with one company of this command, was sent to build a magazine in the fort in rear of the line near the Avery house and also in the fort near the Friend house. These magazines were completed last evening, except the doors. This morning the doors were hung, locks and staples placed on them, and the keys handed over to the officers commanding the respective forts. The fraise and abatis around Fort Haskell were completed by Lieutenant Van Rensselaer on the night of the 13th, working two companies of this command. On the nights of the 12th and 13th the abatis was examined and thoroughly repaired in front of the rifle-pits from Battery 13 to Fort Stedman. Lieutenant Van Rensselaer reports that on each side of Batteries 11 and 12 portions of the abatis had been removed, evidently had been taken away by the pickets for fire-wood. On Tuesday afternoon Lieutenant Dudley was sent with his company to repair and extend the corduroy roads in the covered ways in the rear of and in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick. With the aid of teams from the Second Corps, Lieutenant Dudley laid and repaired about 460 yards of corduroy road in these covered ways and completed the work on Thursday afternoon. On the 16th I sent Lieutenant Kenyon with one company of this command to place a wire entanglement in front of the works from Fort Fisher to Fort Welch, to take the place of slashings removed by the troops. This entanglement was commenced on the right of Fort Fisher, and extended along the whole front, to a point about 200 yards to the left of Fort Welch, and was completed on the afternoon of the 17th instant. Captain Van Brocklin reports the condition of Fort Stevenson as follows: "Ready for nine barbette and twenty-two embrasure guns, 850 feet of infantry banquette complete, and the abatis built on the front and right flank. All the essential parts of the work will be complete by the night of the 20th (if the work is continued on Sunday), unless it may be a portion of the abatis."

In the topographical department, the map of the country west of the Weldon railroad is still in course of construction. Additional surveys of that portion of the country were made during the last week and plotted, which are to be added to this map. A map showing the lines occupied by the U. S. forces in the neighborhood of the Wilderness Tavern (scale, four inches to the mile), is also progressing rapidly.

Additional sections of the copy of photograph map captured from the enemy are being copied, and plans of all the works constructed are in course of preparation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Armies operating against Richmond,
Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
November 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending November 25, 1864:

Captain Harwood, in command of the Battalion of U. S. Engineers, assisted by Lieutenant Phillips, made an inspection of the line from Fort Bross to Fort Dushane. Lieutenant Benyaurd, assisted by Lieutenants Heap and Phillips, made an inspection from Fort McGilvery to Fort Howard, and Lieutenant Howell, assisted by Lieutenant Lydecker, made an examination and inspection from Fort Howard to Fort Dushane. Captain Paine, aide-de-camp, was engaged in obtaining information in relation to the enemy's works.

The following extracts from the weekly report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, will show the nature and extent of the work performed by the officers and men of his command:

> The rain-storm which set in on the evening of the 18th prevented any work being done on Fort Stevenson from that date until the morning of the 23d instant. Since the latter date the parapets have been completed and the work nearly inclosed by a strong abatis. The abatis will be completed to-morrow, some additional infantry banquette built, and the whole work finished and ready to turn over to the garrison on the 27th instant. On the afternoon of the 18th I ordered up all the pontoon bridge trains in my charge, they being at that time in park near City Point. They were started from camp about 9 p. m., and though the night was very dark and several wagons were broken, causing more or less detention, all the trains were securely parked before daylight the next morning near Fort Stevenson, where they still remain.

In the topographical department, the map of the country west of the Weldon railroad (scale, eight inches to the mile) is still in course of construction. Maps of the battle-fields at Spotsylvania Court-House and Cold Harbor (scale, four inches to the mile) are being projected, and copy of additional section of "Photograph map captured from the enemy, showing country adjacent to Richmond and lines of defensive works, &c.," is nearly completed. Tracings and drawings of portions of pontoon bridges were also being made during the week, as well as tracings of maps, &c., with the view of being photographed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
December 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending to-day:

Captain Harwood was in command of the Battalion of U. S. Engineers, and, assisted by Lieut. D. P. Heap, inspected the line from Fort Bross to Fort Davison. The latter officer also assisted Lieutenant Howell on a reconnaissance with the cavalry division commanded by General Gregg. Lieut. W. H. H. Benyaurd had charge of the repairs at Fort Stedman. These repairs will be finished on the 5th instant. Lieut. C. W. Howell inspected the line from Fort Howard to Fort Dushane, and was on a reconnaissance with the cavalry division. Lieutenants Phillips and Lydecker were also on a reconnaissance with cavalry division. Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, with the officers of his command, was engaged in superintending the overhauling and repairing of the pontoon trains and the putting up of stables for the public animals.

In the topographical department, the maps of the battle-fields at Spotsylvania Court-House and Cold Harbor are being constructed, and an additional section of the map captured from the enemy is being copied. The information obtained by the assistants who accompanied the cavalary division on the late reconnaissances has been added to the one-inch map, a copy of which is respectfully forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engr. Armies operating against Richmond, City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
December 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending on the 10th instant:

Captain Harwood was in command of the Battalion of U. S. Engineers, and, assisted by Lieutenants Howell and Phillips, examined and inspected the line from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Dushane. On the 9th instant, in compliance with the orders of the commanding general, Captain Harwood marched the battalion of engineer troops on the Vaughan road and joined the Second Corps troops as infantry. Lieutenant Benyaurd had charge of repairs at Fort Stedman until ordered on a reconnaissance with the Fifth Corps. Lieutenant Howell had charge of the building of a magazine at Battery 26, and, in addition to the assistance rendered Captain Harwood in the inspection already referred to, was with the battalion with Second Corps. Lieutenant Lydecker inspected the line from Fort Howard to Fort Rice, and was with the battalion when it joined the Second Corps troops. Lieutenant Heap was on a reconnaissance with the Fifth Corps. Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, is absent on an expedition, and made no report of the operations of his command for the last week.

In the topographical department, the assistants were engaged in delineating the several routes by which the army marched during the

late campaign, and constructing maps of the battle-fields of Spotsylvania Court-House and Cold Harbor. The information gained on the reconnaissance of the 26th of October is also being added to the eight-inch map west of the Weldon railroad, and the copying of the last section of the photograph map captured from the enemy is nearly finished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engr. Armies operating against Richmond, City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
December 20, 1864.

SIR: Since the date of my last report of the 12th instant I have the honor to report the following engineering operations of this army for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Brevet Major Harwood was in command of the Battalion of U. S. Engineers. Brevet Captain Benyaurd and Lieutenant Howell returned from reconnaissance with Fifth Army Corps; Brevet Captain Howell inspected the line from Fort Howard to Fort Sedgwick; Lieutenant Lydecker inspected the line from Fort Howard to Fort Dushane, and Lieutenant Phillips examined and inspected the line from Fort McGilvery to Fort Howard. The following extracts from the report of Colonel Spaulding will show the nature and extent of the engineering duties performed by his command from the date of his last report to me of November 25, 1864:

At the date of my last report all the field pontoon trains of the army were in park near Fort Stevenson, to which point they were moved on the night of the 18th of November. During the week ending December 2 nearly all the men in my command were engaged in clearing ground near my present camp for parking pontoon trains and corralling the animals. About forty acres of ground were cleared, corrals built and fenced in for over 2,000 animals, and gateways and gates put in at the entrances of the several corrals. On the 1st of December all the pontoon trains were moved to the ground prepared for them and the animals placed in the new corrals. In compliance with your orders, I sent on the morning of the 4th instant, a detail of one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty men, to report to Captain Davis, signal officer at Fifth Corps headquarters, for the purpose of constructing a signal tower. Captain Davis returned the men with a message that he was not yet prepared to commence the work. He called on me on the 5th and requested that I would furnish an officer to superintend the construction of the tower. I replied that with your approval I would furnish an officer and men to build the tower, provided I could control the design, but I was not willing one of my officers should be held responsible for a work put up at haphazard, which might or might not be successful. After Captain Davis had seen you on the subject it was arranged that I should do as I proposed, he undertaking to furnish all the material. I accordingly detailed Captain Hine with his company to build the tower and furnished him with the plan. Up to this time, owing to the late movement of the several corps, but little has been done toward furnishing material. Colonel Fisher, signal officer, who now has charge of delivering the material, undertakes to furnish it as speedily as practicable, so that the work will be probably commenced in a few days.

On the morning of the 5th I sent Captain Folwell with two companies to repair the works in front of the Ninth Corps, on the right of the Norfolk railway, and on the morning of the 6th I sent a detail of two more companies, Captain Dexter commanding, to repair the works on the left of the Norfolk railway. Captain Folwell reports that during the night of the 5th and day and night of the 6th the revetments, damaged scarps, and damaged abatis were repaired at all points from Fort McGilvery to the Norfolk railway. Two new doors were also placed on the magazines at Fort Morton.

On the morning of the 7th I sent directions to Captain Folwell to investigate the matter of suspected mining by the enemy in front of Fort Stedman. He spent one hour and twenty minutes in the listening gallery and heard noises which might easily be imagined to proceed from miners at work. These observations he reported to Major-General Parke, and by his directions to the chief engineer. Captain Dexter reports that up to noon of the 7th the revetment of the breast-work on the left of Battery 21 and the repairs on the breast-work between Battery 20 and Fort Rice were all completed; also about two-thirds of the requisite quantity of material delivered for revetting the second line from Fort Meikel to the Norfolk railway. About noon on the 7th I sent orders for all these officers to return to camp with their commands, except Lieutenant Tuttle and twenty-five men to prosecute investigations in regard to suspecting mining, and in obedience to orders from Major-General Meade I reported to Colonel Tippin, commanding headquarters troops. During the afternoon of the same day all the pontoon trains in the field, except a train of twenty canvas boats and the train of twelve canvas boats absent with Brevet Major Van Brocklin, were, by order of Major-General Meade, returned within the defenses of City Point.

On the morning of the 9th, by your orders, I sent Brevet Major Folwell, with three companies, to stockade the gorges of all the works in front of the Sixth Corps, from Battery 24 to Fort Keene, and Brevet Major McDonald, also with three companies, to do the same in front of the Second Corps from Fort Urmston to Fort Siebert. About 2 p. m., and when the work above mentioned was but partially done, I received your orders to withdraw all my men from these works, except one non-commissioned officer at each point, to direct the details from the garrisons as to the manner of doing the work, and to report to Colonel Tippin. Before my men had reached camp I learned that Colonel Tippin had marched with his command toward Hatcher's Run, and I sent an officer to report to him. He sent me word that he had no orders for me, and requested that I should report to Major-General Humphreys, which I did. General Humphreys had no orders for me, and my men remained in camp during the night. About 3 p. m. on the 10th, I received orders from you to march my whole command and a bridge train with the reserves of the Ninth Corps to the assistance of General Warren, and to report to General Potter. I should have mentioned before that on the evening of the 6th I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin with a bridge train and a detachment of about 300 men of my command to report to General Warren and accompany his expedition. I moved my command out of camp at 4 p. m., marched to the Jerusalem plank road, reported to General Potter on the way, and was assigned a position in his column. The troops were marched all night, and at 5 o'clock the next morning we bivouacked near Freeman's Bridge, on the Nottoway River.

About 11 a. m. the head of General Warren's column reached the river on the south side, and Major Van Brocklin commenced throwing his bridge. General Potter sent me an order to report for duty to General Warren, and the latter directed that I should throw another bridge from the north side as speedily as possible. Brevet Major Folwell immediately moved his train to the river and commenced the construction of his bridge. Major Van Brocklin's bridge, consisting of eight boats in short spans of sixteen feet, was completed in one hour and three minutes, some delay having been caused by cutting down the north approach. Length of bridge, 150 feet. Major Folwell's bridge, consisting of seven boats in long spans of twenty feet, was completed in about thirty-five minutes. Length of bridge, 160 feet. As soon as the first bridge was completed the troops commenced crossing and continued to do so in compact order until the rear guard crossed about 5 p. m. During the afternoon Major Van Brocklin moved all his wagons and surplus materials to the north side to be ready for loading when his bridge should be dismantled. At 4 p. m. General Warren gave permission to remove one of the bridges, and I directed Major Folwell to remove his. In the space of thirty-five minutes this bridge was dismantled and loaded and the train moved off to the high ground. At 5.30 p. m. General Warren informed me that his troops had all crossed and the remaining bridge could be removed. I immediately sent Lieutenant Morrison with twenty men across the river to deploy as skirmishers to prevent the enemy's sharpshooters approaching the river in the dark before the bridge was removed; deployed a large force from my own command along the north bank, and the removal of the bridge commenced. The night was quite dark, but in about an hour the bridge was dismantled and loaded. Our skirmishers were withdrawn by the last boat, and the train was moved to the high ground near the Jerusalem plank road. Here the teams were unharnessed and fed and the men lay down to get a few hours' rest. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th I started on my return with my command and trains; passed all General Warren's command before they had moved out on the road, and having the way clear, we reached our old camp at 12.30 p. m. The men suffered somewhat from wet and cold feet during the night of the 10th, the mud and snow rendering it very hard marching and the night of the 11th the cold was very severe. Brevet Majors Van Brocklin and Folwell speak highly of the manner in which their officers and men performed their duties as pontoniers, and

the rapidity with which their bridges were built is an evidence that their commendations were well deserved. Major Folwell mentions specially Lieutenant Owens, Sergeants Newell and Surdam as deserving favorable notice.

The following is Brevet Major Van Brocklin's report of his operations from the time he left my camp on the evening of the 6th until he rejoined me at the Nottoway River, near Freeman's, on the 11th instant: "I left camp with my detachment and pontoon train at 6.30 p. m. on the 6th and marched to the Jerusalem plank road, reporting to Major-General Warren on the way. Here I bivouacked until 7 o'clock the next morning, when the march was resumed in a southerly direction, following the Jerusalem plank road. At the crossing of Warwick Swamp the bridge had been destroyed. A temporary crossing was made on the side of the road over which the infantry crossed, while Company C, being in advance of the train, built a bridge across the stream and covered it with chesses. About one hour and three-quarters were occupied in constructing this bridge, when the train was again moved forward. By direction of General Warren I left Company G at this place to construct a corduroy road across the swamp on the side of the main road, with instructions to join the detachment again when the rear of the column had passed. The pontoon train arrived at Freeman's Bridge on the Nottoway River at 3.30 p. m. I immediately began to lay down the bridge with my company. It consisted of eight boats, the bays being sixteen feet and a half each. The bridge was constructed in one hour and ten minutes. A delay of perhaps fifteen minutes occurred in preparing the northerly approach. The descent to the bridge from this side was abrupt and caused considerable delay and confusion in crossing the supply train, which crossed during the night. Two army wagons and teams went into the river while this train was crossing—one through gross carelessness of the driver, the other I attributed to the awkwardness of the team and darkness. The bridge received but little damage, although in one case the team fell into the end of one of the boats. A few broken balks and chesses and a hole through the canvas were the only damages. The bridge was taken up on the southerly side of the river on the morning of the 8th and the train started in the direction of Sussex Court-House at 7.30 a. m. The march was continued during the day, and camped at night on the Halifax road, about four miles north of Jarratt's Station. December 9, the trains started again at 3 a. m. in a southerly direction along the line of the Weldon railroad, and halted about two miles and a half north of Three Creeks at about 3 p. m. A section of the train was moved down to the creek, and a bridge laid across it. It consisted of two boats, the center span being fifteen feet and a half. This bridge was taken up December 10 and started on the return march at 7 a. m.; camped for the night near Sussex Court-House, and moved the following morning at 7 to the Nottoway River at the former crossing and laid down a bridge in the same place as before, occupying one hour and three minutes. Here the detachment joined the main body of the regiment under your command."

Brevet Major Van Brocklin was complimented in general orders by the major-general commanding the Fifth Corps for his skill and promptness in managing the pontoon trains during the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
December 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations of this army for the week ending on the 24th instant:

Brevet Major Harwood was in command of the Battalion of U. S. Engineers up to the 23d instant, and having obtained leave of absence on that date, Brevet Captain Benyaurd assumed command. The latter officer inspected the magazines at Fort Sedgwick with a view to repairs. Brevet Captain Howell, assisted by Lieutenant Lydecker, inspected the line from Fort Welch to Fort Fisher, and from Fort Howard to

Fort Dushane. Lieutenant Heap inspected the line from Fort McGilvery to Fort Howard. The following extracts from the report of Brevet Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, will show the engineering duty performed by his command for the last week:

The stockading of the gorges of the works on the Second and Sixth Corps lines, which was suspended at the time of the late move south of the Nottoway River, was resumed on the 20th instant, Brevet Major Folwell having charge of the works on the Sixth Corps line and Brevet Major McDonald of those on the Second Corps line. Major Folwell reports the work on the stockade at Fort Keene completed, and that the stockade at Batteries 24, 25, and 26 will be completed to-morrow. This work has been done by details of about twenty-five infantry from the Sixth Corps, and a sergeant of this regiment at each fort and battery. Major McDonald reports that the stockades at Forts Fisher, Welch, Gregg, Cummings, and Siebert are a little more than half done. He further states that the details on these works from the Second Corps affected so much ignorance of the use of tools and showed such a want of interest in the work, as induced him to dismiss these details and replace them by his own men. These stockades will probably be completed on Wednesday next. The signal tower near Fort Fisher was commenced by Brevet Major Hine on the 20th instant with one company of this command. This tower is designed to be 140 feet in height from the top of the sill to the upper platform, with a railing rising four feet above the platform. It will be forty-two and one half feet square at the top of the sill, and thirteen and one half feet square at the upper platform. It has been found advisable to have the timber got out by our own men. Thus far about one-sixth of the timber has been got out and hauled to the position selected. The framing has been commenced, and blacksmiths are at work upon the bolts required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPT.,
January 3, 1865.

GENERAL: Since the date of my report of the 26th ultimo, the following will exhibit the nature and extent of the engineering operations in this army performed by the officers and men of the engineer battalion and brigade for the week ending December 31, 1864:

Brevet Captain Benyaurd was in command of the Engineer Battalion until the 28th ultimo, and having obtained leave of absence on that date he turned over command to Brevet Captain Howell. This officer also had charge of the completion of the line from Fort Keene to Fort Urmston. Lieutenant Phillips inspected the line on First Division, Ninth Corps, front. The following extracts from the weekly report of Brevet Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, are made:

The stockades at Batteries 24, 25, and 26, in charge of Brevet Major Folwell, were completed on the 24th by details from the Sixth Corps, superintended by sergeants of engineers. The stockades in Forts Fisher, Welch, Gregg, Cummings, and Siebert, in charge of Brevet Major McDonald, were completed on Wednesday, 28th, the work since last weekly report having been done by details from this command. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th Lieutenant Bacon, with four non-commissioned officers from this command and a detail of 200 men from the Sixth Corps, thoroughly repaired the corduroy road from general headquarters to the Jones house, putting in additional siding, and covering the whole with earth to an average depth of three inches. The work upon the signal tower has progressed during the week as rapidly as the state of the weather would permit. Brevet Major Hine reports that fully one-half the timber required is now on the ground, and that the carpenters' and blacksmiths' work upon the first section of sixty-eight feet is one-half done. The difficulty of

finding and hauling timber so long as a large portion of the first section is required to be, has occupied more time than will be required to get the remainder, which is smaller and shorter lengths.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,

Major of Engineers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,

Chief Engineer Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

No. 10.

Report of Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Before Petersburg, Va., December 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following, in continuation of the report of operations of the medical and hospital department of the Army of the Potomac, for the campaign of the year subsequent to July 31:

Extending from the Appomattox west, the Eighteenth Corps, of the Army of the James, and the Ninth and Fifth Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, in the order enumerated, occupied, early in August, lines of investment, breast-works, and fortified positions (the Second Corps at the time in camps in reserve) south of Petersburg and the Appomattox, in the area generally northward of the low grounds and rivulets tributary to the Blackwater. The season was generally dry. The soil contained clay sufficient to make the roads after rain almost impracticable for loaded trains. Attention to the enforcement of police and drainage became the more necessary. The location had known malarial influences, and personal movement and labor were restricted in the positions subjected to fire. Wells were dug and good water secured, both in camps and fort. The extension and use of surface railroad since September 14 made heavy trains in great degree unnecessary. The position occupied by the Ninth Corps at the front was exposed to continual picket-firing (often kept up in the night) and to sharpshooters, whose skill and vigilance severely taxed the energies and health of the men at the midsummer season. The Second Corps was encamped (in reserve) in the vicinity of the Deserted House. Their quarters and camps were superior in cleanliness and comfort to those of the previous month. The main hospital was near the Birchett house. The Fifth Corps occupied somewhat elevated ground on the left. Its hospitals were located near general headquarters and the Prince George Court-House road. They accommodated patients with every comfort compatible with the mobility necessary to a field establishment. Officers were in many cases treated in them.

The diet of the army has been at all times an object of especial attention, but in the summer the chief commissary (Col. T. Wilson) secured an abundant supply of vegetables as soon as the new crop came in. Potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage, dried apples and peaches, turnips and pickles, were everywhere issued and appreciated.

A malarial type and periodic tendency were impressed upon most of the diseases treated. In the Ninth Corps the cases responded less favorably to treatment, and many were sent away to depot hospitals at City Point. Cases of biliary disorder were frequent.

August 5 two divisions of the Cavalry Corps left this section for duty in the Shenandoah Valley.

August 9 occurred the severe injuries incident to the explosion of the ordnance barge at City Point.

From the 1st to the 12th comparative quiet obtained in the army, but at this last date movements were initiated having in view the seizure and destruction of the Weldon railroad. This was accomplished before the 25th by the Fifth Corps, when our lines were permanently extended to the left and the vicinity of the Yellow (or Globe) Tavern. As a preliminary, and to facilitate this object, diversion was made by movement of the Second Corps to the north side of the James, commencing on the 12th. The sick and wounded of that corps were sent by ambulance train to depot field hospital at City Point. The corps marched in the afternoon and camped at City Point at night, waiting transport vessels. The ambulance train arrived at 11 p. m., left those unable to accompany the command in depot field hospital, City Point, and resumed the journey to Bermuda Hundred, and the next day joined the corps at Jones' Neck. The corps had embarked on the 13th, and reached Deep Bottom, north side of the James, on the 14th; it disembarked, advanced to the west of the New Market road, and took position there. The day was excessively hot; the men had been exhausted, and many fell out of the ranks, some insensible or in convulsions; in many cases death resulted. Twenty ambulances to a division were crossed over the pontoon bridge from Jones' Neck, and were at once occupied with these cases and those wounded by skirmishing. One medicine wagon and one army wagon (loaded with tent flies and cooking utensils) for each division also were crossed. A refreshing shower happily occurred in the evening. Hospitals were formed near the lower pontoon bridge, on the north bank of the river, where a landing place was constructed by which to send the wounded by boats to hospitals at City Point, and who were sent by quartermaster transports on the 15th.

Skirmishing continued on 16th, 17th, and on the 18th the enemy attacked, particularly the Tenth Corps line. One division of the Second Corps was transferred after this across the James, and proceeded to occupy the works just abandoned by the Fifth Corps, then massing for the movement on the Weldon railroad. The field hospitals of this (Second Corps) division were placed near the Deserted House. The other (Second Corps) divisions left the north side August 20, and proceeded to the Weldon railroad, where the Fifth Corps was engaged. Military considerations made it proper to take only ten ambulances to each division, the residue of the Second Corps medical train went into park in the vicinity of the Birchett house.

There were received in field hospitals from the affair on the north side 542 wounded; of these 35 were officers; 23 deaths occurred in field hospital; the residue were sent to City Point.

On the 19th one division of the Ninth Corps was sent to join the Fifth near the Six-Mile Station, Weldon railroad, where an attack of the enemy had been received at noon of the 18th. The field hospitals of the Ninth and Fifth Corps were relieved of their inmates by the ambulances of the Sixth Corps, running between them and City Point, and the train, increased to 110 vehicles, was afterward used exclusively by the Fifth Corps, which had need of all its ambulances to remove the wounded from the front on account of the terrible state of the roads. As soon as it was safe the hospitals of the Fifth Corps were advanced toward the Williams house. Those of the Ninth were

brought up later. On the evening of the 19th the enemy attacked the Fifth again, maintaining the struggle until after dark, when they were finally repulsed.

August 21 the Second Corps (from Deep Bottom), taking ten ambulances to a division, advanced to the position on the Weldon railroad occupied by the Fifth Corps, and, facing southward, continued to destroy the road as they went until the 25th, when, reaching Reams' Station, they encountered the enemy. On the 21st the enemy attacked very determinedly the Fifth, but were repulsed, with heavy loss, leaving 160 of their wounded in our hands. The medical service was here performed under great exposure, but it was unavoidable, the position being exposed to converging fire. The labors of the ambulance service in the corps were severe—2 sergeants were killed, 6 men wounded, 19 captured, 8 stretcher-bearers killed; shells passed through two ambulances.

The Second Corps at Reams' Station, also on the Weldon railroad, occupied a position quite as exposed to simultaneous attack from several directions on the 25th, and more distant from the permanent base and field hospitals. Its wounded were temporarily received in Reams' Church, where the hospital staff of each division made a rendezvous. The field companions and ambulances furnished the required dressings and appliances. The cavalry division of General Gregg had with it a medicine wagon, which was very useful. The medical director Second Corps sent back for one also for his command, but it did not arrive; indeed, it only escaped capture by the sergeant in charge prudently returning it again to the park after observing the enemy (as he advanced) occupying the road. The church was far from being a place of security, and, indeed, there was none attainable. The line of defense described two-thirds the circumference of a circle, with a radius so small (reports the medical inspector, Asst. Surg. Charles Smart, U. S. Army) that bullets fired at the left coursed over the inclosed area and struck down men in position on the right.

During the more vigorous assault at 2 p. m., the ambulances, the wounded, medical officers, and attendants were retired about 100 yards to a shallow ravine, affording some shelter. The ambulances once filled were sent (via the Gary Church road) at some risk to the Williams house and empty vehicles were sent for. The fresh trains reached the corps safely prior to the final assault made by the enemy at 5 p. m. This was so severe from all sides that the destroyed railroad and position at that point was relinquished. The ambulance officers succeeded in loading up with the wounded who could not retire; others were carried by stretchermen and aided by stragglers. While none of the wounded behind the breast-works were left those on the advanced picket could not be removed. Four medical officers, two hospital stewards, and ten stretchermen were detailed to remain and care for them. From subsequent information it would appear that 66 of our wounded were made prisoners and 146 of our men were buried on the field. Assistant Surgeon Jewett, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Second Corps, received a severe shell wound. The train of wounded from Reams' Station proceeded to the Williams house, aided by ambulances of the Ninth Corps, and after receiving necessary surgical attention the cases were sent to City Point. The Second Corps retired to positions near the Jerusalem plank road.

The Second Cavalry Division on the 23d accompanied the Second Corps on the right flank and in advance, while the railroad was torn up on the way to Reams' Station. On the Dinwiddie Court-House road, meeting the enemy, it suffered a loss of 40 wounded, who were taken

to Reams' Church. After the necessary operations and attention they were sent in ambulances to City Point; ten ambulances remained with the cavalry as a reserve, after sending the others off. The Emmons house, near Reams' Station, was first taken for hospital purposes, but being declared unsafe by General Hancock it was vacated; the property and personnel moved toward Reams' Church. During the affair at Reams' the Second Division Cavalry was posted on the left of the Second Corps, Colonel Spear's brigade picketed on the right. One Autenrieth medicine wagon was attached to the cavalry in addition to the ambulances as before stated. The wounded of the cavalry division (General Gregg's) amounted to 83.

Number of wounded brought to field hospitals at this period:

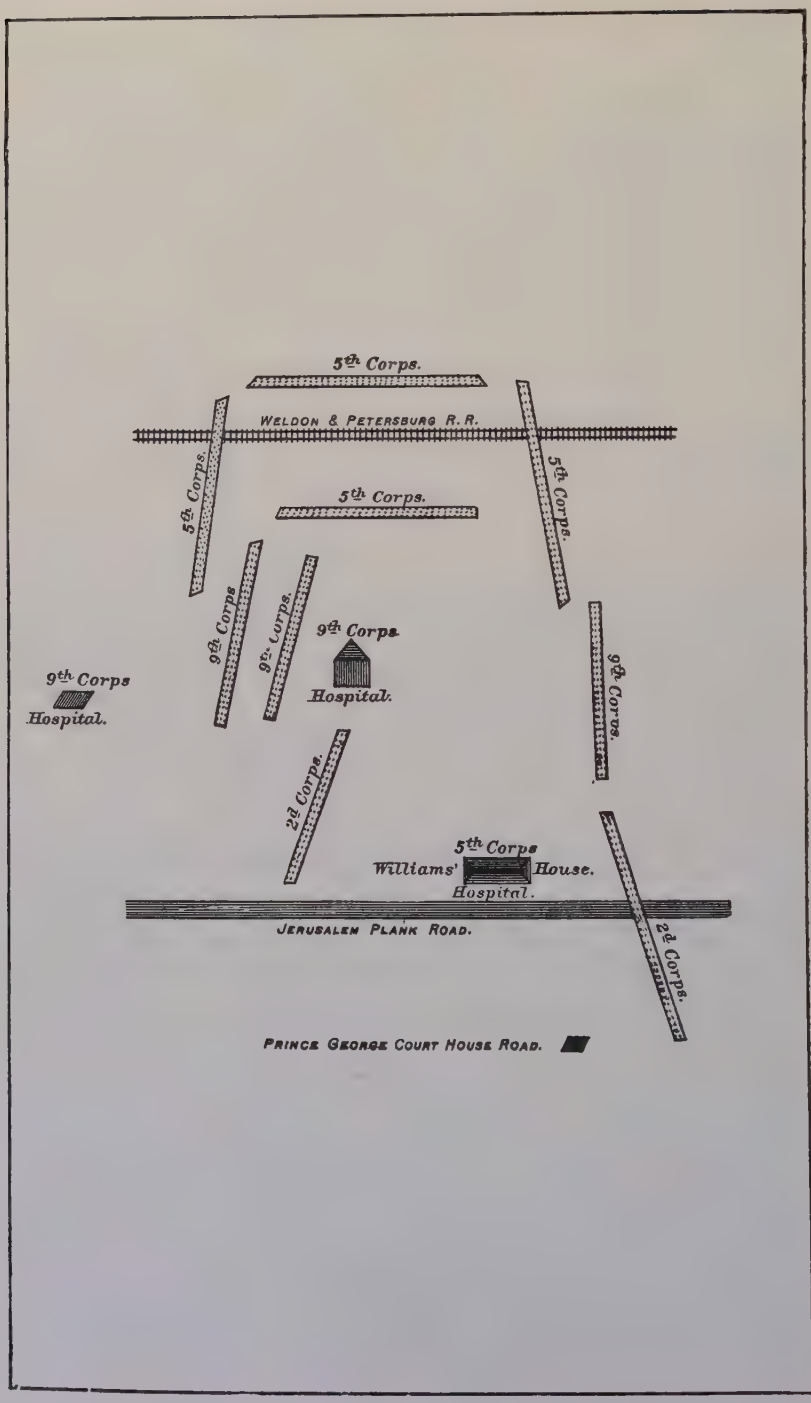
Corps.	Wounded.			Deaths.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Second Corps	37	303	340	14
Fifth Corps	59	714	773	58
Ninth Corps	116	149	265	10
Cavalry Corps	----------	83	83	5
Total	212	1,249	1,461	87

The position of the corps on the 29th was about as follows: The Fifth in advanced position on the extreme left, one division beyond the Weldon railroad, with flanks extended across the road, one division of the Ninth Corps connecting with right flank of Fifth, two on the left flank in two lines of works, one division of the Second Corps extending the left flank (in rear), and one division of the Second Corps extending right flank in front and massing across the Jerusalem plank road. The subjoined sketch illustrates the positions and field hospitals:*

The operations of the cavalry in August on the north side are thus described by Asst. Surg. George M. McGill, U. S. Army:

On the 15th, still moving on the right of the Second Corps, the pickets of the cavalry division were attacked while the command halted and nine men wounded. These were carried back to the division hospital near the river, a distance of three miles, at which the required operations were performed. On the 16th the cavalry wounded, having received all the necessary attentions, were transferred to the hospital of the Second Corps to await their transportation to City Point, which was hourly expected. Supported by General Miles' brigade, of the Second Corps, the Second Brigade of Cavalry on the 16th made a reconnaissance toward Richmond, advancing on the Charles City road as far as White's Tavern, and losing so many wounded in the skirmish attending this advance that it became necessary to bring up the five ambulances attached to the First Brigade, thus using ten on the field. At White's Tavern the brigade of infantry was advanced and became sharply engaged by a heavy force, and was finally driven back. Our forces fell back and all of the cavalry wounded were brought with them, many riding their horses. Such of the wounded of the infantry as there was room for were also carried. The enemy attacked in turn before our forces crossed what is called Deep Run—the stream from White Oak Swamp. In this attack of theirs our cavalry was driven in some disorder; 90 were wounded. After the enemy was checked from the south bank of Deep Run, the cavalry wounded were collected and speedily removed in ambulances borrowed from the Second Corps to the hospital of division, located near the Second Corps hospitals, in a pine wood near the James. Such of the infantry wounded as had been collected were at the same time carried to the hospital of the Second Division of the Second Corps; they numbered about 100. During the following night of the 16th–17th all these wounded men were thoroughly examined, carefully dressed, and well fed. Primary operations were performed at the same time, several resections; no injuries of very remarkable character were observed. One Pirogoff's operation was performed, in which subsequently (ten days) secondary operation was found necessary.

*See page 190 for diagram.


5th Corps.
WELDON & PETERSBURG R.R.
5th Corps.
5th Corps.
5th Corps.
9th Corps
9th Corps.
9th Corps.
Hospital.
9th Corps
Hospital.
9th Corps.
2d Corps.
5th Corps
Williams' House.
Hospital.
JERUSALEM PLANK ROAD.
2d Corps.
PRINCE GEORGE COURT HOUSE ROAD.

It may be proper to mention more in detail the operations of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, more especially the Fifth, which was peculiar, occupying a point most essential to the enemy, which they could not give up without detriment to their line of supply. It being also far out on the flank it was improper and impossible (for military considerations) to advance much hospital property to any convenient point until it was determined that the Fifth could hold the ground against all odds. The area was so limited and exposed to fire that the medical director (Surg. J. J. Milhau, U. S. Army) had necessarily to adopt a management that resembled that of the cavalry. On the 18th the Ninth Corps had not arrived or supported the Fifth. The enemy at one time swung in on the right of the Fifth, turned a part of the line, capturing prisoners, whom they carried off on their return to their own lines. At the earliest moment proper the Fifth Corps field hospital was advanced to the Williams house from the vicinity of army headquarters. In the absence of the corps director's report, I have recourse to a memoir of the operations of that period prepared and submitted to me by Asst. Surg. George M. McGill, U. S. Army acting inspector, Army of the Potomac.

The Fifth Corps reached the Weldon railroad at 11 a. m. August 18 (four hours before the rain of that day). The enemy attacked at noon. The hospital train had arrived, primary rendezvous were formed with the material at hand, patients being placed under tent flies. Orders were sent to proper officers with the main trains to re-establish field division hospitals on the Prince George Court-House road. A train of wounded was sent back from the Fifth at 11 p. m. Operators were sent back to the division hospitals in the rear, as it was found impossible to render without inconvenience, injury, and unwarrantable risk to the wounded, all the necessary attention and comfort they required. The rain made the locality a swamp; shelter was insufficient, the rendezvous hospitals were on a flat swept by the missiles of the enemy. The available ambulances were used for the train at 11 p. m.; 400 were sent in and 100 wounded remained. The casualties were chiefly in the Second Division, but the surgeons of the other divisions at the Prince George Court-House hospital, where they were concentrated, assisted those of the Second. It rained all night. Two ambulances were next morning abandoned in the deep mud. The low ground being barely passable for horses, a new and shorter road via the Aiken house, Jerusalem plank road by Williams' house, was made on morning of 19th. This second ambulance route became soon as bad as that by Temple's, and proved a severe trial of ambulance discipline and perseverance.

On the 19th I ordered the Sixth Corps ambulances (then assisting to clear the Ninth Corps hospitals) to report to Inspector Winne, of the Fifth, to remove the wounded to City Point, where they were sent, having received all proper attention on that and the succeeding day. The ambulance service from the front was very severe, pioneer parties preceded the trains, but the labor became such that to avoid utter exhaustion of men and animals, it became necessary to advance on the division hospitals (then seven miles in rear), four miles toward the front, to a site near Finn's (Williams' house to the south), which was accepting an attendant risk, until a line of works or troops connected the old main line with that being gained at the Weldon railroad. The transfer of hospitals and patients from Prince George Court-House locality, both ways (patients to City Point and the hospitals to the new site) was made as ordered. On the afternoon of the 19th the enemy assaulted again, the Second and Fourth Divisions losing heavily, and it was night before the enemy was repelled, increasing the difficulty of collecting the wounded, the darkness being extreme, and heavy showers of rain continuing to fall. A train leaving at 9 p. m. was all night on the road. Five hours were consumed in getting an ambulance train on the 20th from the Weldon position to the Williams house. On that morning, however, all the wounded were lodged in the hospitals and the field ren-

dezvous cleared. The day was well employed also in perfecting arrangements in hospital depots and trains. During the two days, 19th and 20th, the Ninth Corps was posted in support of the Fifth, the center opposite the Aiken house. One brigade of cavalry on the evening of the 19th was placed on the left of the Fifth. It had five ambulances, and they sufficed. The primary hospital rendezvous of the Ninth Corps were established (with canvas shelter for seventy to each division), First and Third Divisions at Gurley's, the Second at Smith's, and finally, on the 21st, that of the Fourth at the Williams house. The wounded at the Gurley house (including the wounded rebels of the 19th) were well lodged. The Second Division primary hospital was distant, approachable by a narrow wood road, open to approach by the enemy's cavalry. The operators accompanied the primary hospitals. The more elaborate hospitals near army headquarters with their wells, ice-houses, convenient kitchens, policed grounds, raised bunks, latrines, and fenced areas were not abandoned until it was evident the corps was to occupy the new ground permanently. Surg. Otto Schenck, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Ninth Corps, wounded August 20, died on the 23d. The division of his corps was at that time in rear of the Fourth Division of the Fifth Corps, on the Weldon railroad.

On the 21st (a. m.) the Fifth Corps sustained a very heavy attack (the Second Corps meanwhile making its movement in the direction of Reams' Station), but being protected by breast-works its loss was about 150 wounded. The ambulance pickets and reserve trains on the immediate field were especially exposed as before stated, several officers and men wounded, and ambulances perforated by shot and shell. The exposure of officers and wounded was of course unavoidable and inherent to the position.

No further attack was made upon the Fifth Corps, and it remained undisturbed in possession of the Weldon railroad, and strengthened daily the position. The Ninth Corps was also stationary. The experience and exposure to which the wounded had been subjected induced the surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth to construct medical redoubts (as they were termed) in the vicinity of each division. A deep ditch was dug, the earth being thrown up around a stockade of logs or breast-works, furnished cover from horizontal missiles, while a rude roof protected the wounded inmates from shell. A medicine wagon could be drawn up at the entrance of the work convenient for use. After a time ditches were dug to dry the low grounds occupied by the corps and a very thorough system of drainage adopted. For a limited period whisky and quinine were issued to the command to obviate local malarial influences. The Second Corps had marched and countermarched so often, and so rapidly, as to arrive opportunely at opposite and distant positions, that it acquired the soubriquet of "Hancock's cavalry." Men fell out of ranks on these marches, and many were sent to City Point, unable to endure active duty, who were not seriously sick. In no one camp (says the medical director in report for September) did the corps remain four days at a time. The First Division was kept moving about for military reasons, now in rear of one front of the line, now supporting another, while the Second Division, on account of the cattle raid on our rear (September 16), was kept in a like state of activity in the neighborhood of Prince George Court-House. This continued until September 23, when the Second Division relieved the Tenth Corps in their position and works extending west from the Appomattox.

During September the hospitals of the Second Corps were at the Birchett and Deserted houses. The prevailing diseases were diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers of the intermittent and typhoid type. The average number on the daily sick report was a little over 5 per cent. The surface railroad was continued from Cedar Level (Seven-Mile Station), on the City Point and Petersburg Railroad, to Warren's Station (the point on the Weldon railroad seized and held by the Fifth Corps in August) on the 14th day of September, 1864.

About 28th of September preliminary steps were taken for a movement toward the South Side Railroad. The sick in field hospitals were sent to City Point. The cavalry made a reconnaissance to the left on the 29th, accompanied by a brigade of infantry. September 30 the troops advanced upon the Squirrel Level road beyond Poplar Spring Church, and position was taken by General Warren at the Pegram house, three miles from Yellow Tavern. Portions of the Fifth and Ninth Corps and the Third Division of the Second Corps were the troops engaged. The Third Division of the Second Corps held the left against surprise on that flank, and had about 70 wounded. The Fifth received the brunt of resistance by the enemy, and the position was held and has since been occupied by us, compelling the abandonment of the Squirrel Level road to a great extent and the employment of a more circuitous route by the enemy between Stony Creek and Petersburg. The wounded were soon attended to near Poplar Grove Church (Fifth Corps) and Peebles' house (the Ninth Corps), and sent to City Point. Rain continued on October 1 and 2 with cold weather, very unfavorable in the influence upon the troops and the road. The engagement not being general, the Second Corps advance hospital was not brought up nearer than its park at Yellow Tavern, the ambulances affording adequate means for the 70 wounded. At this time our works before Petersburg were occupied by divisions extended so as to fill the place left vacant by troops sent to the left. The movement was complete by the 6th of October, when quiet was established, with the exception of the artillery duels, sharpshooting, and skirmishes of pickets at different points, until October 26, when affairs were put in readiness for the movement to Hatcher's Run.

The Fifth Corps division hospitals were established at Aiken's house and Parke's Station on surface railroad October 1, and the Ninth Corps hospital was also placed there on the 9th of October.

On the night of October 24 the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps were withdrawn from their position in front and massed for a movement, and on the 26th the Ninth Corps was prepared also. The sick of all the corps were sent to City Point on that day. Movement was commenced on the 27th, the Ninth passing along the Squirrel Level road beyond Fort Cummings, formed in line of battle two miles and a half in advance, its left being near the Clements house. The hospitals of this corps established at Peebles' were sufficiently accessible, in excellent condition, and did not require to be moved. The Fifth Corps, on the left of the Ninth, also advanced and soon engaged with the enemy's pickets. The transportation allowed was half the ambulances, one medicine wagon, and one army wagon to each brigade, and that was adequate to the small number of wounded in the Fifth and Ninth Corps. The picket ambulances of the Ninth Corps advanced to vicinity of an abandoned rebel fort and promptly carried back to field hospital all the wounded (some 75 in number). The Fifth Corps had half their ambulances at the front, the field hospital, material, and offi-

cers were brought up to Fort Cummings and a primary hospital formed in its vicinity (near the Smith house), where surgical attention was given to the wounded. On the 26th the Second Division of the Second Corps also had moved, with the medical transportation allowed, to Fort Dushane and thence all but the fifteen ambulances to a division were sent back to the Gurley house to await orders from the front. This arrangement was made by the commander at night, in reference to all the transportation, that it might not interfere with the rapid advance of the troops over a country new to them and difficult to penetrate. The residue of the ambulances and wagons in excess of the allowance for the movement had already been sent back for security to City Point, looking to the possibility of the enemy penetrating and depredating rapidly upon some part of the section and lines left with limited protection. The medical property of the divisions of the Second Corps was thus in three points, viz, at City Point, at the Gurley house, near Fort Dushane, and forty-six ambulances with the advancing troops.

The Second Division, which had advanced on the Halifax road before dawn on the 27th of October, met the enemy at the crossing of the stream (Hatcher's Run) and drove them from the earth-works. Application was made to send back the 80 wounded in the ambulances to the Gurley house rendezvous, with or without escort, and allow them to return again, but it was overruled by the corps commander on account of the road having become infested by the enemy's cavalry. They were therefore carried with the troops along the Boydton road, where the enemy in force (Hill's corps and Hampton's cavalry) attacked the Second Corps division and Gregg's cavalry division. Several attacks were made after 4 p. m. by the enemy, the casualties resulting being over 400 in the Second Corps and about 100 in the cavalry. The primary rendezvous for the wounded was first made at Rainey's house, on the Boydton road, but as it soon came within even musket-range of the advancing enemy, and also seemed likely to be captured, the wounded were removed. Three medical officers (Surgeon Dudley, Fourteenth Connecticut; Asst. Surg. W. T. Hicks, Seventh Virginia Volunteers; Asst. Surg. W. J. Darby, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers) volunteered to remain to receive wounded who should continue to be brought there under previous instructions given the stretcher-bearers. The ambulances were loaded and moved to a grove of pines on the east side of the open space, where the exposure was materially lessened. The assault ceased in the darkness, and after some hours it was ascertained that the struggle would not be renewed. Preparations were then made to withdraw. The ambulances were loaded to their utmost capacity, and, escorted by a regiment of infantry, proceeded to the field hospital park near Gurley's, where preparations had been made for sending the wounded to City Point as soon as they had received the necessary surgical attention. Inspector Spencer (surgeon U. S. Volunteers) was sent by me to Warren's Station to superintend their reception and transportation by railroad to City Point. For want of ambulances the wounded collected at the Rainey house (reports Medical Director McNulty) had to be left to fall next morning into the hands of the enemy. The medical officers who during the course of the afternoon had gallantly volunteered to remain with the wounded men were by order of the medical director empowered to do so. The number left at the house and on the field was estimated at 250. As no communication has been received from the officers they are supposed to be in the hands of the

enemy. The Second Corps withdrew slowly after 10 p. m. to the banks of Hatcher's Run, near Dabney's Mill, and bivouacked, resuming the march next day. It rained very hard during the night. The wounded reached Gurley's early in the morning, and by night of the 29th were in hospital at City Point. The hospital park at Gurley's was broken up, the property brought up from City Point, and the regular field hospitals re-established in their former sites behind the works south of Petersburg. During the movement to Hatcher's Run, part of General Miles' division, of the Second Corps, made a demonstration upon the rebel position in front of Petersburg.

Inspector T. R. Spencer reported that at Yellow Tavern (Warren's railroad station), October 28, 100 wounded were sent early in the morning, and afterward the following were dispatched by him from thence to City Point on the railroad: Ninth Corps, white, 57; colored, 53; of which 30 were sick; Fifth Corps, white, 48; Second Corps, Second and Third Divisions, 253; Second Cavalry Division, 82; total, 593. About 25 officers (wounded) were sent to City Point. The depot hospital, City Point, reports reception of 639 wounded men, 40 sick and wounded officers on morning report of 29th. Its reports for the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th are interesting to show the movements of sick and wounded on those days, attributable to the reconnaissance and operations about Hatcher's Run. No further incidents of interest occurred in October; the army returned and reoccupied the camps and former positions generally.

In November no movement of the army occurred. The aggregate number of wounded during the month admitted to the field hospitals was 293. They were sent in due time to the depot field hospital, Army of the Potomac, at City Point, Va. Investigation into the cause of sickness in the regiments of the Ninth Corps (One hundred and seventy-ninth, One hundred and eighty-sixth New York, and Thirty-first Maine), where typho-malarial fever was reported, developed the fact that the men "burrowed" to some extent, their camps were on low ground near a swamp, and the issue of vegetables had been neglected. In order to secure vegetables in that corps two pounds of coffee in each 100 rations were dropped, and in lieu of this sixty pounds of potatoes and seventeen pounds onions were furnished. Fine bath-houses existed in all the hospitals and in many of the regiments. Among those especially mentioned by the medical inspector for excellency were the Thirty-fifth Massachussetts, Third Maryland, Ninth New Hampshire, First, Second, and Eighth Michigan. The troops in reserve on approach of winter adopted a nearly uniform system of huts. When posted in the forts, shelter-tents and bomb-proofs were used; covered ways connected the forts in points exposed to sharpshooters. The bomb-proofs consisted of long trenches roofed over and covered in on the aspect facing the enemy by means of heavy logs protected by a thickness of two or three feet of earth and sand-bags. Generally no attempt was made to thatch or make them impenetrable to rain. Fire places were built, two or three to each bomb-proof, along the open rearward side, and sleeping bunks constructed in them. The huts were generally six by ten feet, not less than five feet and a half to the eaves, roofed by shelter-tents, and intended for four men, but as one or more were absent on detached duty at a time, a less number occupied them at night. The division hospitals in the field were well supplied with funds, but no adequate facilities existed for making purchases.

The medical inspector Second Corps reports the hospital fund therein for November as follows:

	Expended in November.	On hand November 30.
First Division	$776.85	$2,075.77
Second Division	202.61	1,805.85
Third Division		1,282.42⅔
Artillery Brigade		64.14

The hospital fund in cash of the other corps, and at City Point depot field hospital, also amounted to some thousands of dollars. The capacity of the depot field hospital, Army of the Potomac, at City Point, this month was 6,419 beds. Five hundred barrels of apples, received from the patriotic merchants of New York (as per letter of Charles A. Righter, esq., dated November 26, 1864), were distributed to the hospitals.

In December I expended nearly $2,000 from funds in my hands in purchase of turkeys, celery and cranberry sauce, which were distributed and served throughout the army hospitals on Christmas day. The colored division of the Ninth Corps having left this army late in November, the hospital for such troops was broken up and discontinued thereafter. The divisions of the Sixth Corps returned to the Army of the Potomac at different dates early in December from duty in the Shenandoah Valley. They were promptly supplied with medical, hospital, and ambulance property, as their supplies could not be brought with them. At this time also (December 7) an expedition moved against the Weldon railroad, to the southward, composed of the Fifth Corps, four batteries, Third Division of the Second Corps, and General Gregg's cavalry, one battery, with the bridge equipage of canvas boats. Men unable to march were sent to the field hospitals, and a flying hospital organized to accompany the command according to previous usage. Medical Inspector C. K. Winne, of the Fifth Corps, and Surgeon-in-Chief E. J. Marsh, of the cavalry, detail the operations of their respective commands. Their reports accompany this. The total number of wounded admitted to field division hospitals of the army during this month was 390.

The forts and lines occupied by the Army of the Potomac in the siege of Petersburg are delineated in the accompanying map of the engineer department. To collect the sick and wounded from the front line, picket stations for ambulances were designated. In some corps almost one-third of the ambulances were sent out. Each ambulance when used returned to its park from the division hospital and was relieved by another. After a short stay in division hospital, if the cases were serious, they were sent by surface railroad to depot field hospitals, and thence, if no improvement was noticed in them, they were transferred to general hospitals North. For this service the transports of the Surgeon-General were used exclusively, except when great emergency made it proper to send more rapidly than the regular medical steamers permitted. General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, in such cases promptly placed the quartermaster steamers at the disposal of this department.

The steamers conveying sick and wounded from City Point were the State of Maine, Surgeon Janes in charge, capacity 500 beds; Connecticut, Surgeon Hood in charge, capacity 400 beds; steamer Western

Metropolis, W. M. Hudson, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, in charge, capacity 450 beds; steamer De Molay, Surgeon Seaverns in charge, capacity 300 beds; steamer Baltic, Asst. Surg. Thomas McMillan, U. S. Army, in charge, capacity 500 beds; steamer Atlantic, Surg. D. P. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, in charge, capacity 500 beds. The two last, ocean steamers, came only to Fort Monroe, where patients were sent for transfer to them. Steamers of more convenient draught of water and entirely seaworthy, such as the Ben De Ford and S. R. Spaulding, were sent to City Point after their superiority became evident. Patients were sent direct from City Point to Washington, Point Lookout, Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. In the depot hospital at City Point preparations were made for the winter by erection of stockade buildings with open fire-places. Many fine wards were thus added to it. The tents which were kept in use were supplied with frames and heated. In order to preserve them many tents were taken down and stored. At the same time the division hospitals at the front were made ready for winter. The Ambulance Corps put up very comfortable stockade huts and stables for the men and animals at points convenient to their division hospitals.

It is proper to remark that since August, 1864, the duties of nurses, attendants, cooks, and orderlies at the depot hospitals have been to great extent performed by detailed musicians, the services of able-bodied men being required with their regiments. An efficient officer of the line was detailed by each corps commander for the general charge of the musicians of his corps, and upon requisition of the chief medical officer the proportion of a detail for hospital guard was furnished by the corps commander. The inmates of the depot hospital were not detached from their commands, and no descriptive lists were made out for them.

Difficulties and delays having been experienced in some cases in obtaining clothing for patients, orders issued in November, 1864, from army headquarters instituting a system whereby clothing required was to be issued by the line officer in charge of the detailed men in each corps hospital, who transferred the receipt rolls to the regimental quartermaster of the regiment to which the man signing the receipt rolls belonged, taking the receipt of the regimental quartermaster for them in the usual form, which receipt was to be his voucher for the clothing issued, and the regimental quartermaster transferred the rolls to the proper company commander, taking his receipt in the same manner.

In obviating the necessity of descriptive lists being furnished, a great deal of labor and time was saved in administration, and yet the patients were cared for in a manner not elsewhere possible except in an established general hospital. They were readily returned to their commands when convalescent, and their vicinage insured every desirable convenience and advantage.

At a later date than this report embraces orders from the lieutenant-general commanding required paymasters paying troops to go to the depot hospitals and there pay all mustered men belonging to regiments that they had paid at the front. Whenever at the front, in anticipation of a movement, it was desirable that the inmates whose hasty removal would be injurious should be sent away, it could readily be done, and at night, using the railroad to City Point. It was easy to keep all the hospitals clear at all times.

The report of the chief medical officer at City Point from May to October accompanies this.* Tabular reports also are rendered from this office to December 31 of this year. The records of no other army or war furnish a parallel establishment, and I regret the more that time and incompleteness of reports render it difficult to represent its character and value. The monthly reports of sick and wounded rendered by regimental surgeons have been consolidated so far as received (Appendix A†). The reports from the depot field hospitals have been similarly consolidated (Appendix B†).

By order of the Surgeon-General of the Army reports were furnished me from the general hospitals in order that the disposition of cases sent from the army might be ascertained. Certain sources of error are incident to an army in the field and active operations, but it is believed these reports are as accurate as any heretofore obtained. Wounded are known to have passed directly to depot hospital without being registered in their regiments or entering hospital. Again, sick and wounded of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps received attention from the Army of the Potomac medical officers, in regard to whom no reports have ever been forwarded by the corps medical officers to this office for consolidation. I estimate the total number of wounded who were attended to by this department in the year ending December 31, 1864, at 60,300. The annual report shows an aggregate of wounds and injuries (class V) of only 51,877. There is every reason to believe that the number of sick reported (173,063) falls short of the actual number. Of the aggregate sick and wounded, 224,940 reported (or the total 233,363), a number passed out of the army to general hospital, reported in annual report as 70,858, but, including those not reported and those of other corps attached temporarily to the army, should be 80,181.

NOTE.—(It is to be remembered that those sent from the division to depot hospital are reported by regimental surgeons as sent to general hospital. It is not improbable that men wounded and sick borne on regimental and division hospital reports, who have died in depot hospital, have been reported numerically and by name on the regimental report, in which case they would be reported twice, and the aggregate of deaths reported in the army much exceed the actual number. There is also a source of error in reports from Northern (general) hospitals, who report upon men as belonging to the Army of the Potomac who did not belong to it.)

Number of sick and wounded remaining in Army of the Potomac December 31, 1863		3,136
The whole number sick and wounded of the army taken on sick report in the year 1864 reported		224,940
		228,076

Of these the following disposition has been made so far as reported:

Returned to duty:		
In the field	150,029	
From depot field hospitals	13,690	
From Northern general hospitals	22,786	
		186,505
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps:		
In the field	556	
From general hospitals	311	
		867

* See report of Surg. Edward B. Dalton, Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 269, and Vol. XL, Part I. p. 269.

† Omitted, a summary thereof appearing in this report.

Discharged from service:		
In the field	1,053	
From depot field hospitals	10	
From general hospitals	3,082	
		4,145
Deserted:		
In the field	110	
From depot field hospitals	127	
From general hospitals	1,074	
		1,311
Died:		
In the field	2,589	
In depot field hospitals	1,347	
In Northern general hospitals	6,743	
		10,679
Furloughed:		
In the field	537	
In depot field hospitals	761	
		1,298
		204,805
Remaining on sick report December 31, 1864:		
In the field		2,560
In depot hospitals		2,895
In Northern hospitals		17,816
Yet to be accounted for December 31, 1864		23,271

Accompanying the annual consolidated report of sick and wounded are tabular reports, percentages of the various diseases and injuries stated monthly by classes and orders (Appendix C*), and the percentages of prevalent diseases (Appendix D*) in each month. These papers are interesting, and worthy of special examination. They are the result of careful calculations made by Asst. Surg. J. S. Billings, U. S. Army. It will be observed that 74 per cent. of the disability reported is due to zymotic diseases and wounds, viz, miasmatic fevers and diarrhœa (51 per cent.), chiefly in June, July, August, September, October, and November; and to gunshot wounds (23 per cent.), chiefly in May, June, July, and August. So large a portion being directly attributable to the climate and an active and prolonged campaign, and the residue being traceable largely to uncontrollable causes, it is only just to remark that the conservation of the health and strength of the army has been accomplished to an extent that reflects credit upon its officers, and is duly appreciated by the men.

The purveying department, Asst. Surg. J. B. Brinton, U. S. Army, in charge, has kept the army well supplied. The steamer Planter and several barges are in use for that purpose at the medical department landing near City Point. Articles of hospital comfort and luxury purchased from the proceeds of a tax on newspapers have been dispensed by the purveyor gratuitously. The amount received of this fund since last report, $1,499.20; amount expended, $261.75; balance on hand December 31, 1864, $9,025.39; total amount received in the year 1864, $20,927.45; total expended in the year, $11,902.06. The abstracts of hospital fund, so far as received at this office, indicate in the hospitals in the front a fund remaining at the end of the year of $6,392.41; and at the depot field hospital at City Point, also incomplete (see consolidated abstract), $5,228.64.

* Not found as inclosures.

The strength of the medical department has been for the period embraced on this report as follows:

Date.	Medical department.		Ambulance Corps.			
	Medical officers.	Hospital stewards.	Present.		Absent.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1864.						
August	577	44	39	1,537	3	127
September	494	31	33	1,400	4	65
October	477	35	39	1,506	2	97
November	466	41	39	1,539	1	93
December	509	39	38	1,797	6	131

Asst. Surgs. J. S. Billings and George M. McGill, of the U. S. Army, have lately been detached from this army for duty elsewhere. They have been on special duty at these headquarters, and I desire to express to the commanding general my high sense of the valuable services rendered by them to me and the department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THS. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army,
Colonel and Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

Consolidated statement of wounds, &c., of the Army of the Potomac.

AUGUST, 1864.

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face	94	109	43	16	262
Neck	16	6	.....	5	27
Shoulder	46	47	16	12	121
Thorax	69	82	25	26	202
Abdomen	24	65	24	17	130
Back and hips	82	49	21	13	165
Perineum and genitals	1	5	.....	1	7
Superior extremities	258	229	136	59	682
Inferior extremities	334	368	154	60	916
Large arteries and nerves	.....	2	.....	1	3
Total	924	962	419	210	2,515
Deaths in field hospital	29	52	28	5	114
Shell wounds	61	79	57	8	205
Cannon-shot wounds	.....	2	3	.....	5
Bullet wounds	855	847	353	200	2,255
Sword wounds	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bayonet wounds	.....	2	1	.....	3
Amputations in field hospital	66	93	60	14	233
Excisions in field hospital	11	13	5	5	34
Aggregate strength present	17,238	16,160	14,500	4,600	52,498
Medical officers present	111	70	60	12	253
Killed (by regimental report)	165	145	48	40	398
Wounded (by regimental report)	1,006	771	518	248	2,543
Missing (by regimental report)	2,143	2,465	200	41	4,849
Officers wounded	75	72	38	14	199

Consolidated statement of wounds, &c., of the Army of the Potomac—Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face	38	4	.....	7	49
Neck	2	1	.....	3	6
Shoulder	11	2	.....	3	16
Thorax	19	2	.....	8	29
Abdomen	8	.....	.....	3	11
Back and hips	15	2	.....	3	20
Perineum and genitals	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Superior extremities	60	7	7	9	83
Inferior extremities	59	20	5	21	105
Large arteries and nerves	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	214	38	12	57	321
Deaths in field hospital	25	3	.....	2	30
Shell wounds	13	.....	.....	6	19
Bullet wounds	186	28	12	51	277
Amputations	23	2	.....	3	28
Excisions	5	2	1	.....	8
Aggregate strength present	19,764	15,900	17,200	4,200	57,064
Medical officers present	115	102	94	12	323
Killed (by regimental report)	40	2	10	18	70
Wounded (by regimental report)	253	31	125	102	511
Missing (by regimental report)	72	84	7	83	246
Officers wounded	6	5	.....	8	19

OCTOBER, 1864.

Head and face	65	59	57	10	191
Neck	12	16	13	2	43
Shoulder	37	13	15	6	71
Thorax	47	37	15	10	109
Abdomen	20	32	24	8	84
Back and hips	37	44	41	1	123
Perineum and genitals	.....	1	3	.....	4
Superior extremities	127	173	184	19	503
Inferior extremities	166	216	194	42	618
Large arteries and nerves	2	.....	.....	1	3
Total	513	591	546	99	1,749
Deaths in field hospital	27	32	12	8	79
Shell wounds	23	10	30	5	68
Cannon-shot wounds	15	1	1	.....	17
Bullet wounds	453	563	495	94	1,105
Bayonet wounds	2	1	2	.....	5
Amputations in field hospital	34	70	90	3	197
Excisions in field hospital	9	8	8	2	27
Aggregate strength present	21,428	18,200	18,650	6,241	64,519
Medical officers present	117	101	96	18	332
Killed (by regimental report)	184	.....	.....	27	211
Wounded (by regimental report)	863	600	546	244	2,253
Missing (by regimental report)	715	.....	.....	64	779
Officers wounded	50	11	.....	18	89

NOVEMBER, 1864.

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Second Division, Cavalry Corps.	Total.	Remarks.
Head and face	27	3	2	32	The reports of the Fifth Corps and Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, are wanting.
Neck	2	.....	.....	2	
Shoulder	10	.....	3	13	
Thorax	17	.....	.....	17	
Abdomen	8	.....	4	12	
Back and hips	11	.....	4	15	
Perineum and genitals	4	.....	1	5	
Superior extremities	80	1	6	87	
Inferior extremities	58	2	5	65	
Total	217	6	25	248	

Consolidated statement of wounds, &c., of the Army of the Potomac—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Second Division, Cavalry Corps.	Total.	Remarks.
Deaths in field hospital	14	.....	3	17	
Shell wounds	11	1	1	13	
Cannon-shot wounds	1	4	18	23	
Bullet wounds	184	2	.....	186	
Bayonet wounds	1	.....	.....	1	
Amputations in field hospital	30	.....	.....	30	
Excisions	6	.....	.....	6	
Aggregate strength present	20,857	13,136	6,872	40,765	
Medical officers present	112	123	24	259	
Killed (by regimental report)	36	.....	.....	.....	On account of the absence of reports of aggregate strength, &c., the number of killed, wounded, and missing cannot be given.
Wounded (by regimental report)	210	.....	.....	.....	
Missing (by regimental report)	48	.....	.....	.....	
Total	294	.....	.....	.....	

DECEMBER, 1864.

Head and face	1	14	15	30	The reports of the Fifth Corps are wanting, and so are those of the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps. There are no reports to obtain the number of killed, wounded, and missing (according to regimental reports) from.
Neck	.....	2	4	6	
Shoulder	1	4	11	16	
Thorax	3	6	11	20	
Abdomen	5	12	6	23	
Back and hips	3	6	14	23	
Perineum and genitals	.....	1	.....	1	
Superior extremities	21	34	98	153	
Inferior extemities	20	23	12	55	
Total	54	102	173	329	
Deaths in field hospital	4	10	11	25	
Shell wounds	.....	27	7	34	
Bullet wounds	31	68	165	264	
Bayonet wounds	.....	1	.....	1	
Amputations in field hospital	7	17	2	26	
Excisions	.....	.....	2	2	
Aggregate strength present	21,439	17,315	7,679	46,433	
Medical officers present	116	107	25	248	

ADDENDA.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., June 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the statistics of sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac for the year 1864 are now completed and awaiting your signature. They consist of consolidations by division and corps of the monthly regimental reports of the sick and wounded for each month, and of a consolidated report for the year, with a special statement of the ultimate disposal of those sent to general hospital and abstracts of the percentages of the more important diseases and classes of disease, arranged by months. Although owing to hasty and imperfect and even unskillful diagnosis on the part of regimental medical officers some minor errors may exist, still in the consolidation those have in a great measure counterbalanced each other, and in the abstract of percentages of classes of disease the probabilities of error are reduced to a minimum. Thus, while in any one regimental report the number of cases of typho-malarial fever reported is probably wrong, in the consolidated report for the year the errors have in a great meas-

ure counterbalanced each other and the reported percentage of the class malarial fever is still more accurate. The principal disease has been diarrhœa, and the malarial fevers occur next in frequency. A very large part of the diarrhœa, however, ought properly to be classed with malarial diseases. The statistical history of the army for 1864 may be conveniently divided into three periods of four months each. During the first four months the army was in camp on the line of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Culpeper, Va.; was not engaged in active operations, and a large portion received furloughs as veteran volunteers, the results of which appear in the columns appropriated to venereal diseases for that period. The percentage of diarrhœa is unusually large during the month of January; this is due probably to the fact that the issues of fresh vegetables during that time were scanty and irregular. A large number of recruits and drafted men were received into the army at this time, many of whom were entirely unfitted for field service, and contributed largely to the sick report. During the second period, from May 1 to September 1, the army was engaged in marching, fighting, and erecting earth-works and fortifications. From September 1 until the close of the year the army remained comparatively quiet in the works in front of Petersburg, although not enjoying the ordinary freedom of winter quarters. The figures speak for themselves and involve many interesting facts connected with military hygiene, especially when taken in connection with the detailed report of the movements and operations of the army for the same period. The delay in their preparation has been great, owing to the impossibility of employing more than one clerk upon them, but I trust that as now presented, they will prove satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Col. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN,
Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. Army, Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac, of operations July 30–November 1.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
November 18, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from your headquarters of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this command, from July 30, 1864, until November 1, 1864.

This report can be subdivided as follows:

First. The operations of the infantry: From July 30, 1864, until August 25, the infantry force of this command, consisting of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, remained in camp, discharging their regular duties, the former guarding prisoners at these headquarters, the latter doing guard duty at general headquarters Army of the Potomac. August 25, sent to occupy the position in our front held by a brigade of the Third Division, Second Corps, from which duty they were relieved on

the morning of the 26th instant and returned to these headquarters. The infantry remained in camp from the last-mentioned date until September 30, when they were ordered to the rear of the army to occupy a position near Prince George Court-House, Va. Until October 6 the command remained in that vicinity, during which time they completed several unfinished fortifications and picketed the country from Prince George Court-House to Fort Bross, on the Norfolk railroad. October 6, they were relieved by a portion of the Second Corps and returned to their old camps at these headquarters. October 8, were sent to occupy the breast-works in our front, immediately to the left of Fort Howard. On the evening of the same day were relieved and returned to their old position. Remained here until October 26, when they accompanied general headquarters to Poplar Grove Church, where camp was pitched for the night. On the morning of October 27 were ordered to hold the breast-works between Forts Welch and Fisher, in the vicinity of the Pegram house. The command held this position until relieved on the evening of October 28, when it returned to their old camp near these headquarters, where they remained in the discharge of their regular duties until November 1, 1864. During these operations no casualties occurred in the infantry.

Second. The operations of the cavalry: From July 30 until September 30 the cavalry force of this command, consisting of the battalion of six companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Company K, First Indiana Cavalry, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, remained in camp near these headquarters, their duties consisting mainly in furnishing escorts for prisoners and also patrols on the main roads within the lines of this army, for the purpose of preventing fast riding. In this connection it might be well to state that the squadron of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, though reported as a portion of this command, are during active operations attached to the staff of the major-general commanding, and are not subject directly to orders from this office. September 30, the cavalry accompanied the infantry to Prince George Court-House, performing picket duty in conjunction with the latter, though during the time they were on this duty forces were daily sent out to scour the country in the rear of our lines, in many instances discovering and giving chase to rebel guerrillas, though no captures of any account were made. October 5, this force was relieved and returned to their old camp near these headquarters. From this date until October 26 the cavalry remained stationary, performing escort duty, &c., as mentioned above. The operations of this force from October 26 until October 29 I give in Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh's own words:

> At 8 a. m. of the 27th of October I received an order from yourself to report with my command to Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers. I complied, and was ordered by him to dismount my command and occupy the line of breast-works in front of the Peebles house. Here I remained until about 12 m., when I received further orders from you to move with my command to the front and report for instructions to Major-General Warren, and in case he could not be found, to Major-General Meade. I reported to General Warren at his headquarters, which were at Armstrong's Mill, and from him I received orders to report to General Meade, whom I found on the extreme left near the scene of the engagement of the Second Corps. I reported as ordered, and returned with him to the Armstrong house, when, it being just before dark, by his order I was instructed to picket the Vaughan road to the crossing of the Hatcher's, also the telegraph road to its intersection with the Vaughan. This order I complied with and had the pickets so arranged from both reserves as to connect. On the morning of the 28th I received instructions from Captain Emory, by order of Major-General Humphreys, to report to General Warren.

This I did in person and explained to him the position occupied by my cavalry. He ordered me to return to my command and remain until further orders. At 10.45 a. m. I received the following dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
"*October 28, 1864—10 a. m.*

"Major WALSH:

"Withdraw your cavalry after General Egan gets clear of the road. He is going to move from General Meade's headquarters over to the Vaughan road, and follow General Mott's division.

"Respectfully,

"G. K. WARREN,
"*Major-General.*"

This order I complied with to the best of my ability, but the enemy's cavalry coming in in large force on the road leading to the saw-mill from General Hancock's battle-ground drove in the pickets that I had taken the precaution to place there under charge of Captain Majtheny, of the First Indiana Cavalry, causing them to fall back upon the combined reserves of Captains Majtheny and Carter. After checking the advance of the enemy by two well-directed volleys, this reserve fell back across Hatcher's Creek, when I ordered up another company under command of Captain Hess, in the meantime sending word to General Warren notifying him of the approach of the enemy's cavalry. I succeeded in holding the enemy in check for some time, when I was forced back upon the infantry, which I found in line of battle, commanded by General Bartlett and superintended by General Warren in person. I now received verbal instructions from General Warren to report to General Parke as soon as the rear of General Bartlett's brigade had fallen back. This I did as soon as notified by General Bartlett that he had withdrawn his pickets and returned to camp in rear of the Ninth Corps.

J. W. WALSH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

From this time until November 1, 1864, the cavalry remained in camp at these headquarters.

The casualties during the above operations in the cavalry were 1 man and 6 horses wounded.

From July 30 until November 1, 1864, forty safe-guards for houses of resident citizens have been sent out from the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and four companies of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and three companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry have been sent to City Point, Va., to perform provost duty.

During the above operations the Twentieth New York State Militia have been stationed at City Point performing provost duty at that place and on the mail boats plying between Washington and the Point.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Reports of Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, of operations August 1–October 31.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1864.

SIR:*

On the 1st day of August the reports from the various stations indicated some unusual stir upon the part of the enemy. A large number

* For portion of report (here omitted), covering operations from July 1 to July 30, 1864, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 275.

of cavalry passed toward our left during the forenoon followed by large wagon trains. The cause of this movement was not generally understood, as the enemy appeared to make no attempt to mass upon our left, nor did he evince any disposition to attack us at any point. The only conclusion at which to arrive was that he was trying to place his cavalry in our rear and, if possible, to annoy us in that direction, which supposition was afterward ascertained to be correct. The next morning all of the stations were on the alert for indications of any further movements upon the part of the enemy, but after careful observation they failed to discover any. Their lines remained unchanged and nothing was seen, excepting small working parties engaged in strengthening their lines. Upon the 3d and 4th nothing of interest was reported by our officers upon stations, excepting on the 3d a movement of a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery toward General Butler's front. They also noted additional labor being put upon various points of their lines. On the 5th a new station of observation was established near the Gibbon house. In the afternoon the enemy exploded a mine under our picket-line in front of the Eighteenth Army Corps, with but little or no injury to us. On the 6th the only movement of the enemy observed was the moving toward our right upon the Richmond road of a column of infantry, which consumed one hour and a half in passing a given point. Its strength was estimated at about 12,000; sixty wagons followed. The enemy also placed in position a battery of five guns in the redoubt in the rear of Whitehead's factory, on the north bank of the Appomattox River. During the three following days no movements were made upon the part of the enemy, but their energies appeared to be directed toward the completion and strengthening of their works. They also commenced new works at various points along their front, principally upon and in rear of their second line.

On the 11th the enemy moved about 1,000 cavalry toward our right and our lookouts reported a considerable commotion among their wagon trains, many of those also moving toward our right. On the 12th the enemy continued to move cavalry toward our right, one column being reported 1,100 strong, while straggling parties continued to pass during the day. These bodies of cavalry moved from beyond our extreme left through Petersburg and on in the direction of Richmond. They had not relaxed their efforts toward strengthening their works, nor did they evince any sign of so doing, having rather increased than diminished the strength of their working parties. On the 13th no movements of the enemy were reported as visible by our lookouts and no changes made in his lines, but at 5.45 p. m. of the 14th, the station near the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, reported infantry passing on a road to the right of Petersburg, going toward our right, followed by a train of wagons and ambulances. This column supposed to comprise one division and to be moving to the north bank of the James River to check the advance of the Second and Tenth Corps, which had crossed to that side. During this expedition of the Second Corps the signal officers connected with it performed good service, as per extract from Capt. P. A. Taylor's report:

The Tenth Corps (General Birney) crossed the James at the same time at Deep Bottom, the whole force under command of Major-General Hancock. I at once established flag communication between Generals Hancock and Birney across Four-Mile Creek, sending Captain Thickstun to report to General Birney, with whom he remained until relieved by Captain Dana late in the day. Lieutenant Neel was placed on duty on station at General Hancock's. His station was moved several times to conform with the changes in locality of headquarters. This line of communication

was maintained until 1.30 a. m. of the 15th, at which time General Birney with his force joined General Hancock on the east side of Four-Mile Creek. During its continuance the line was much used and afforded great advantages to the commanding general in communicating rapidly with General Birney regarding the operations of his force while separated for the time from the main body by Four-Mile Creek. On the 14th I also established a station of observation at the Potteries, overlooking the enemy's position on Spring Hill, and a road upon which he moved to re-enforce different parts of his lines. A number of important movements were observed and reported by myself and Lieutenant Neel. Lieutenant N., who occupied this station after the breaking up of his flag station, in addition to his duties of observation, directed with good effect the fire of one of our batteries stationed near him. A station of observation was also established just in rear of our picket-line near the New Market road, which overlooked the enemy's lines for a considerable distance. Lieutenant Holland was placed upon duty at this point, relieved occasionally by Captain Thickstun.

Upon the morning of the 15th a careful examination of the enemy's lines in the vicinity of Petersburg failed to disclose any further movements on their part. Some of their camps, broken up the previous day, appeared re-established in their old positions and reoccupied at daylight in the morning, showing that they had not removed many troops from our front. Everything remained quiet until 2.45 p. m., when a column of 1,500 infantry moved into the city from the southwest. This was the only change visible during the day. On the 16th the camps re-established the previous day were again broken up, and the force which occupied them apparently moved to the left, although they did not appear on the line of the Weldon railroad. Some of the troops in the fortifications in our front were relieved and moved in same direction, and others took their places, which did not materially weaken their front line. From the information derived from the reports of the different stations on the morning of the 17th instant led me to believe and to report to the commanding general that the enemy's lines in our immediate front had been, to a great extent, weakened within the two or three days previous, which opinion was afterward confirmed. At about 1 a. m. on the 18th instant a heavy cannonading opened along our lines and continued for about an hour. At 4 a. m. the Fifth Corps commenced moving toward the Weldon railroad, and shortly afterward two brigades of the enemy moved from their works in the vicinity of the lead-works and passed southward along the Weldon railroad to meet General Warren's advance. A sharp engagement ensued, which at first was to our disadvantage, but we subsequently compelled the enemy to retire a short distance. At 4.30 p. m. a division of the enemy's infantry was reported by our stations as moving to the support of their force on the Weldon railroad. On the 19th stragglers were reported early in the morning as passing toward our left along the Weldon railroad, indicating that infantry in some force must have passed during the night. The strength of that force it was, of course, impossible to determine. In the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the rear of a column of infantry (about two brigades) was observed moving toward our left, and at 5 p. m. a battalion of infantry, apparently the head of a much larger column, appeared on our left of the lead-works and halted. A heavy rain then set in and precluded the possibility of further operations on that day.

During the morning of the 20th no activity upon the part of the enemy was visible until 11 a. m., when a brigade of about 1,500 infantry moved out of Petersburg toward the left, and between that time and 4 p. m. about 2,500 or 3,000 more moved from the same place in the same direction. These troops moved apparently to the support of their forces on the Weldon railroad. During the previous night the Second

Corps had returned from its position on the north side of the James River near Deep Bottom to its camp on our line and re-enforced the line weakened by the withdrawal of the Fifth Corps to the left. Reports were made by the several stations on our front during the 21st of the movement of the enemy's forces, none of which were of any great importance. During the day General Meade moved two divisions of the Second Corps to the Weldon railroad at Six-Mile Tavern, where one of them was placed at work destroying the track in the direction of Reams' Station. On the 22d the information received from the signal stations indicated that several bodies of the enemy's cavalry had come from the direction of Richmond and passed south on the west side of the Weldon railroad. A considerable body of infantry was also observed coming from opposite our right and massing along the railroad about one mile south of the lead-works. This body of infantry was immediately placed at work throwing up intrenchments in that vicinity. This force occupied the same position on the morning of the 23d and from all appearances had labored upon their works during the whole night, so much so that their line presented quite a formidable appearance when it was sufficiently light to observe it. No movements of bodies of troops were reported during the day, although a number of stragglers reported moving from direction of Richmond toward Petersburg from daylight until noon might indicate that a large body of troops had passed over that route during the night. Lieut. George J. Clarke established a new station of observation near the Weldon railroad in front of the Fifth Corps this day, from which a very good view of a portion of the enemy's lines was had. On the succeeding day the enemy appeared more active. In the morning two divisions of the Second Corps proceeded by a circuitous route to Reams' Station and commenced to destroy the railroad below that point. The enemy, probably to check that movement, moved about 12,000 infantry in that direction and made several other minor movements, all of which were observed and immediately reported by the stations in our front.

On the morning of the 25th the enemy made a heavy attack upon the line of the Second Corps near Reams' Station, and a severe engagement resulted. During this attack Captain Thickstun occupied a station upon the skirmish line until it was driven back. During the night the Second Corps retired from Reams' Station, having accomplished the work for which it had been ordered there. Some important messages were intercepted by our stations on the right from the enemy's signal stations and promptly reported. The enemy the next day returned the force which had assaulted the Second Corps on the day previous toward our right and proceeded to strengthen the line which had been so much weakened by the withdrawal of that force. On our part no movement was made and the enemy were sufficiently occupied in re-arranging their line to prevent them making any other demonstration. On the 27th no movement of large bodies of the enemy was seen, although some of his cavalry was reported moving around our extreme left, going southward, and small bodies of infantry were reported as in motion in vicinity of lead-works. Working parties were diligently employed upon his works in our front.

For the two succeeding days the enemy appeared remarkably quiet, and although reports from our stations were regularly and frequently made, no movements of interest transpired. On the 30th the only change visible was the movement of about 3,000 infantry from Petersburg toward our left, from which nothing was heard afterward, but it was supposed that they were intended to re-enforce their line opposite

our left, as in the evening it was reported that the enemy appeared in stronger force along their line on that front. On August 31 everything was quiet along both lines while both parties were engaged in strengthening and completing their fortifications. From September 1 to 4 no movements of any consequence were observed to be made by the enemy, although our stations were strictly careful to note every change, however small, or any movement of troops or trains, however insignificant they might appear. During this time the enemy were actively employed each day in strengthening and perfecting such works as were already commenced. They also extended their main works west of the Weldon railroad. On the 5th of September the station located near the Jerusalem plank road reported a supposed movement on the part of the enemy, indicated by a cloud of dust rising from west of the Weldon railroad. From that time nothing of interest occurred and no reports of operations or changes in the enemy's line, excepting a steady continuance of their labor upon their works, was received until September 13, when their camps northeast from the lead-works were reported as removed and a less force than usual visible in their old intrenchments.

On the next day (the 14th) about 800 infantry were reported as having moved from beyond the Weldon railroad toward our left front, and it was further reported that the enemy came out from their camps into their works about 11 a. m., and remained in line about three or four hours and then returned. On the 15th several reports were received of the enemy's movements of infantry from the vicinity of the Weldon railroad in a westerly direction and down the Squirrel Level road. As further developments proved, this was the support to the cavalry upon what has been termed the "cattle raid." During the following day many reports were received concerning the movements of the enemy, which, however, were of minor importance, but on the afternoon of the 17th an extensive move was made apparent by a heavy cloud of dust rising from the left of the lead-works and beyond the railroad. The main movement was on a concealed road, and such bodies as moved on the road in sight were most of the time hidden by the dust. Two batteries were observed accompanying the column. These troops moved out without doubt to cover the return of the raiding expedition. On September 18 and 19 the enemy moved, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in small force toward our right. Their camps appeared much more extensive in our front during these two days, and their working parties were more active than usual upon their old lines and a third one in rear of them. On the 20th the stations on the right reported that some of the enemy's camps near and west of Petersburg had been broken up. There were also some troops moved into the city from the southwest and placed in position in front of the Tenth Corps. On the 21st the enemy were reported as still working on their fortifications near the Weldon railroad. A movement of about 900 cavalry to the westward was also reported, but no infantry movements were seen. On the 22d nothing of importance was seen or reported, excepting the industry of their working parties, and on the following day nothing of moment was observed, excepting the movement of a brigade of infantry from opposite our left toward Petersburg. On the 24th and 25th nothing was observed, excepting upon the latter some movements of infantry in considerable force, which were promptly reported to the commanding general.

On the two succeeding days, and during the morning of the 28th, the enemy were reported as moving toward our left, but on the afternoon

of the 28th they commenced marching toward our right. On the morning of the 29th they evinced great activity in all their camps, and during the day moved heavy bodies of troops from all along our lines (mostly from opposite our left) toward Richmond, taking large wagon trains with them. This commotion was caused by the transferring of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps to the north side of the James River, and with a view to the checking of their advance toward Richmond on that side of the river. The following is a résumé of my evening report to the commanding general upon this date:

During the morning the actions of the enemy in their camps indicated preparations being made for a movement. At 11.40 a. m. a column of 2,000 infantry and trains moved toward Richmond. About the same hour 4,000 infantry moved into Petersburg from the south. At 12.25 p. m. six regiments and a battery of artillery moved toward Petersburg from the extreme left near the Weldon railroad. At 12.30 p. m. 1,000 infantry and 200 cavalry moved southward from Petersburg, disappearing behind Cemetery Hill. At 1 p. m. about 4,000 infantry passed southward, disappearing behind Cemetery Hill. At 3.30 p. m. about 3,000 infantry moved toward Richmond, north of the Appomattox. At 3.45 p. m. 2,000 infantry and a battery of artillery moved toward Richmond, north of the Appomattox. At 4.30 p. m. three batteries of artillery and a herd of cattle passed toward Richmond. Trains moving almost constantly northward on the Richmond turnpike. At sunset a column numbering about 3,000 moved from roads west of Petersburg, bearing to the right.

On the 30th of September there appeared to be but few troops of the enemy behind their works in our front and but few camp-fires seen. The day was very smoky and interfered materially with observations. The only movement of importance reported this day was the passage of about 3,000 of the enemy's infantry toward our left, we having extended our lines the previous day toward the Boydton plank road.

Such is a comparatively full but hastily compiled account of the operations of the detachment of the Signal Corps connected with this army for the months of July, August, and September. To the energy and zeal of the officers and men of the detachment am I indebted for the results we have accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,

Major and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,

Commanding Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,

November 2, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the signal detachment connected with the Army of the Potomac during the month of October. For the detailed organization and distribution of the command at the opening of the month, I would respectfully refer you to my monthly return to your office for September 30, 1864:

Upon the 1st of October the Army of the Potomac was establishing itself firmly upon the ground in the vicinity of the Peebles farm, having extended its lines beyond this point a few days before. During our operations at this time the signal stations along the lines kept the commanding general informed of the various movements of the enemy's force made to meet our advances upon the right and left flanks. The

main movements were made during the 27th and 30th of September, as noted in my report for that month. However, upon October 1, the enemy moved several large bodies of troops westward upon the Boydton plank road, in order to re-enforce their right flank in position along the Duncan road. Upon October 2 several camps upon the left bank of the Appomattox were reported as having disappeared. Two thousand infantry and a battery of artillery came from the direction of Petersburg and moved toward our extreme left. The lines in front of our old position were more settled. October 3. Several movements reported to-day, the enemy apparently taking men from certain portions of their line and adding them to other points, in order to retain the equilibrium of defense and meet the changes upon the part of our army. These movements were severally reported as made. Established a station of observation near our extreme left, overlooking enemy's position along the Duncan road.

October 4 to 9. No movements of the enemy visible. Established stations of observation at the Church road and at the Squirrel Level road, from which points almost the entire line of the enemy from the vicinity of the lead-works westward along the Boydton plank road to its junction with the Duncan road, thence southward around our left, could be seen and located. In addition, all movements made during the day upon the Boydton plank road could be noted. The enemy were busy during this period completing their line of works. October 10. From 3,000 to 4,000 of the enemy's infantry were reported moving westward on the Boydton plank road to-day. From October 12 to the 26th no movement of any importance was discovered, and the reports from the stations were confined to detailed accounts of the enemy's working parties and the efforts made to strengthen their line of defensive works. October 27. The Army of the Potomac moved against the enemy in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run this morning. The report from the several stations of observation gave the commanding general information of the movements of various bodies of the enemy's forces from the vicinity of Petersburg, and from the lines in our immediate front toward the vicinity of Hatcher's Run. This information served a double purpose. It convinced him that he need not anticipate any assault by the enemy upon the lines weakened in order to give all the troops possible to aid the advance toward the South Side road, and also advised him of an approximate estimate of the actual numbers opposing his projected movement. Upon October 28 the commanding general, having decided to withdraw his troops and reoccupy his former position, was kept informed of the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy, so that he could at all times hold himself prepared to meet any offensive demonstration on the part of the enemy at any point of the lines. October 29, 30, and 31. Reports placed the enemy in their old camp and position. Second-class Privates James F. McKee and Justus Keller are recommended by the officers with whom they severally serve as deserving to be advanced to the grade of first-class privates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,

Major and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,

Commanding Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 13.

Report of Capt. Peter A. Taylor, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Signal Officer, of operations August 12–25.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Jones' House, August 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 12th instant the Second Corps moved from its camp near the Deserted House to the north side of the James River, at Strawberry Plains, where it arrived at an early hour on the morning of the 14th. The Tenth Corps (General Birney) crossed the James at the same time at Deep Bottom, the whole force under command of Major-General Hancock. I at once established flag communication between Generals Hancock and Birney across Four-Mile Creek, sending Captain Thickstun to report to General Birney, with whom he remained until relieved by Captain Dana late in the day. Lieutenant Neel was placed on duty on station at General Hancock's. His station was moved several times to conform with the changes in locality of headquarters. This line of communication was maintained until 1.30 a. m. of the 15th, at which time General Birney with his force joined General Hancock on the east side of Four-Mile Creek. During its continuance the line was much used and afforded great advantages to the commanding general in communicating rapidly with General Birney regarding the operations of his force while separated for the time from the main body by Four-Mile Creek. On the 14th I also established a station of observation at the Potteries, overlooking the enemy's position on Spring Hill, and a road upon which he moved to re-enforce different parts of his lines. A number of important movements were observed and reported by myself and Lieutenant Neel. Lieutenant N., who occupied this station after the breaking up of his flag station, in addition to his duties of observation, directed with good effect the fire of one of our batteries stationed near him. A station of observation was also established just in rear of our picket-line near the New Market road, which overlooked the enemy's lines for a considerable distance. Lieutenant Holland was placed upon duty at this point, relieved occasionally by Captain Thickstun.

On the night of the 20th our forces withdrew from the north side of the James and the Second Corps returned to its old camps—headquarters at the Deserted House. 21st, two divisions of the corps moved to the Weldon railroad at Six-Mile Tavern, and one of them set to work tearing up and destroying the railroad in direction of Reams' Station. 24th, General Hancock, with two divisions of his command, moved by a circuitous route to Reams' Station and proceeded to destroy the railroad below that point. The country in that vicinity is comparatively flat and thickly timbered, and afforded no opportunity in the immediate vicinity of our operations for signal service. One of my men was sent to the top of a lofty pine tree near the station, and reported that the country in every direction as far as he could see presented an unbroken forest. 25th. When skirmishing commenced this morning on the left of our lines Captain Thickstun was sent out to our skirmish line, where he remained until the line was forced back by the enemy. During the assault upon our line, which followed late in the day, no opportunity was offered for our services as signal officers, but when our line was broken and our men straggling to the rear, the officers of my party were active with the staff in collecting and driving them forward to

their commands. On the night of the 25th Reams' Station was abandoned and corps headquarters established at the Jones house on the Jerusalem plank road.

One of my officers is daily at the station at Fort Warren to report to General Hancock anything of interest to him. His troops occupy Fort W[arren] and the line upon which it is located.

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Maj. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 14.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade and Defenses of City Point, of operations August 1–November 19.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE AND DEFENSES,
Camp at City Point, Va., November 19, 1864.

In compliance with your directions of the 17th instant, I have the honor to report as the operations of this command since July 30:

August 9, the command engaged in clearing up the rubbish caused by the explosion of two ordnance barges loaded with ammunition. August 10, bridge at Broadway Landing taken up and brought to this place. August 13, a bridge of thirty-six boats sent to Deep Bottom. August 20, bridge relaid at Broadway Landing. August 21, one bridge at Deep Bottom taken up and brought to this place. August 22, bridge removed from Broadway Landing and brought to this place.

September 12, the three-years' men of the Fiftieth [New York] Engineers mustered out on expiration of term of service. September 18 [16], the command under arms for defense of City Point, the enemy having attacked the cattle herd in the neighborhood of Sycamore. September 19, a reconnaissance of the vicinity of City Point, made with a view to the erection of a line of works. Two brigades of infantry from the Eighteenth Corps reported and were camped at Old Court-House. September 27, the infantry from the Eighteenth Corps returned to Bermuda Hundred, leaving the Two hundredth and Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Old Court-House.

October 3, the One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers reported for duty. October 4, the Eighteenth New Hampshire (one battalion) reported for duty. October 5, commenced the construction of fortifications for the defense of City Point. October 9, the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers reported for duty. October 11, Battalion Eighth Delaware Volunteers reported for duty. October 12, five companies of the Sixty-first Massachusetts reported for duty. October 13, the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers ordered to Bermuda Hundred. October 18, five companies of the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York reported for duty. October 21, six companies of the One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Volunteers reported for duty. October 23, One hundred and eighty-sixth New York and Thirty-ninth New Jersey ordered to report to the Ninth Corps. October 24, the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York ordered to report to the Fifth Corps. October 25, the One hundred and eighty-seventh [New York] ordered to join the Fifth Corps; three light batteries reported for duty. Sent one company of engineers to Broadway Landing to throw up a redoubt. October 26, moved the command

up to and occupied the fortifications. October 27, First Rhode Island Battery* reported for duty. One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Volunteers reported for duty.

During the whole month all the available men have been kept constantly at work on the fortifications for the defense of City Point. These fortifications, comprising about three miles and two-thirds of works, including eight redoubts, have been laid out and for the most part completed during the month of October.

This report does not include the operations of the Fiftieth [New York] Engineers, now attached to the different army corps and serving with the headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Walsh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Provost Guard, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. BATTALION THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
November —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with an order from you, dated October 31, 1864, to render an account of the action of my regiment during the recent engagement, I have the honor to transmit to you the following:

At 8 a. m. of the 27th of October I received an order from yourself to report with my command to Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers. I complied, and was ordered by him to dismount my command and occupy the line of breast-works in front of the Peebles house. Here I remained until about 12 m., when I received another order from you to move to the front with my command and report for instructions to Major-General Warren, or, in case he could not be found, to Major-General Meade. I reported to General Warren at his headquarters, which were at Armstrong's Mill, and received from him further instructions to report to General Meade, whom I found upon the extreme left, and near the scene of the engagement of the Second Corps. I reported as ordered, and returned with him to the Armstrong house, when, it being nearly dark, by his order I was instructed to picket the Vaughan road to the crossing of the Hatcher's, also the telegraph road to its intersection with the Vaughan. This order I complied with and had the pickets so arranged from both reserves as to connect.

On the morning of the 28th I received instructions from Captain Emory, by order of General Humphreys, to report to General Warren. This I did in person, explaining to him the position occupied by our cavalry. He ordered me to return to my command and remain until further orders. At 10.15 a. m. I received the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 28, 1864—10 a. m.

Major WALSH:

Withdraw your cavalry after General Egan gets clear of the road. He is going to move from General Meade's headquarters over to the Vaughan road, and follow General Mott's division.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

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*Battery H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

This order I carried out to the best of my ability, but the enemy's cavalry coming in in large force on the road leading to the saw-mill from General Hancock's battle-ground, drove in the pickets that I had taken the precaution to place upon that road in charge of Captain Majtheny, of the First Indiana Cavalry, causing them to fall back upon the combined reserves of Captains Majtheny and Carter. After checking the advance of the enemy by two well-directed volleys, these reserves fell back across Hatcher's Creek, when I ordered up another company to their support, under command of Captain Hess, in the meantime sending word to General Warren notifying him of the approach of the enemy's cavalry. I succeeded in holding the enemy in check for some time, when I was forced to fall back upon the infantry, which I found drawn up in line of battle, commanded by General Bartlett and superintended by General Warren in person. I now received verbal instructions from General Warren to report to General Parke as soon as the rear of General Bartlett's brigade had fallen back. This I did as soon as notified by General Bartlett that he had withdrawn his skirmishers, and returned to camp in rear of the Ninth Corps.

In the early part of the skirmish at the mill, in going to Captain Carter's assistance, my command became separated by the enemy advancing up a ravine on my left. Two companies, commanded by Captain Stille and Lieutenant Brooke, were thus separated, the former of whom had charge of the picketing of the Vaughan road to the crossing of the creek. These two companies, which thus became separated, according to my previous instructions fell back on the Vaughan road in rear of General Egan's command.

The casualties during the engagement were 1 man and 6 horses wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WALSH,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Battalion Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. Henry H. Pierce, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations October 22.

FORT BRADY, VA., *October 23, 1864.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to report that the three 30-pounder and the four 20-pounder Parrotts (the latter belonging to Ashby's battery) were placed in position in the new work above Fort Brady during the night of the 21st, and everything put in order to open fire on the morning of the 22d. At daylight discovered what appeared to be one of the enemy's wooden gun-boats lying quietly in plain sight from my pieces, distant 1,000 yards, according to Colonel Abbot's computations. Fearing the distance might be greater or the powder prove weak (as it often does), ordered three and a half degrees elevation, which by the tables gives a range of 1,506 yards. The first shell (percussion) struck apparently about six feet from her hull and did not explode; added one-fourth degree to the elevation and worked all the pieces as rapidly as possible, concentrating the fire upon that single boat. Evidently taken by surprise, it took her some time to get in readiness to move. Had the satisfaction of seeing sixteen shell strike

her and burst before she was fairly under way. Sent some six or eight shots after her with good effect while getting out of sight; consider her somewhat damaged. In the meantime the rebel rams and iron-clads, seemingly startled by the sudden attack, had got up steam and moved farther out into the stream for the purpose of following in the wake of the wooden vessel. Turned all my attention to them. Deeming the fire too hot to permit of their crossing the open space, they gave up the attempt and sought the shelter of the bank below as rapidly as possible, giving us one or two rounds as they went. The bank did not prove high enough, however, to hide their smokestacks into four or five feet, and we aimed at them, striking one. Not thinking it prudent to remain longer in that position, after steaming up and down the river several times seeking a safer hiding-place, but failing, they finally mustered courage sufficient to pass the open space. Paid strict attention to them as they sailed by. After reaching a point a mile or two above they overtured four shots, which came bounding over the field, doing us no injury. After the boats were out of danger the rebel heavy-gun batteries on the opposite shore opened on us with great vigor, bursting three 10-inch columbiad shell on the parapet, two inside the work, and the remainder far in rear. One of the shells which went over cut off a man's foot and killed a horse belonging to Captain Ashby's battery; all the casualties that occurred. Returned the fire of the land batteries with the only piece (a 30-pounder) that I could bring to bear. Expended 145 rounds of ammunition, all of which took the grooves and burst, but two.

Am happy to state that the affair was more successful than I at first expected. Deem it just to say that I am greatly indebted to Mr. Woodruff, of my company, for his valuable assistance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. PIERCE,
Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.

Lieut. PETER S. MICHIE,
U. S. Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.

No. 17.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations August 12–October 28.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., November 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command on the north side of the James River, from August 12 to August 20, 1864:

At 12 m. August 12 I received instructions from the major-general commanding to move my corps to City Point, the artillery to cross the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and to park in some concealed position within General Butler's lines. Great care was taken to conceal these movements from the enemy, and the idea was encouraged that the command was about embarking for Washington. On the morning of the 13th I received my instructions, which were nearly identical with those furnished me in July when operating from Deep Bottom. An estimate of General Butler's was furnished me, putting the enemy's strength north of the James at 8,500 men. General Gregg's division of cavalry was placed under my orders, and also the Tenth Corps, under Major-General Birney. A portion of this corps was then holding the

bridge-heads at Jones' Neck. It was supposed that my corps could be readily disembarked from boats by running along shore and throwing out gang-planks, while General Birney used the upper bridge and the cavalry the lower. Leaving Major Mitchell, aide-de-camp, to superintend the embarkation of the infantry, I went up to Deep Bottom, accompanied by General Ingalls and a part of my staff, for the purpose of selecting places for landing the troops. I foresaw that the difficulties of disembarkation would be greater than were apprehended, and at my suggestions the transports left City Point at 10 p. m. instead of at midnight, as was originally contemplated. Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, preceded them with a lighter and materials for constructing temporary wharves. As this expedition was one of considerable magnitude, and accomplished perhaps less than was hoped, I think proper to insert here extracts from the order issued to commanders on the afternoon of the 13th:

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
City Point, August 13, 1864.

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VI. At daybreak, or as soon [as] General Mott's division is disembarked, he will proceed up the New Market and Malvern Hill road, driving the enemy into his intrenched line behind Bailey's Creek, or beyond it, if practicable. During this operation the cavalry under General Gregg will cover the right flank of General Mott's division. As soon as the Second and First Divisions, Second Corps, are disembarked they will, under command of General Barlow, move to General Mott's right, and assault the enemy's line near the Jennings house. If the line is carried General Barlow will move to his left and uncover General Mott's front, who will then advance along the New Market road.

VII. The cavalry will cover the right flank of General Barlow's command during this operation. As soon as the Central and Charles City Court-House roads are uncovered by the advance of the infantry, General Gregg will proceed to execute the orders already received by him, identical with those of July 25.

VIII. General Birney, with his command, will be prepared to attack the enemy in position behind Four-Mile Run at daybreak. The hour for attack will, however, be specially designated to General Birney. If successful, he will advance along the New Market and Kingsland roads to the junction of the Varina road; then along the Varina road to the Mill road, securing, if possible, the cross-roads at Osborne's old turnpike.

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By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

As I feared, the command was not able to disembark rapidly; the boats could not run near enough to the shore, and the difficulty materially increased as the tide was running out. Many of the boats were not adapted to the transportation of troops, and considerable delay was caused in landing. I had taken the precaution to send all led and pack horses and all saddle-horses that could possibly be spared around by Bermuda Hundred. Notwithstanding the exertions of the officers, it was 9 o'clock in the morning before the command was disembarked. One boat, containing 1,200 men of General Barlow's division, grounded in the river, and the troops were not gotten ashore until some time later. I had previously visited General Birney and postponed his assault. General Mott moved out on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, as directed, and proceeded with little opposition to Bailey's Creek, where the enemy were found, as on the previous occasion, in a very strong position. It was intended that General Barlow should keep the force under his command (nearly 10,000 men) well in hand, and not attempt to develop a line of battle from General Mott's right. The thick woods prevented my knowing accurately what disposition he was making. It appears, however, that he extended to the right, carry-

ing one line held by the enemy's dismounted cavalry and finally assaulting near Fussell's Mill with one brigade of the Second Division, when I expected him to attack with the greater portion of two divisions. His report, herewith inclosed, reflects little credit on the troops, showing that he made several unsuccessful attempts on the enemy's line, but I must say that had they been kept more compact they ought to have broken through the line, then thinly held, by mere weight of numbers, and thus have opened a way for General Mott. General Barlow's example to the troops was all that could be expected or desired from his well-known gallantry and devotion to duty. I attribute the lack of cohesion in the troops, as set forth in General Barlow's report, to the large number of new men in the command and the small number of experienced officers. General Barlow's main assault was not made until about 4 p. m. and night put an end to further operations, my expectations having been considerably disappointed. On General Birney's front, on the other side of Bailey's Creek, we had gained some success. The enemy weakened their line at that point to such an extent to resist General Barlow's advance, which was always strongly threatening, that General Birney was enabled to seize a part of their line with trifling loss, capturing at the same time four guns (8-inch howitzers), three of which were brought off by General Birney, and one secured on the following day by the exertions of General Mott.

The cavalry covered my right flank, advancing well up the Charles City road, driving the enemy from a line of rifle-pits constructed by them during the campaign of 1862. At night a picket-line was established from this advanced position to General Barlow's right, and one from General Birney's position to connect with General Mott. During the night the greater portion of General Birney's command was massed in rear of the position occupied by General Barlow, and dispositions were made for an attack on the following morning. The line from the New Market and Malvern Hill road at the point designated on the map as the Potteries, to the extreme right was held by a thin skirmish line only. One of General Mott's best brigades, under command of Colonel Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was sent to General Birney. The remainder of Mott's division was massed in rear of his picket-line, except a small force left at the Potteries. Gibbon's division, commanded by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Smyth, in the absence of General Gibbon, was also massed in rear of the skirmish line, and Barlow's division was concentrated near the fork of the Darby and Long Bridge roads. With his own corps and the brigade of Mott's division, Major-General Birney was directed to find the enemy's left and turn it; or, failing in this, to attack if a suitable place could be found. The cavalry under General Gregg covered the movement on the right. General Birney moved out between the Central and Charles City roads, skirmishing lightly with the enemy, the dense woods making a reconnaissance difficult. He advanced toward the Charles City road and met no large force. General Gregg was skirmishing with the enemy on the Charles City road, and General Birney engaged a part of the same force. It was my expectation that General Birney would have conducted his operations considerably more to his left, where the enemy's line was supposed to be. At 6.40 p. m. he sent me a dispatch saying that he had found the enemy's line, but that the country was unfavorable for a night attack, and that he would therefore assault in the morning, with my permission. Another day thus passed without accomplishin ; anything commensurate with my wishes.

On the morning of the 16th General Birney was ordered to attack. As a strong diversion, General Gregg was directed to move up the Charles City road, and General Miles' brigade, of Barlow's division, was placed under his orders with the understanding that when Birney became engaged General Miles was to return by a cross-road and form on Birney's right and take part in the main attack. The advance of General Gregg was made at an early hour and the enemy was driven rapidly before him beyond Deep Creek, nearly to White's Tavern. General Chambliss, of the Confederate cavalry, was killed during this advance, and his body fell into our hands. About 10 a. m. General Terry's division, of Birney's corps, advanced against the enemy's works above Fussell's Mill, and after a severe contest carried the line, capturing 3 colors and 200 or 300 prisoners, most of them from Wright's (Georgia) brigade and Lane's brigade. Craig's brigade, of Mott's division, and the colored troops under Brig. Gen. William Birney, attacked on the right of the line; both are said to have acquitted themselves gallantly. Colonel Craig, commanding the brigade of Mott's division, was unfortunately killed in this assault. He had but just returned from an absence on account of wounds received during the campaign. The enemy soon rallied and retook the line, but it was several hours before I could ascertain the exact state of affairs, the wooded nature of the country preventing any personal examination. We retained only an advanced line of skirmish pits from which the enemy had been driven. Broady's brigade, of General Barlow's division, was sent to General Birney at his request, and was formed to cover his right flank. About 1.30 p. m. the enemy's cavalry, strengthened by an infantry force, advanced on Gregg and Miles on the Charles City road. Our troops retired fighting to Deep Creek. Here General Miles withdrew his brigade, in accordance with my instructions, and moving in on General Birney's right, took command of his own and Broady's brigades. Smyth's brigade, of Gibbon's division, was formed on Birney's left, but was engaged only in brisk skirmishing. General Mott felt the enemy's line at intervals during the afternoon beyond Bailey's Creek, to prevent them from sending re-enforcements to our front. They showed on each occasion a strong line in Mott's front. General Birney proposed to attack again at 5 p. m., but reported at 6 p. m. that on advancing his skirmish line he found the enemy had massed in his front, and decided that he could not attack successfully. General Gregg was holding his position beyond Deep Creek in an old line of the enemy's rifle-pits. At 4.45 p. m. he was attacked by the enemy and forced back across the creek. Forming on the south bank he succeeded in holding the enemy in check, although they made a strong effort to cross. The remainder of the day passed without incident. In the evening I received a dispatch from General Grant saying that it was possible that a position secured by General Butler near Dutch Gap would turn the enemy's line in my front and necessitate its abandonment, and that an examination of it would be made in the morning, and perhaps a part of my command would be sent there.

On the night of the 16th a fleet of steamers was sent from City Point to Deep Bottom, returning at 4 a. m. on the 17th, the object being to convey the impression to the enemy that we were withdrawing from Deep Bottom, and to induce them to come out of their works and attack us. There was no change in the disposition of my lines on the 17th, nor could any movements be detected on the part of the enemy. During the day General Birney sent me a note saying that our wounded and those of the enemy in the affair of the 16th were between the lines ex-

posed to the fire of both parties, and requesting a flag of truce to cover their removal. Under the authority of General Grant a cessation of hostilities from 4 until 6 p. m. was arranged for the purpose indicated by General Birney. I was somewhat mortified to find that a mistake had been made in the matter, for not one wounded man was found, the enemy having removed all of ours and buried some of the dead. General Chambliss' body was delivered to the enemy during this truce. At 5 p. m. I received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Grant, saying that the position obtained by General Butler near Dutch Gap was of no practical importance. At 10.15 p. m. I received a dispatch from General Grant telling me that General Warren would move from our left to the Weldon railroad at 4 a. m. on the 18th, and desiring me to take advantage of any opportunity for success in my front. On the 18th General Barlow was compelled by sickness to give up the command of his division to General Miles. This day passed with skirmishing and reconnoitering the enemy's position until 5.30 p. m., when the enemy came out of their works above Fussell's Mill and attacked General Birney. The fight lasted about thirty minutes, when the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. General Miles, with the First and Fourth Brigades of his command, took part in this affair, attacking the enemy on his left flank. At the same time the enemy appeared in considerable force on the road from the Charles City road over White Oak Swamp, driving Gregg's cavalry away from the cross-roads and obtaining a position on the Charles City road some three miles in rear of General Gregg's position at Deep Creek. As usual, under such circumstances, the enemy were reported moving to my rear (toward Malvern Hill) with infantry and artillery, and the fire being brisk in that direction, I sent Miles' brigade out to support Gregg, but the brigade did not engage the enemy. General Gregg kept up his communication with Deep Creek by an interior wood road, and the enemy retired from the cross-roads on the following morning. At 8 p. m. General Mott was ordered to Petersburg to relieve the Ninth Corps from the intrenchments. This made a contraction of our lines necessary, and the following dispositions were made: Smyth's division held from Bailey's Creek, on the New Market road, to the right along the wood road leading to the Long Bridge road, connecting with Miles' division, which held nearly to Ruffin's, on the Long Bridge road. The Tenth Corps occupied the high ground near Ruffin's, covering the approaches from the right. The picket-line remained unchanged, except that the right was withdrawn somewhat.

On the 19th, at 10.30 a. m., I received a dispatch from General Grant informing me that the enemy had sent a division to Petersburg, and advising me not to hesitate to attack with my whole force if I found a weak point. No such point had been discovered, but I spent two or three hours in a close examination of the line, and finally concluded to attack a little to the left of where General Barlow had failed on the 15th. The detailed order had been prepared for the assault, which was to be made by a portion of Miles' division and a brigade of colored troops from Birney, all under command of General Miles. I thought the chance of carrying the line a fair one, the main difficulty being in holding the position, or in gaining any decisive advantage from it. I described the position fully to General Grant, and at his suggestion the projected assault was abandoned. About 1 p. m. I was requested to send a brigade of cavalry to General Meade if I could spare it. General Gregg was at once ordered to send the brigade. Nothing of great interest occurred during the 20th. Im-

mediately after dark I withdrew my command, in accordance with orders, the Tenth Corps covering the movement, and marched my two divisions by Point of Rocks to my old camp, near Petersburg. The cavalry moved by Broadway Landing, reporting to the major-general commanding when they had crossed the Appomattox. The Tenth Corps returned to its former camp. The night was extremely inclement, and the roads were in an exceedingly bad condition, but my command arrived at camp in very good order between 6 and 7 a. m. on the 21st. The subsequent operations have already been set forth in my report of the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, 1864.*

The death of Major-General Birney has rendered it impossible for me to obtain any detailed report of the operations of his corps. Brigadier-General Terry, whose division led the assault on the 16th, was commended for his gallantry on that occasion.

The reports of Generals Mott, Barlow, and Miles are herewith inclosed. No report has been received from General Gregg, commanding cavalry. Col. G. N. Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, is particularly mentioned by General Barlow for good conduct. He was severely wounded during the attack on the enemy's position on the 15th. He had only returned to his command on that morning, having been absent from wounds previously received. My staff were active in the performance of their duties during these operations.

I append a list of casualties in my own corps. I regret that I am not able to include the casualties of the Tenth Army Corps and the cavalry, having received no reports from them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties on north bank of James, August 13 to 20, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Corps headquarters							
Artillery Brigade				2			2
First Division	3	38	11	221	3	144	420
Second Division	1	32	12	155		36	236
Third Division	1	20	14	138	3	81	257
Total†	5	90	37	516	6	261	915

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps between the 22d and 26th of August, including the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th of August:

It is proper to premise that the Second Corps, with part of the Tenth Corps and General Gregg's cavalry, had been operating on the north side of the James River from the morning of the 14th instant, engaged daily in skirmishing with the enemy and on several occasions in considerable affairs, which at an earlier period of the war would have been dignified by the name of battles. General Mott's division (the Third)

* See September 12, 1864, next, *post.* † But see revised statement, pp. 116-119.

recrossed the James on the 18th and relieved a portion of the troops holding the intrenched line in front of Petersburg. The remaining divisions withdrew from Deep Bottom immediately after dark on the 20th, marching directly to their old camp near the Deserted House, where they arrived about 6.30 a. m. on the 21st. This march was one of the most fatiguing and difficult performed by the troops during the campaign, owing to the wretched condition of the roads, and the men arrived in camp greatly fatigued. They were permitted to rest barely long enough to cook breakfast, when the two divisions were ordered to a position near the Strong house, from which they were again speedily removed to the vicinity of the Gurley house, in rear of General Warren's position, arriving there about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The following morning, August 22, both divisions were placed on fatigue duty repairing the roads. About noon, the First Division, General Miles commanding, General Barlow being absent sick, was ordered to move on to the Weldon railroad to aid in covering the working party and to assist in the destruction of the road. Nearly two miles was destroyed during the afternoon.

The work was prosecuted on the following day without material incident as far as Reams' Station. The cavalry under Colonel Spear, consisting of two regiments, and the division of General Gregg, were engaged with the enemy's cavalry on the roads leading toward Dinwiddie Court-House, in which affairs the enemy were repulsed. General Barlow, who had assumed command of his division during the day, occupied the intrenchments at Reams' Station at night. The Second Division, Major-General Gibbon commanding, moved from the vicinity of the Aiken house shortly before dark on the 23d, bivouacking for the night on the plank road and arriving at Reams' Station at an early hour on the morning of the 24th, relieving the First Division from the intrenchments. General Barlow was again obliged to relinquish command of his division to General Miles on account of sickness. On being relieved from the intrenchments, the First Division proceeded with the work of destroying the railroad toward Rowanty Creek, my instructions being to destroy the railroad as far as that point, if practicable.

During the 24th the road was destroyed beyond the cross-road known as Malone's Crossing, and to a point, say, three miles beyond Reams'. The advance of the working party was covered by two regiments of cavalry under Colonel Spear, while General Gregg, with his cavalry, held the approaches from the direction of Dinwiddie and Petersburg, picketing to General Warren's left and to my left as far as the plank road. Colonel Spear had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry on the road to Stony Creek and Malone's road, but with the assistance of 200 infantry from General Miles' division, drove them from the immediate vicinity of the road. At dark the working party and the division were withdrawn to the intrenchments at Reams', Colonel Spear holding the cross-roads. Orders were issued for the further destruction of the road on the following day by the Second Division. About 11 p. m. I received the following dispatch from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 24, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK, *Commanding Second Corps, Reams' Station:*

GENERAL: Signal officers report large bodies of infantry passing south from their intrenchments by the Halifax and Vaughan roads. They are probably destined to operate against General Warren or yourself—most probably against your operations The commanding general cautions you to look out for them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

The following answer was returned:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 24, 1864—11 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch is received. The signal officer does not say how many men he observed, nor the time. If the enemy have sent any considerable force to operate against me, I do not care about separating my force so far. Rowanty is now reported by citizens to be eight miles from here.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

In reply I was informed that the number of the enemy was estimated as 8,000 or 10,000, and the time of leaving their works about sunset.

A copy of a dispatch from General Warren to General Humphreys was also furnished me, and is here inserted:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 24, 1864—9 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have received your report of the signal officer. This force may be only working parties going out. All the prisoners I sent you to-day say they are working on a new line all along. I feel certain if they have gone out it is to interfere with General Hancock. They cannot do anything with me here.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

At daylight of the 25th General Miles relieved the pickets of the Second Division, but the order for the work on the railroad was postponed until the result of the reconnaissances General Gregg had been directed to make could be ascertained. The enemy's cavalry pickets were driven in at two points on the Vaughan road and no indications of any increase of force developed. At 6 a. m. the following dispatch was sent to General Humphreys, chief of staff:

On account of the information you gave me last night, I have concluded not to send General Gibbon's division out to work this morning until I have satisfied myself that such a force is not in my immediate vicinity. I shall send out and see how far I can clear the roads to my right and front this morning. There are important roads coming in from the stage road between Reams' and where the working party would go. I consider my force too small to separate such a distance until sure that the enemy's infantry is not in my front.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

When this was written it was intended to send out a brigade of cavalry, supported by infantry, but on the receipt of the reports from the squadrons sent out by General Gregg, it was determined to send General Gibbon's division out to work, so as to lose no time that could be avoided. The division accordingly started, but had hardly gotten out of the intrenchments when a report was received from Colonel Spear that the enemy were advancing on him in force. He was very soon driven away from the cross-roads. General Gibbon deployed a heavy skirmish line on the right of the road to Stony Creek and advanced against the enemy, developing the fact that his cavalry was supported by infantry. While the skirmishing was going on here a part of the enemy's cavalry passed to my left and rear, breaking through General Gregg's picket-line, then running from Reams' to Gary's Church, on the plank road. They were speedily driven back by a regiment of cavalry and a small force from General Miles' division. At this juncture it was deemed prudent to recall General Gibbon's division, and he took post

* See Hancock to Meade, October 16, 1865, p. 230.

in the intrenchments on the left of the First Division, extending the breast-work to better protect the left and rear. It is proper to say here that the defensive position at Reams' was selected on another occasion by another corps, and was, in my judgment, very poorly located, the bad location contributing very materially to the subsequent loss of the position, and particularly to the loss of the artillery. Dispatches were sent to the commanding general at 10.20 a. m. and 11.45 a. m., informing him of the occurrences above narrated. These dispatches were sent to General Warren's headquarters, a distance of about four miles, from which point they were telegraphed. At about 12 m. the telegraph line was in operation to within about half a mile of my headquarters, and subsequent dispatches from me were sent by telegraph entirely. The first one sent by the telegraph was dated 11.45 a. m. At 12 o'clock the enemy drove in the pickets of the First Division on the Dinwiddie road, and at about 2 p. m. made a spirited advance against Miles' front, but were speedily repulsed. A second and more vigorous attack followed at a short interval and was likewise repulsed, some of the enemy falling within a few yards of the breast-work.

About the time of these attacks I received the following dispatch from the major-general commanding, at the hands of Captain Sanders:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
August 25, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Warren has informed me of your dispatch announcing the breaking through your left of the enemy's cavalry. I have directed Mott to send all his available force down the plank road to the Reams' Station road and to take one of Parke's batteries, now at the Williams house, with him. The officer in charge of this command is directed to report to you on his arrival. I think, from all the information I can obtain, that the enemy are about assuming the offensive, and will either attack you or interpose between you and Warren. Under the circumstances, I fear we cannot do much more damage to the railroad. That being the case, you can exercise your judgment about withdrawing your command and resuming your position on the left and in rear of Warren, either where you were before or in any other position which, in your judgment, will be better calculated for the purpose and based on the knowledge of the country your recent operations may have given you. Let me know by the bearer the condition of things in your front, and your views.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Captain Sanders inquired if the direct road along the railroad was open, and being told that it was, took that route back, carrying with him full information as to the state of affairs.

At 2.45 p. m., partly in answer to the one just given, the telegraph being open, the following dispatch was sent to General Meade:

Considering that the enemy intend to prevent any further destruction of the railroad, there is no great necessity for my remaining here, but it is more important that I should join Warren; but I do not think, closely engaged as I am at present, I can withdraw safely at this time. I think it will be well to withdraw to-night, if I am not forced to do so before. Everything looks promising at present, except that, being in an inclosed position, the enemy are liable to pass between myself and Warren and I cannot determine the fact, so that Warren had better be watchful until I can make a practicable connection with him. I shall try and keep my cavalry engaged to keep them off the plank road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

Dispatches were also sent at 3.30 p. m. to General Meade. The first stated that the prisoners thus far belonged to Wilcox's division, and that A. P. Hill was himself present. The second dispatch gave an account of the second attack on General Miles' position, and stated that Anderson's brigade, of Field's division, was present. A few minutes

past 4 o'clock I received the following dispatch from the major-general commanding by the hands of Captain Rosencrantz:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS—2.45 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

In addition to Mott's troops, I have ordered Willcox's division, Ninth Corps, to the plank road, where the Reams' Station road branches off. Willcox is ordered to report to you. Call him up, if necessary. He will have some artillery with him. I hope you will be able to give the enemy a good thrashing. All I apprehend is his being able to interpose between you and Warren. You must look out for this. I hold some more of Warren's forces ready for contingencies.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

To this dispatch the following answer was sent:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 25, 1864—4.15 p. m.

General MEADE:

I have just received your dispatch by Captain Rosencrantz. I fear it will be too late to have Willcox get here for any practicable purpose, as he is between four and five miles off now. Still, I shall order up his division. Had the division come down the railroad it would have been here in time. I desire to know as soon as possible whether you wish me to retire from this station to-night in case we get through safe.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

To this dispatch a postscript (now nearly illegible) was added, stating that skirmishing was going on and an attack probable on the left.

The second dispatch was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 25, 1864—4.30 p. m.

General MEADE:

An examination of the country leads me to believe that the enemy cannot turn my right without making a wide detour of the Vaughan road, and they have not time to do this to-night. The right of my line extends nearly to Jones' Hole Swamp, impassable for troops in line. I am more apprehensive of my left, but it is getting so late the enemy must make vigorous use of the time to gain any advantage. I have ordered up Willcox's division as a precaution. Have heard nothing of cavalry reported to have passed in the direction of the plank road. There is only skirmishing going on now.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

Captain Rosencrantz was detained for a few minutes until I received word from the telegraph operator that the line was working and the dispatches had been sent. The following additional dispatch was sent by telegraph at 4.45 to General Meade:

The latest indications are that the enemy have drawn a line from my left, covering the railroad and the Dinwiddie and Stony Creek roads. They are heard chopping (I suppose felling abatis), though the pickets report they hear artillery moving when the chopping is going on. I still hold the road between me and Warren. The enemy have made no demonstration on the Vaughan road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

As soon as I knew that Willcox's division had been ordered down the plank road I dispatched a staff officer, Captain McEntee, to conduct it up. Arrangements were made as to its disposition. About 5 o'clock a staff officer from General Mott (Major Willian) reported the arrival of 1,700 men of General Mott's division at the forks of the road where the Reams' Station road leaves the plank road. These troops would have immediately been ordered up, but Major Willian stated that before he could possibly get back with the order Willcox's division

would have passed, so that nothing would be gained. Orders therefore were given to Colonel McAllister, commanding the force, to hold well down the plank road in anticipation of any attempt of the enemy's cavalry to pass to our rear. An order was also sent to him to arrest all stragglers and form them into regiments. This order, it appears, was handed by the orderly bearing it to General Willcox, who, not observing the address to Colonel McAllister, opened the order, and, thinking it addressed to him, deployed a part of his division to arrest and form the stragglers from the battle-field. How much delay was caused by this error is not known, but it is known that the division, in any event, would not have arrived in time to be of service. Meanwhile the enemy were preparing their forces for a final attack, which was inaugurated about 5 p. m. by a heavy artillery fire, which, while it did little actual damage, had its effect in demoralizing a portion of the command exposed to a reverse fire, owing to the faulty location of the rifle-pits, as before explained. The shelling continued for about fifteen minutes, when it was followed by an assault on General Miles' front, opposite the position held by the Consolidated Brigade and the Fourth Brigade. Just at the time when a few minutes' resistance would have secured the repulse of the enemy, who were thrown into considerable disorder by the severity of the fire they were subjected to and the obstacles to their advance, a part of the line (composed of the Seventh, Fifty-second, and Thirty-ninth New York) gave way in confusion. At the same time a break occurred on the right of the One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York. A small brigade of the Second Division, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg, which had previously been sent as a reserve to General Miles, was ordered forward at once to fill up the gap, but the brigade could neither be made to go forward nor fire. McKnight's battery, under Lieutenant Dauchy, Twelfth New York Artillery [Battery], was then turned on the opening, doing great execution, but the enemy advanced along the rifle-pits, taking possession of the battery and turning one gun upon our own troops. On the left of the break in the line was Murphy's brigade, of the Second Division, which was driven back, and two batteries (B, First Rhode Island Artillery, Lieutenant Perrin, and the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, Captain Sleeper) fell into the hands of the enemy after having been served with marked gallantry and losing a very large proportion of officers, men, and horses. I immediately ordered General Gibbon's division forward to retake the position and guns, but the order was responded to very feebly by his troops, the men falling back to their breast-works on receiving a slight fire from the enemy. By the loss of this position the remainder of General Gibbon's division was exposed to an attack in reverse and on the flank and were obliged to occupy the reverse side of the breast-work they had constructed. Affairs at this juncture were in a critical condition, and but for the bravery and obstinacy of a part of the First Division and the fine conduct of their commander (General Miles) would have ended still more disastrously. General Miles succeeded in rallying a small force of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and forming a line at right angles with the breast-works swept off the enemy, recapturing McKnight's guns, and retook a considerable portion of his line. General Miles threw about 200 men across the railroad and toward the enemy's rear, but the force was too small to accomplish anything. The One hundred and fifty-second New York is reported to have behaved very badly here, running away without firing more than one or two shots. An attempt was made to get some of

the troops of Gibbon's division to assist in this operation, but the commanders reported that their men could not be brought up to the advance. The enemy's dismounted cavalry now made an attack on the left, driving General Gibbon's division from its breast-works. This division offered very little resistance, though the attack was feeble compared with that of the enemy's infantry, and the enemy, elated at their easy success at this point, were pressing on with loud cheers when they were met by a heavy flank fire from the dismounted cavalry, occupying the extreme left, and their advance summarily checked. General Gregg, with his own command and one regiment and a squadron from Colonel Spear's command, rendered invaluable services at this point, and the steadiness of his men contrasted more than favorably with the conduct of some of the infantry commands. The enemy turned their attention now to General Gregg's command, which was not able to hold its position after General Gibbon's division had fallen back, and accordingly the cavalry was withdrawn by him and formed on the left of the new line which General Gibbon had succeeded in forming a short distance in the rear of the rifle-pits. Woerner's battery, First New Jersey Artillery, rendered efficient service during and after this attack. With the aid of this battery and the troops under General Miles the road running to the plank road was held until dark, the enemy being checked in every attempt to advance beyond that part of the line they had captured. A part of the captured guns were held by the enemy's skirmishers, and General Miles succeeded in recapturing one, drawing it from the field to the wood within our lines. Owing to some failure to make it known that the piece had been recovered it was unfortunately abandoned when the troops withdrew, making a total of nine guns lost during the action. At this time General Miles and General Gregg offered to retake their breast-works entire, but General Gibbon stated that his division could not retake any of his line. It being necessary to reoccupy the lost works to protect the only communication then open to the rear, and no reenforcements having arrived, the troops were ordered to withdraw at dark, General Miles covering the rear. General Willcox's division was formed about one mile and a half in rear of the field, and after the troops had passed became a rear guard. This command, with the one under Colonel McAllister, on the plank road, withdrew during the night, returning to their respective camps. The troops of my own corps went into camp about midnight near the Williams house. The cavalry under General Gregg held the plank road and the country between the plank road and General Warren's left. The enemy made no attempt to follow up their advantage, except to throw out a small force of cavalry on the morning of the 26th to pick up stragglers.

Had my troops behaved as well as heretofore, I would have been able to defeat the enemy on this occasion. A force sent down the railroad to attack the enemy in flank would have accomplished the same end, or a small reserve in the field about 6 p. m. I attribute the bad conduct of some of my troops to their great fatigue, owing to the heavy labor exacted of them and to their enormous losses during the campaign, especially in officers. The lack of the corps in this respect is painfully great and one hardly to be remedied during active operations. The Seventh, Fifty-second, and Thirty-ninth New York are largely made up of recruits and substitutes. The first-named regiment in particular is entirely new, companies being formed in New York and sent down here, some officers being unable to speak English. The material compares very unfavorably with the veterans absent.

My force at Reams' Station consisted of about 6,000 arms-bearing men of the infantry, at most, and about 2,000 cavalry, excluding that part of the cavalry on picket from General Warren's left to the plank road. The enemy's force is not known to me. Prisoners were taken from Wilcox's and Heth's divisions, Anderson's brigade, of Field's division, and Hampton's cavalry, which was in large force. One brigade, if not two, of Mahone's division, was also said by prisoners to be present.

I forward herewith the report of Major-General Gibbon, Second Division; Brigadier-General Miles, First Division, and Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding cavalry. A tabular statement of casualties also accompanies this report.

The following officers of my staff were with me on the field and were unusually exposed, owing to the peculiar formation of the lines, and were prominent in the performance of their duties, especially in restoring order after the enemy broke my line:

Lieut. Col. F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. J. S. Smith, chief commissary of subsistence; A. N. Dougherty, medical director; Charles Smart, assistant surgeon; Maj. A. W. Angel, Fifth New Jersey, topographical engineer; Captain Clark, commanding artillery; Capt. E. P. Brownson, commissary of musters; Maj. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; Capt. I. B. Parker, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. D. W. Miller, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry, judge advocate; Capt. W. P. Wilson, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant-adjutant-general; Capt. C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster.

I regret to record the death of Capt. E. P. Brownson, commissary of musters, mortally wounded while conducting to the front men he had assisted in rallying. Lieut. Col. F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, was sent to the front with an order just before the troops were withdrawn, and owing to the darkness rode into the enemy's lines and was captured. Private Canby B. Alrich, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, chief clerk in the assistant adjutant-general's office, was employed during the day, in the temporary absence of my staff officers, as an aide, and performed the duty with great promptness and intelligence. The report of the chief of artillery has been delayed by the absence of this officer, but will be forwarded hereafter.

Tabular statement of casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters Second Army Corps	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Artillery Brigade	1	10	1	19	3	77	5	106	111
First Division	12	18	17	117	46	878	75	1,013	1,088
Second Division	7	36	32	194	44	684	83	914	997
Gregg's cavalry division	.....	16	5	61	.....	6	5	83	88
Spear's brigade	1	7	5	50	.....	13	6	70	76
Total*	22	87	60	441	94	1,658	176	2,186	2,362

Respectfully submitted.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.*

* But see revised statement, pp. 129, 130.

[Indorsement.]

HEAD QUARTERS 2d ARMY CORPS,
August 27, 1864.

Respectfully Forwarded,
W. S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen. Vols.

PLAN
OF
BATTLEFIELD
OF
REAMS' STATION,
August 25th, 1864.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENERAL: In my report of the operations of the Second Corps between the 22d and 26th of August, 1864, including the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th, I state as follows:

A copy of a dispatch from General Warren to General Humphreys was also furnished me, and is here inserted:

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
"*August 24, 1864—9 a. m.*

"General HUMPHREYS:

"I have received your report of the signal officer. This force may be only working parties going out. All the prisoners I sent you to-day say they are working on a new line all along. I feel certain if they have gone out it is to interfere with General Hancock. They cannot do anything with me here.

"Respectfully,

"G. K. WARREN,
"*Major-General.*"

It seems to me that a mistake has been made in copying the dispatch. I think the time should read 9 p. m. instead of 9 a. m. I will be much obliged if you will have the original dispatch referred to, and inform me whether the above copy is correct. If the time should be 9 p. m. instead of 9 a. m., I respectfully request that you will cause it to be corrected in the original report in the office of Lieutenant-General Grant. The spelling of the name of the assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth Corps might be corrected from Korcke to Locke at the same time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Petersburg, November 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th ultimo:

On the morning of the 25th Gibbon's division (under the command of General Egan, during the absence of General Gibbon) and Mott's division were withdrawn from the intrenchments in front of Petersburg and massed in a concealed position in rear of the lines. Miles' division assumed the entire line, from near Redoubt Converse on the Appomattox to Battery 24 on the left. At 2 p. m. on the 26th Egan and Mott moved along the rear line of intrenchments to the vicinity of Fort Dushane on the Weldon railroad, where they went into bivouac. I was expected to bivouac on the Vaughan road near the Davis house, though it was not so stated in the order, but there was some difficulty in fixing the road to that point, and it was found that we could move with equal facility from Fort Dushane, taking a cross-road from Wyatt's house, on the Church road, over to the Vaughan road. The order for the movement on the 27th was further modified by changing the hour for starting from 2 a. m. to 3.30 a. m. The order of movement prescribed that I should move down the Vaughan road with my two divisions, cross Hatcher's Run; thence by Dabney's Mill to the Boydton plank road; thence by the White Oak road, recrossing Hatcher's

Run, and, finally, that I should strike the South Side Railroad. Gregg's division of cavalry was placed under my orders, and was to move on my left flank by way of Rowanty Post-Office and the Quaker road. The operations of the Ninth and Fifth Corps were intended, I presume, to occupy the enemy to an extent that would forbid their concentration against me.

The cavalry bivouacked near me on the night of the 26th. At 3.30 a. m. it moved out by the Halifax road, while the infantry (Egan's division in advance) moved over to the Vaughan road, where the enemy's vedettes were first encountered. The march was somewhat delayed by obstructions in the road, but the head of Egan's column reached Hatcher's Run very soon after daylight; and Egan at once made his arrangements to force the crossing. The enemy were posted in a rifle-pit on the opposite bank. They were in small force, but the approaches were difficult, trees having been felled in the stream, which was waist deep, above and below the ford. Smyth's brigade was deployed in the first line, and went forward in gallant style, carrying the works, with a loss of about 50 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Spalter, Fourth Ohio, commanding the skirmish line, was killed here. As soon as the command was in hand on the opposite bank, Egan moved by the nearest road to Dabney's Mill, while Mott's division followed the Vaughan road for a mile, and then struck over to the mill by a cross-road. About the time we arrived at the mill I received a dispatch from General Gregg, telling me he had crossed the run, and the sound of his guns could be heard on our left. I should have stated that at the ford I sent a dispatch to the major-general commanding stating that I had effected a crossing, and expressing some uneasiness at not hearing the firing of the Ninth Corps. As soon as Mott reached Dabney's Mill Egan moved on toward the Boydton road. The sound of Gregg's guns became more distinct, and it was hoped that we might strike the plank road in time to inflict some damage to the enemy, but we arrived in season only to hurry up their rear guard. A small party of good cavalry might perhaps have captured a part of their train, then passing over Hatcher's Run, but nothing could be accomplished with the cavalry I had in my advance. As soon as we emerged into the clearing at the plank road the enemy opened fire on us from near Burgess' Tavern and from our left, having apparently a section of artillery at each place. Beck's battery, of the Fifth Artillery, soon silenced the fire of the section by the tavern. Soon after my arrival at the Boydton road General Gregg came in by the Quaker road, and preparations were at once made for continuing the march by the White Oak road. General Egan's division moved down the Boydton road toward the bridge, for the purpose of driving the enemy across the run. Mott's division was put in motion for the White Oak road, and a brigade of cavalry sent down to relieve Egan, in order that he might follow Mott.

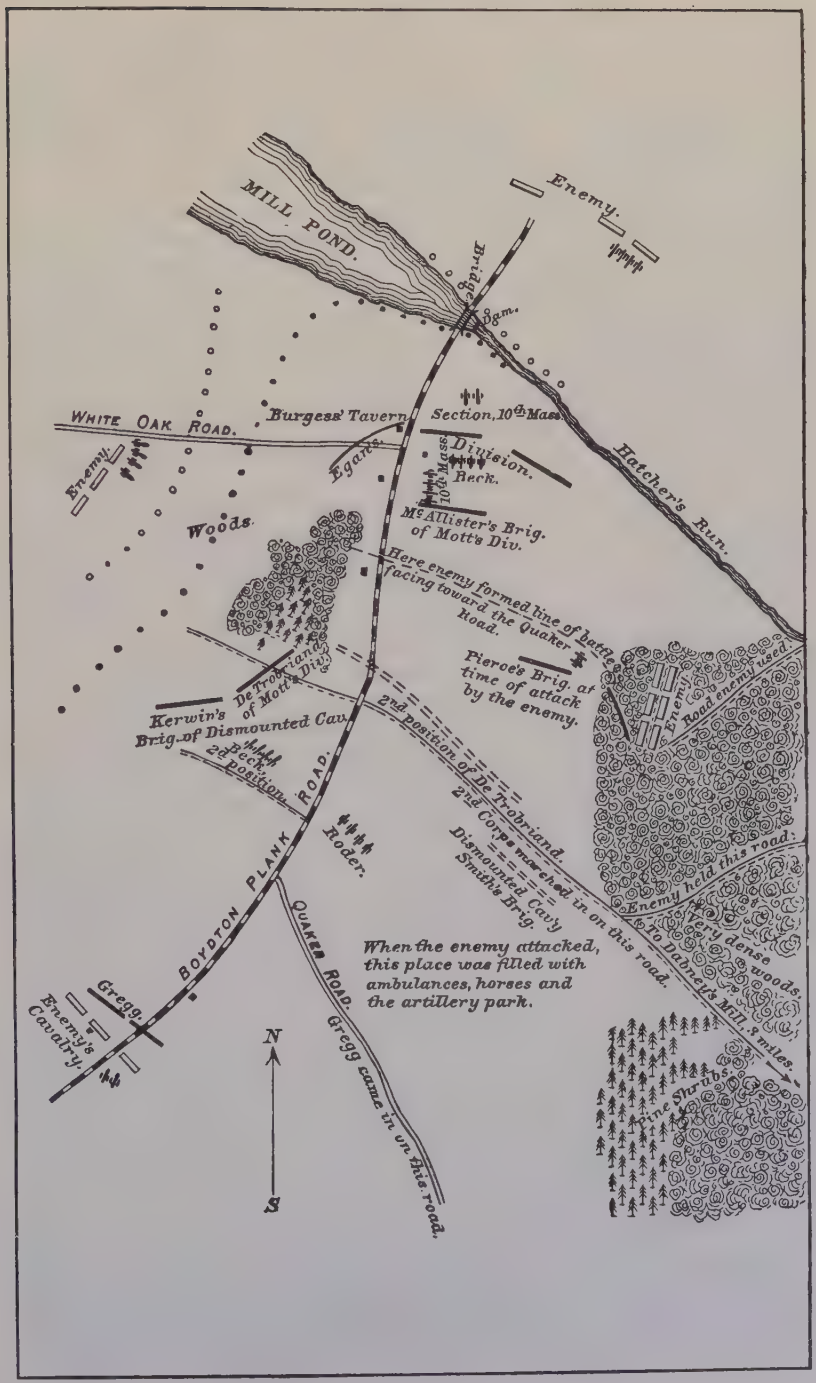
At this juncture, about 1 p. m., I received instructions from the major-general commanding to halt at the plank road. General Mott formed one brigade in line, looking toward the upper bridge, while General Egan continued to press the enemy's dismounted cavalry, who held their ground with tenacity, but were finally driven over the run by a charge from a part of Smyth's brigade. Very soon after the order to halt was received, General Meade came on the field, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Grant. General Meade informed me that Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps, was feeling its way up along the south bank of the run, and desired me to assist in making the connection by extending to the right. The same information substantially,

and a caution concerning the vacant space between the Fifth Corps and my right, had been received from General Humphreys, chief of staff, but a few minutes before General Meade's arrival. Under instructions from me, General Egan deployed two of his brigades to the right of the plank road, and subsequently deployed two regiments as far as they would reach to the right, and it was at one time reported that the connection with General Crawford was made, but the report was erroneous. Major Bingham, of my staff, was sent to communicate with General Crawford, and states that he found him about one mile from my headquarters, and a short three-fourths of a mile from my right. The enemy meanwhile were not idle. They placed nine guns in position in front of Egan on the north bank of the run, and five more about 800 yards from Egan's left, on the White Oak road, from which they opened a very annoying artillery fire. Beck, with four guns of his battery, replied gallantly. General Gregg was directed to send one of his brigades to drive away or capture the battery on our left, but on making a reconnaissance of the position thought he discovered infantry protected by hastily constructed works, and did not advance against the battery. More important events diverted my attention from this point, though Granger's battery, Tenth Massachusetts, was sent forward to relieve Beck, that the latter might replenish his ammunition. As soon as Major Bingham returned from General Crawford and reported his (General Crawford's) whereabouts, Lieutenant-General Grant and General Meade left the field, giving me verbal orders to hold my position until the following morning, when I was to fall back by the same road I had come.

For a better understanding of the events of the day reference is made to the accompanying sketch,* which shows the position of my command between 3 and 4 p. m.

Knowing the views of my superiors, I had determined to assault the bridge and gain possession of the high ground beyond. General Egan, whose division occupied the crest of the ridge near Burgess' Tavern, had been intrusted with the necessary preparations, and McAllister's brigade, of Mott's division, had gone forward to support him. De Trobriand's brigade, of Mott's division, was still in line of battle, facing the approaches from the upper bridge. The remaining brigade of Mott's division (General Pierce's) had been moved up to support a section of Beck's artillery, under Lieutenant Metcalf, which was in position on a secondary ridge about midway between Mott and Egan. Constant firing had been heard on my right, which was attributed to Crawford's advance. Becoming uneasy, I ordered two regiments of Pierce's brigade to advance well into the wood and ascertain what was there. Lieutenant Stacey, of my staff, was sent to General Crawford to inform him that I was about to assault the bridge, for which preparations were complete. A section of Granger's battery had been advanced to cover the bridge; the artillery had already opened, and a small party of the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York, the advance of the storming party, had pushed across the bridge, capturing a 10-pounder Parrott gun. Just at this time, about 4 p. m., a volley of musketry immediately on my right, which was followed by a continuous fire, left no doubt that the enemy were advancing. The small force of Pierce's brigade in the woods were overrun by weight of numbers, and the enemy broke out of the woods just where Metcalf's section was placed. Metcalf changed front, and fired a few rounds, and the part of Pierce's brigade in support endeavored to change front, but were unable to do

* See page 233 for diagram.


MILL POND.
Bridge
Enemy.
Log.
WHITE OAK ROAD.
Burgess' Tavern
Section, 10th Mass
Hatcher's Run.
Egan's
Division.
Beck.
10th Mass
Enemy.
Woods.
McAllister's Brig. of Mott's Div.
Here enemy formed line of battle facing toward the Quaker Road.
Pierce's Brig. at time of attack by the enemy.
Enemy used Road
De Trobriand's of Mott's Div.
Kerwin's Brig. of Dismounted Cav.
2nd position of Beck.
2nd position of De Trobriand.
2nd Corps marched in on this road.
Dismounted Cavy
Smith's Brig.
Roder.
BOYDTON PLANK ROAD.
QUAKER ROAD.
Enemy held this road.
To Dabbett's Mill 4 miles.
Very dense woods.
Pine Shrubs
When the enemy attacked, this place was filled with ambulances, horses and the artillery park.
Gregg.
Enemy's Cavalry.
Gregg came in on this road.
N
S

so successfully, and most of the brigade was driven back in confusion, rallying at the plank road, the section falling into the hands of the enemy. At the first sound of this attack I sent Major Mitchell, my senior aide, to General Egan, with orders for General Egan to desist from his assault on the bridge and to face his command to the rear and attack the enemy with his whole command. When Major Mitchell reached General Egan he found that the general, with the instinct of the true soldier, was already in motion to attack the force in his rear. I do not think the enemy comprehended the situation precisely. They pushed rapidly across the ridge, resting their right across the Boydton road, and facing south, commenced firing. De Trobriand's brigade was quietly formed just in front of the Dabney's Mill road, with Kerwin's brigade of dismounted cavalry on its left. Roder's and Beck's batteries were opened on the enemy. Major Mitchell in returning from General Egan found the enemy in possession of the road, and taking the First Minnesota, of Rugg's brigade, Second Division, opened fire on them. This was perhaps the earliest intimation they had of the presence of any considerable force in their rear; and they immediately directed a part of their fire in that direction. General Egan swept down upon the flank of the enemy with Smyth's and Willett's brigades, of his own division, and McAllister's brigade, of Mott's division, while the line formed along the Dabney Mill road advanced at the same time, as did the dismounted cavalry on the left. Some of the new troops, of which McAllister's brigade was largely composed, faltered but were speedily reformed. The general advance of Egan was, however, irresistible, and the enemy were swept from the field, with a loss of two colors and several hundred prisoners. The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers are particularly mentioned for good conduct, capturing more prisoners than the regiment had men. The captured guns were recaptured by us, and were soon afterward drawn off the field by a party of volunteers, under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. S. Smith, chief commissary of the corps.

Rugg's brigade, of Egan's division, did not advance with the division as was expected and desired. As the matter is now being investigated by a general court-martial,* I forbear commenting upon it further than to say that had the brigade advanced the rout of the enemy would have been greater, and a larger number of prisoners would have fallen into our hands. The enemy were driven into the woods in complete confusion, and another brigade advancing against them would have secured many trophies. A regiment of Mott's division, led by Major Willian, division inspector, undoubtedly assisted in the repulse of the enemy by advancing upon them through the wood from my extreme right. Almost instantaneously with this attack the enemy commenced pressing my left and rear heavily. Mott's skirmishers in the direction of the upper bridge were sharply engaged, and several valuable officers were lost on this line. The enemy in front had hardly been repulsed when the firing in rear became so brisk that I was obliged to send to General Gregg all of his force I had used to meet the attack in front as well as another of his brigades, which I was about putting in on my right to cover the Dabney's Mill road, constantly threatened by the enemy.

* Rugg was found guilty of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, and by General Court-Martial Orders, No. 45, headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 17, 1864, was dismissed from the service. The disability arising from this dismissal was removed by letter from the Adjutant-General's Office January 26, 1865, on report of the Judge-Advocate-General, and the Governor of New York was authorized to re-commission the officer.

The attack on Gregg was made by five brigades of Hampton's cavalry, and was persevered in until some time after dark. I desired to send infantry to Gregg's assistance, seeing that he was being pressed very vigorously, but I feared a renewal of the attack in my front, and I therefore trusted to General Gregg to hold his own, and I was not disappointed. About 5 p. m. I sent Major Bingham, of my staff, to communicate with General Warren or Crawford, to state what had occurred, and to say that unless the Fifth Corps moved up and connected with me, I could not answer for the result, as I was pressed by the enemy in heavy force. Unfortunately, Major Bingham was captured by the enemy in attempting to execute my order, and though he subsequently escaped saw neither General Warren nor Crawford.

At 5.20 p. m. I received a dispatch from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff, telling me that our signal officers had discovered the enemy moving down the Boydton plank road, undoubtedly concentrating against me. The dispatch further stated that my orders to withdraw the following morning were unchanged. I gave to Captain Mason, the staff officer who brought me this report, full information as to my position, and he left me shortly before dark. Soon after I sent two of my staff to represent to the major-general commanding the exact condition of affairs as follows: Having moved in the morning, by order, without any reserve ammunition, I found myself seriously crippled for lack of it. This was particularly the case with the batteries, only one of which had a fair supply of ammunition, and this battery had lost both officers, and had but three men left per gun. The other batteries had expended nearly every round of ammunition. My command had been moving and fighting till after dark, and as a consequence was in considerable disorder. Quite a heavy rain was falling, and the wood road to Dabney's Mill, my only communication with the rest of the army, was seriously threatened by the enemy, and was becoming very bad. It was a question with me whether ammunition could be brought up and issued during the night, and I did not think my command could make a strong fight in the morning without it. Between 6 and 7 p. m. I received a dispatch from Major-General Humphreys stating that immediately on the return of Captain Mason, Ayres' division, of the Fifth Corps, had been ordered to my support, but had halted at Armstrong's Mill, which was as far as it would be able to get. The dispatch also authorized me to withdraw that night if I thought proper, but stated that if I could attack successfully in the morning with the aid of Ayres' and Crawford's divisions, the major-general commanding desired me to do so.

Though these re-enforcements were offered to me, the question of their getting to me in time, and of getting ammunition up in time to have my own command effective in the morning was left for me to decide, and I understood that if the principal part of the fighting in the morning would be thrown upon these re-enforcements it was not desired that they should be ordered up. They would at least have been called upon to do the fighting until my own command could have replenished their ammunition, which I was quite certain would not be in time to resist an attack at an early hour in the morning. The cavalry, a considerable proportion being armed with repeating rifles, had almost wholly exhausted their ammunition; and General Gregg did not think it practicable to get ammunition up and issued to the men during the night. I was of the opinion that the necessary preparations to meet successfully the enemy's attack in the morning could not be made, and I understood from Major Mitchell that the major-general

commanding took the same view. Reluctant as I was to leave the field, and by so doing lose some of the fruits of my victory, I felt compelled to order a withdrawal rather than risk disaster by awaiting an attack in the morning only partly prepared. The hour for the movement to commence was fixed at 10 p. m., giving time for my staff officers to return from headquarters of the army. They got back about 8.30, bringing me a dispatch substantially the same as the one just mentioned. The wounded were transported to the rear to the extent of my transportation, 155 being removed. The Dabney's Mill road was impassable in more than one direction at the same time, and I could not bring up ambulances and move troops back at the same time. I was therefore under the necessity of leaving a part of my wounded, who were collected as far as practicable in the darkness of the night and placed in the neighboring houses under care of our own surgeons detailed for that purpose.

At 10 o'clock General Mott moved out, followed by General Egan. Egan's division halted at Dabney's Mill until after daylight to cover the withdrawal of Crawford's division, Fifth Corps. The cavalry commenced withdrawing by the Quaker road at 10.30. The pickets did not commence withdrawing until 1 a. m. on the 28th, when they were brought off under the direction of Brigadier-General De Trobriand. A party of about seventy men belonging to First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan Volunteers, under the command of Captain Farwell, of the First Minnesota, was left on the field through some neglect and remained until nearly 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, when they commenced withdrawing. They were twice charged by the enemy's cavalry, but both charges were repulsed, and Captain Farwell marched his command into the wood between the Dabney's Mill and Quaker road, followed for some distance by the enemy. By the display of excellent judgment and tact Captain Farwell extricated his little command, coming into our lines by way of Reams' Station, having moved nearly all the way in sight of the enemy's cavalry. Captain Farwell has been recommended for advancement one grade by brevet for good conduct on this occasion. Mott's division massed between the Vaughan road and the Wyatt house, after crossing Hatcher's Run on the morning of the 28th, while Egan's division massed near the Armstrong house, awaiting the withdrawal of the Fifth Corps. About 10 a. m. both divisions moved within the line of intrenchments and returned to their old camps near the Norfolk railroad.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Brevet Major-General Mott and Brigadier-General Egan, commanding the Third and Second Divisions of my corps, respectively, and to General Gregg, commanding the cavalry, for their services on the field. General Egan had, perhaps, an unusual opportunity for distinguishing himself, and he availed himself of it to the utmost, contributing most materially to our success. He has been recommended for the appointment of brevet major-general of volunteers for his distinguished services and marked gallantry on this occasion. The accidents of service rendered it necessary to separate the brigades of Mott's division, and this fine body of troops had not the opportunity that I desired to give them and their brave commander. General Gregg, by his stubborn and successful resistance to Hampton's attack, completed our success.

In the reports of subordinate commanders particular mention is made of the following officers and men:

First, Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smythe, commanding brigade of Egan's division. General Smyth is spoken of by General Egan as "the life of

his (Egan's) command." His gallantry was very conspicuous at the crossing of Hatcher's Run in the morning and throughout the action on the plank road. Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. G. Mitchell, my senior aide, was with General Egan during the advance of the Second Division against the enemy's flank, and General Egan speaks in high terms of his services and of his example to the troops; particularly commending him for effecting, at the head of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, the capture of about 200 prisoners and 1 color. I have had occasion to acknowledge the services of Major Mitchell in every action in which I have been engaged during the war. He always finds an opportunity for increasing his reputation for bravery and high soldierly qualities. I hope the brevet appointment of colonel, for which I have heretofore recommended him, may be conferred upon him. Capt. A. H. Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general of the Second Division, and one of General Gibbon's personal aides, is also commended for gallantry, and is again recommended for a brevet appointment of major. Of Mott's division, Colonel McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, commanding a brigade, is complimented by General Egan for bravery and good conduct. The services of his brigade are set forth in the body of this report. He is recommended for the brevet appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers. Lieut. W. B. Beck, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is also mentioned for the gallant manner in which he maintained his position against a greatly superior force of the enemy's artillery. Sergt. Alonzo Woodruff and Corpl. John M. Howard, of the First U. S. Sharpshooters, are spoken of as having exhibited unusual courage.

General Gregg commanding the cavalry, calls particular attention to the case of Maj. S. W. Thaxter of the First Maine Cavalry. This officer was embraced in an order to proceed with a part of his regiment to Maine, to be mustered out, but remained voluntarily, and took command of the skirmish line of his brigade during the action.

The following officers of my staff were on the field assisting me by conveying orders: Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, assistant inspector-general, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. J. S. Smith, chief commissary; Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director; Maj. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; Maj. S. Carncross, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. G. Hazard, chief of artillery; Maj. S. O. Bull, provost-marshal; Maj. H. H. Bingham, judge-advocate; Surg. J. M. McNulty; Asst. Surg. C. Smart, medical inspector; Capt. I. B. Parker, aide-de-camp; Capt. B. C. Ammon, assistant provost-marshal; Capt T. L. Livermore, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. M. H. Stacey, commissary of musters; Capt. J. G. Pelton, chief of ambulances; Capt. C. J. Mills, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. F. E. Town, signal corps; Lieut. Richard P. Strong, signal corps.

I desire to mention particularly the services of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Morgan, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff, throughout the movement and on the field. I request, as I have often done heretofore, that he may be appointed a brigadier general in the volunteers. I also request that the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, recently withheld from Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director, may be conferred upon him for gallantry and good conduct.

The reports of commanders are forwarded herewith. For the operations of General Miles I respectfully refer to his report, as he was not under my immediate command. It will be seen that he was not idle, though holding a line several miles in length, with but a little over 6,000 men. On the night of the 27th he carried one of the enemy's forts

near the crater with a storming party of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, led by Captain Brown of that regiment and Lieutenant Price of the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general of Mulholland's brigade. Lieutenant Price was unfortunately killed. This party held the work for a short time, capturing several prisoners, including two field officers, but were finally obliged to retire, as the enemy concentrated against them, and General Miles had not the troops at his disposal to pursue his advantage. On the same night he captured a part of the enemy's picket-line, on the Jerusalem plank road, holding it for two or three hours, and retiring at leisure. Lieut. Col. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, is highly commended for his good conduct on this occasion. He had command of the attacking party. Capt. Jerry Brown, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is recommended for promotion by brevet to the rank of major for the gallant manner in which he led the storming party from the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A tabular statement of casualties is hereto appended.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Casualties in the action near Burgess' Tavern, on the Boydton plank road, October 27, and in Miles' division in front of Petersburg, on the night of the 27th of October.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Corps headquarters							
First Division	3	1		25		38	67
Second Division	3	27	6	163		113	312
Third Division	7	50	25	341	5	398	826
Artillery Brigade	1	6	3	19		4	33
Cavalry, Second Division	1	24	15	137		67	244
Total*	15	108	49	685	5	620	1,482

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In accordance with instructions received, I have the honor, most respectfully, to submit the following report:

At about ten minutes past 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th of October, 1864, Major-General Hancock, at the suggestion of Major-General Meade, directed me to ascertain the whereabouts of the left of Major-General Warren's command. I immediately started, with some ten mounted men as an escort, taking a road through the woods leading to the front and right of the Second Corps. I found General Crawford without difficulty at a point about one mile from Major-General Han-

* But see revised statement, pp. 153–155.

cock's headquarters, and as I reported to General Crawford, a short three-quarters of a mile from the right of the Second Corps line, General Crawford was then near a house, which he informed me was the Arnold house. I informed him where General Hancock's headquarters were, and also pointed out on the map the Burgess house, designating it as a point held by the line of the Second Corps and a part of its front. I further informed him that the bridge over Hatcher's Run and near the Burgess house—pointing it out to him on the map—was, when I left, held by the enemy; but the propriety of its capture was being considered.

I would record here that I passed Major Roebling, aide-de-camp to Major-General Warren, on the road which I took to reach General Crawford. Major Roebling informed me that he was looking for General Crawford, but had failed to find him. Major Roebling did not go with me. Upon my return—returning the same road I went—I informed Major-General Meade and Major-General Hancock where I found General Crawford, and pointing out on the map a point designated by General Crawford, which he stated to me I should inform them "that when he reached it he intended throwing around his left and connecting with the right of the Second Corps."

At about 10 minutes of 5 o'clock on the same afternoon Major-General Hancock directed me to communicate to Major-General Warren, or Brigadier-General Crawford, that the enemy at a little past 4 p. m. had assaulted his right flank, and between his right and General Crawford's left; that the assault had been successfully repulsed by the troops of his (Second Corps) command; that he was in need of re-enforcements; that he, the commanding officer of the Fifth Corps, should move down and connect his left with the right of the Second Corps. I was also to inform the commanding officer of the Fifth Corps of the whereabouts of General Hancock's line and headquarters.

In endeavoring to carry out this order I made an effort to reach General Crawford by the same road I had succeeded in reaching at an earlier hour in the afternoon, but I found it impossible, the road being held by the pickets of the enemy in the front and left flank of General Crawford's line.

I then as expeditiously as possible struck the road leading to Dabney's Mill, over which the troops of the Second Corps had marched in the earlier part of the day. Upon reaching Dabney's Mill I took the road leading to the left, on which I was informed General Crawford's command had marched, and after going a distance of about two miles and a half, was halted and called upon to surrender by the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Volunteers, about 200 strong, commanded by Colonel Hunter, of the Confederate service. In surrendering I informed Colonel Hunter, to whom I surrendered, that "I did so because I considered resistance as useless, but that I was of the opinion he was my prisoner instead of my being his." This regiment had captured three ambulances, some 20 horses, and about 20 prisoners. The night being excessively dark I succeeded in effecting my escape some time after 8 p. m., and upon reaching the headquarters of the Second Corps informed General Hancock that I had failed in communicating with either General Warren or General Crawford, and gave the reasons for my failure in communicating.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. BINGHAM,

Major and Judge-Advocate, Second Army Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *November 4, 1864.*

The major general commanding desires to express his gratification at the conduct of Mott's and Egan's divisions, as well as the artillery of the command and General Gregg's cavalry, in the action of the 27th ultimo, on the Boydton plank road. Newspaper correspondents who were not on the field have misrepresented the affair, speaking of it as a disaster, giving those troops less credit than is accorded them by our enemies. In this action the major-general commanding was pleased with the bearing of the troops, particularly with that of regiments whose conduct was open to censure on a previous occasion. While in pursuit of a definite object, and one distinct from the other parts of the army, the command was attacked on its flank by a large force of the enemy's infantry, and in rear by five brigades of cavalry. The flank attack was speedily repulsed and resulted disastrously to the enemy, who lost nearly a thousand prisoners, several colors, and one gun. The assault in rear was met by the gallant cavalry under General Gregg, and repulsed. The enemy expected much from this attack and gained nothing. The troops under General Miles forming a part of the force holding the intrenchments at Petersburg are also entitled to great commendation for their services while detached.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy of daily memoranda* taken at headquarters of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864, with copies of messages, dispatches, &c. The Army of the Potomac commanded by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant in person, Major-General Meade second in command.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hancock.

August 1, 1864.—No movements to-day by Second Corps.

August 2 to 4, 1864.—No movements by Second Corps. Usual firing in the trenches. Hot and dry.

August 5, 1864.—5.30 p. m., very heavy firing in the trenches in line of Eighteenth Corps. 6.15 p. m., General Hancock received orders to march two divisions to the support of the Eighteenth Corps. First and Third Divisions put in motion immediately, but the order was countermanded before they had reached the position of the Eighteenth Corps. The troops returned to their former position. Firing on line of Eighteenth Corps said to have been occasioned by the enemy springing a mine; don't know whether this is true or not.

August 6–11, 1864.—No movements of any kind by the Second Corps during these days. The customary artillery and picket-firing in the trenches, which never ceases. Hot, very dry, and exceedingly dusty and disagreeable in all of the camps.

August 12, 1864.—12 m., this day orders received to move the corps to City Point, preparatory to embarkation on steamers. Moved immediately; reached City Point in the evening and bivouacked for the night.

* For portion of memoranda (here omitted) covering operations from May 3 to July 31, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 350, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 316.

August 13, 1864.—Was directed this morning by General Hancock to superintend the embarkation of the corps. 12 m., the troops commenced moving on board the steamers; by 7.30 p. m. the embarkation of the corps was completed—the infantry. The artillery was sent by land to Jones' Neck, and it was then apparent that we were about to make a second attempt on the enemy's lines at Deep Bottom, such as we made there on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. 10 p. m., transports containing our troops steamed up the James River toward Jones' Neck at Deep Bottom. Suffocatingly hot to-night on board the crowded steamers—almost impossible to get any sleep. The mosquitoes infernally tormenting.

August 14, 1864.—2.30 a. m., the corps commenced disembarking at Deep Bottom. Facilities for getting them off the transports exceedingly bad; some one should be punished in this matter, engineers or quartermasters, for great delay is occasioned by the want of proper platforms or wharf to disembark on. 5 a. m., only one-half of the corps off the transports at this hour, and at this moment firing is commencing on Birney's front. (Birney is already in position on north side of James with his corps (Tenth), and is to co-operate with General Hancock.) Cavalry has just crossed the pontoon bridge at Jones' Neck, and is marching over the plain in our front. Wrote a note by direction of General Hancock to General Grant, telling him that one-half of the Second Corps was disembarked, and that he had directed General Birney to suspend his attack if it had not been commenced before the order reached him. 7.40 a. m., rear of Mott's division on shore. First Division all on shore save Broady's brigade, which was nearly all on one transport, and it is grounded in the stream. 7.45 a. m., General Mott directed to advance his division along New Market and Malvern road toward Bailey's Creek. 8.10 a. m., General Birney sent word that he had captured 100 of the enemy's pickets and had driven their picket-line back. 9.30 a. m., General Grant arrived at Deep Bottom and rode along our line. 11.35 a. m., First Division advanced to New Market and Long Bridge road, connecting with our cavalry. Second Division, General Smyth commanding, also ordered forward. The day was passed until about 5 p. m. in getting our lines formed properly, &c. At that hour General Barlow assailed the enemy's lines with some of his own troops and Macy's brigade, of Second Division, near Fussell's Mill, but was repelled with quite severe losses; Colonel Macy among the wounded. Before dark General Gregg (D. McM.), commanding the cavalry, sent word to General Hancock that he had advanced as far as practicable on Charles City road. Troops slept on the line of battle this night.

August 15, 1864.—7 a. m., General Birney's corps massed last night on Strawberry Plains, preparatory to attacking the enemy this morning. Barlow, Mott, and Smyth also massed their troops ready to support Birney's attack. Our line held by the pickets during the night. General Birney to attack on Central road. 11 a. m., General Miles' brigade, First Division, marched to oppose enemy reported by General Gregg to be marching down Charles City road. General Birney also sending a brigade out toward Charles City road by a wood road leading from Hughes' house; said to be two miles on this road from Hughes' house to Charles City road. 12 m., General Birney's troops moving across New Market and Long Bridge road and forming on right of First Division near Turner's house, getting ready for an attack on enemy's position near Fussell's Mill. 12.40 p. m., firing heard on Birney's right, sup-

posed to be the brigade sent toward Charles City road. Birney did not make his attack to-day; it is deferred until to-morrow. Miles' brigade returned from reconnaissance.

August 16, 1864.—4 a. m., General Miles' brigade ordered again to make reconnaissance on Charles City road. General Hancock directed me to accompany Miles and to keep him informed (General Hancock) of what occurred. Miles joined General D. McM. Gregg's division of cavalry at the point where Charles City road crossed Deep Creek. Sent a messenger back from this point to General Hancock informing him of position of enemy and our movements. Found enemy holding south side of Deep Creek in rifle-pits. The infantry (Miles' brigade) was deployed in the woods, and as soon as it began firing the cavalry charged in column of fours over the creek (the ravine was very deep and abrupt), and burst over the enemy like a whirlwind. The men cheered wildly as the horses took the gallop, and the "rebs" broke in all directions. It was the brigade of Col. John Irvin Gregg which made the charge. Colonel G. was shot through the wrist while I was going down the ravine with him during the charge. The enemy fled up Charles City road toward White's Tavern. We pursued at a gallop for about one mile and a half, when he made a stand. As soon as the infantry came up our line was formed and we again charged them, breaking their line and killing their commanding officer, Brigadier-General Chambliss, who was shot through the body while standing in the road endeavoring to rally his men. General D. McM. Gregg and myself both got to his body a moment or two after he fell, but the men had cut some of the buttons and ornaments off his uniform before we arrived on the spot. General Gregg took possession of a small Testament found in one of General Chambliss' pockets, which he will send to his family when opportunity offers, and also secured a most excellent map of Richmond and its defenses from his person. This map is of great value to us. The body of General Chambliss was sent to the rear. The troops, cavalry and infantry, pushed forward rapidly until within half a mile of White's Tavern and about six miles from Richmond, when enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked Generals Miles and Gregg in such force as to compel them to retire. This was accomplished in ordinary time all the way back to Deep Creek, although the enemy was very strong and attacked fiercely. We retired the whole distance to Deep Creek under fire by forming a line of battle of about one-half of our forces, which would give the enemy a rough reception when he came up to it; in the meantime the remaining troops would retire about half a mile and form line, when they would permit the front line to pass by them and check the enemy in their turn, until finally we reached the banks of Deep Creek and refused to go farther, and the "rebs" did not care to assail us in that position. Gregg's cavalry behaved splendidly in this day's fight. From Deep Creek I returned to General Hancock at the "Potteries" and informed him of the day's proceeding with Gregg and Miles. In the evening Miles marched from Deep Creek and took position on Birney's right near the Hughes house. I learned on my return to corps headquarters that General Birney (Tenth Corps) had assaulted the enemy's lines about 11 o'clock this a. m. near Fussell's Mill, and captured a portion of their works with some prisoners; the enemy, however, assailed him later in the day and recaptured their line. General Birney directed by General Hancock to make another attack at 5 p. m., but having made a reconnaissance, reported the enemy as having been re-enforced and being too strong to attack with any good hope of success.

August 17, 1864.—This day passed without heavy fighting; Second and Tenth Corps on same ground as held by them yesterday at termination of operations. Miles' brigade and Fourth Brigade of same division (First Division) on Birney's right. Mott's division holding left of line, his extreme left resting on Bailey's Creek on left of "Potteries." This day General Mott succeeded in getting away an 8-inch howitzer which had been captured by the Tenth Corps on the 14th instant, but had not been taken off the field because it was still under enemy's fire. 12.30 p. m., General Hancock, at request of General Birney, commanding Tenth Corps, sent me out with a flag of truce to propose to the enemy a cessation of hostilities to enable us to get the dead and wounded of both sides from between the lines at Fussell's Mill, where the attack was made yesterday. I took an orderly to carry the flag and rode out in front of our line in a meadow where the lines were close together; the enemy's works, filled with their troops, ran around the crest of a hill which rose from the meadow. As soon as I got within musket-range some of these men fired at myself and the orderly, notwithstanding my flag was plainly visible. I rode on, however, toward them and then an officer jumped over the parapet and waved a newspaper as a recognition of my flag of truce and their men ceased firing on me. I was just going to order our pickets (whose line I had only passed and who were protected by little half-moons which they had thrown up) to commence firing when I saw the officer coming to meet me as he jumped over the parapet. When I met the officer I gave him my opinion in plain language of the conduct of his troops in firing upon me when I was the bearer of a flag of truce. He apologized for the brutality of the men and said they had fired without having been ordered to do so. I reported the circumstance of the flag having been fired upon to General Hancock when I returned. I informed the officer of the object of the truce, when he returned to his commanding officer, agreeing to let us know at 3 p. m. whether the proposition for a short truce will be acceded to on their part. I returned to our lines and the firing recommenced. At 3 p. m. I again went out with flag of truce and met an officer of the rebel service who stated that they agreed to a truce from 4 until 6 p. m. Truce commenced at 4 p. m. accordingly, when we met enemy's officers near Fussell's Mill; they delivered up our dead from their lines, while we did the same for them. There were no wounded living between the lines; all were dead. During this truce we delivered to the enemy the body of Brigadier-General Chambliss, of the rebel service, who, as before stated in these notes, was killed at Deep Creek, on Charles City road, on the 16th instant. His remains had been buried by our soldiers near the "Potteries" on the evening of the 16th and were taken out of the grave to-day to be given to his people. So that his family might know where he was buried hereafter, I had made the following notes as to his place of burial at the "Potteries:"

Brig. Gen. John R. Chambliss (rebel service) buried at "Potteries" where New Market road crosses Bailey's Creek. His grave is directly in front of the house (hotel) about thirty feet from the side of the road; ten feet from the corner of the ice-house. He was killed on the 16th of August near Deep Creek on the Charles City road. Head-board at his grave marked as follows: Brig. Gen. John R. Chambliss, C. S. Army, killed in battle August 16, 1864, buried by Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

The truce expired at 6 p. m., as arranged, and the firing recommenced. No change in position of troops.

August 18, 1864.—General Miles in command of First Division, Second Corps. General Barlow taken very ill and gone to hospital. Comparatively quiet until 5 p. m., when the enemy came out of their works and attacked General Birney very heavily on right of Fussell's Mill on Central road. He was repulsed, with considerable loss, after a fight of thirty minutes; musketry very heavy. About same time enemy attacked General D. McM. Gregg's cavalry at Deep Creek on Charles City road and at junction of New Market and Long Bridge roads, but were also repulsed. Fighting ceased at dark. 8 p. m., General Mott, Third Division, directed to march his command across Bermuda Hundred to front of Petersburg. Our general line of battle was then contracted as follows: Second Division on left from "Potteries" to wood road leading to New Market and Long Bridge road. First Division from right of Second Division along New Market and Long Bridge road to Birney's left. Birney in position on right, left, and front of Ruffin's house; his line running near New Market and Long Bridge road. Pickets not changed save on Birney's right, where they were refused more on our right and rear. Gregg in same position as yesterday.

August 19, 1864.—10.30 a. m., troops in same position as yesterday evening. General Hancock received a dispatch from General Grant stating that one division of the enemy's troops, it was thought, had recrossed the James and Appomattox to General Meade's front, advising General Hancock not to hesitate to attack if opening offered. 2.30 p. m., delivered order from General Hancock to General D. McM. Gregg to send one brigade of cavalry to General Meade. This day passed without serious fighting or important movements on our part. One brigade of General Gregg's cavalry crossed James River in accordance with orders, on its way to report to General Meade.

August 20, 1864.—Quiet, comparatively, throughout the day; some picket-firing. Preparations made to move line in front of Petersburg again. Colonel Thompson, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, corps officer of the day, to bring off the pickets after the infantry has been withdrawn. At dark troops marched toward pontoon bridges at Jones' Neck, Second Division in advance. Troops commenced crossing bridges about 7 p. m.; infantry on upper bridge, Gregg's cavalry on lower. General Hancock and portion of the staff remained on north side of James until troops had crossed. Returned to vicinity of Deserted House, in front of Petersburg, where we again encamped about daylight on the morning of August 21.

August 21, 1864.—11.30 a. m., corps moved toward Strong house, where the troops remained in position for a few hours, then marched to Gurley house and took position, supporting Fifth Corps, which is holding on Weldon railroad at Yellow Tavern, called also Globe Tavern.

August 22, 1864.—12.30 p. m., First Division advanced on Weldon railroad with orders to cover working party engaged in destroying railway and to assist in the destruction of the same. No fighting to-day.

August 23, 1864.—Railroad destroyed as far as Reams' Station. Heavy skirmishing in front between enemy and our cavalry under Colonel Spear. First Division took position and encamped for the night at Reams' Station; Second Division of the corps moved up on Jerusalem plank road to junction of the same with Reams' Station road; Third Division remained in works in front of Petersburg.

August 24, 1864.—First Division destroying railroad from Reams' Station toward Rowanty Creek; Second Division moved up to Reams' Station, taking position there, Gregg's (D. McM.) cavalry covering our

working parties in front and on right and left flanks. First and Second Divisions with Gregg's cavalry encamped at Reams' Station for the night.

August 25, 1864 (*Battle of Reams' Station*).—Early this morning the work of destroying the railroad was continued. Our cavalry well in front and on our flanks to protect working parties. 9.20 a. m., Spear's cavalry began to skirmish in front with the enemy (Wade Hampton's cavalry) on Malone's cross-road. Gibbon's division, Second Corps, immediately moved out to meet enemy's cavalry. Our cavalry forced back to high ground in rear of Smart's house by the time Gibbon's troops had advanced that far. 10.30 a. m., enemy opened on us with one section of artillery. One section of Sleeper's battery ordered up, which knocked enemy's section out of time in a few rounds. Our skirmishers now constantly engaged in front and on our right flank. Some prisoners just captured state that Hill's corps of infantry with two brigades of Field's division is moving on us in conjunction with Hampton's cavalry. We then commenced to get ready for a battle by retiring our infantry (two small divisions) within the rifle-pits at Reams' Station, previously thrown up by Sixth Corps when it occupied that point, and very defectively located and constructed. Our cavalry occupied the roads to give notice of the enemy's movements. 1.50 p. m., enemy made quite a heavy assault upon the front of Third and Fourth Brigades, First Division, in front of the small white church. The attack continued about ten minutes, when the enemy was repulsed. Prisoners stated that two brigades of the enemy were engaged in this attack, formed in two lines. Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, desperately wounded, his thigh shattered by a minie-ball. 3.25 p. m., sharp skirmishing on General Gibbon's front; soon over. 3.35 p. m., another assault on First Division in front of the church; continued only four or five minutes; enemy repulsed, with severe loss. 5 p. m., enemy made another brisk dash against our line, which was at once repelled. 5.20 p. m., enemy opened a fierce cannonade. Carried an order at once from General Hancock to General Miles to open upon enemy with his battery on right of church. The enemy reported to General Hancock to be massing in the wood in front of the church, preparatory [to] another assault upon our lines. 5.30, enemy's artillery fire slackened and was at once succeeded by a powerful assault by their infantry on our lines in front of the Third and Fourth Brigades, First Division. The fighting very close and severe for a short time, when a portion of Third Brigade, First Division, in front of the church gave ground, permitting the enemy to enter the works at that point. The supports to line of First Division (belonging to Second Division), commanded by Colonel Rugg, would not advance against the enemy, and the right of Gibbon's division, at the angle where our line of works crossed the road, gave way almost without contesting the point, leaving Sleeper's and Brown's batteries in the hands of the enemy; 1 gun lost also on line of Third Brigade, First Division, making 9 guns lost in all. The enemy now pressed forward over the crest, forcing our troops back into the wood in rear of the church, although the First Brigade (Miles') of the First Division continued to oppose them along the breast-works, toward where the road to the plank road crosses the swamp. General Hancock now endeavored to push Gibbon's division (Second) forward against enemy from its position in the corn field to retake our lost lines and guns, and ordered General Gibbon to advance with that object. A portion of Gibbon's division advanced a part of his line to the crest in rear of the road (in the corn-field), but upon receiving the

enemy's fire these troops at once retired in confusion to the position held by them when the battle began (or rather to a point a short distance to the left), where they were reformed. General Hancock's horse was shot under him while he was urging these troops forward. A minie-ball struck the horse through the neck and it fell to the ground as if killed; in a few moments, however, it recovered enough to get up, and after a short time the general mounted it again. By this time General Miles was fighting back toward the church, along the breastworks, with considerable success. He had also gotten a skirmish line out on the enemy's left flank to the right of the large white house near the railroad. This skirmish line pushed well in on the enemy's flank, fighting with great gallantry. General Hancock now directed me to tell General Gibbon to push one of his brigades, if possible, upon the enemy at the church, so as to meet Miles, who was gallantly fighting up on the right toward the church. In going to General Gibbon I met General Smyth, commanding one of his brigades, and telling him my orders to General G., I gave him also General Hancock's directions, telling him to attack as quickly and forcibly as possible toward the road and church. General Smyth answered that his brigade had just been repulsed and he could not get it forward again. I then went on to General Gibbon and gave him the order. He answered that his division had made an advance toward the crest near the church, but had retired upon receiving the enemy's fire; that he was at that moment trying to get a line of skirmishers forward. This was about 6.15 p. m. About 6.45 p. m. the enemy made a spirited advance upon General Gibbon's line of rifle-pits in the corn-field. Gibbon's division at once fell back in great confusion. Gregg's cavalry, dismounted, which was posted in rifle-pits on Gibbon's left, fought gallantly, and completely checked the enemy's advance in that direction until darkness came on, when our troops were withdrawn from the field and marched to the vicinity of the Williams house. No re-enforcements reached General Hancock on this occasion, although they could readily have been sent down the railroad. Willcox's division, Ninth Corps, was sent around by the Jerusalem plank road, but did not get on the field. In this action Captain Brownson, commissary of musters, Second Corps, was killed, and Col. F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, Second Corps, was captured by the enemy.

August 26, 1864.—A quiet day. First and Second Divisions in vicinity of Williams' house; Third Division holding line in front from Fort Tilton to Strong's house, where it has been since it recrossed James River from Deep Bottom.

August 27, 1864.—First Division moved from near Williams' house to a position supporting Third Division; the troops of the First Division being massed between Deserted House and the house formerly occupied by General Warren.

August 28, 1864.—Quiet. No changes in positions of troops.

August 29, 1864.—Quiet. No movements by Second Corps this day.

August 30, 1864.—Picket-line advanced in front of Strong's house. Commenced building fort on crest directly in front of same house; Second Division moved from its position near Williams' house to secure line of works in rear of Jones' house.

August 31, 1864.—Quiet. Troops engaged in building fort in front of Strong's house and strengthening redan on left of plank road at Fort Hell.*

* Officially known as Fort Sedgwick.

September 1, 1864.—Quiet until about 8 p. m., when enemy's cavalry made a dash against our cavalry picket-line, driving a portion of it in on the left of the Gurley house Second Corps got under arms, but the enemy was at once driven away by our cavalry and the line re-established.

September 2, 1864.—Quiet. Troops of Mott's division into new fort and rifle-pits. Deserter executed in First Division to-day (shot).

September 3, 1864.—No movements. Rifle-pits completed between fort in front of Strong's house and Fort Crawford.

September 4, 1864.—Quiet all day. At 11.45 our batteries opened according to orders received from General Grant, firing a national salute of shot and shell from each battery in our lines into the rebel works. Batteries in lines of Tenth and Eighteenth Corps firing at same time.

September 5, 1864.—Miles' and Gibbon's divisions moved to new line of battle from Williams' house to fort on Norfolk road; commenced throwing up breast-works and slashing timber in front; batteries placed at right of Williams' house, between the house and plank road; one battery (in redan) on plank road on right of Ferris' house; Miles occupied line from right of Williams' house (where he connected with Willcox, Ninth Corps) to open plain near Widow Smith's house; Gibbon's line intrenching to fort on Norfolk road; Mott's division in front line.

September 6, 1864.—First Division moved to left, its right resting on plank road near Williams' house; Second Division also moved to left, occupying fort on Norfolk road and covering ground to the Blackwater.

September 7, 1864.—Nothing of importance occurred this day; usual artillery firing on front lines.

September 8, 1864.—No movements this day.

September 9, 1864.—Quiet, save artillery firing on line of Tenth Corps; First and Second Divisions moved back in reserve—Second Division in vicinity of Deserted House, First Division in vicinity of Jones' house.

September 10, 1864.—In compliance with orders from corps headquarters three regiments of Mott' division advanced on the enemy's picket-line at 1 a. m., in front of and to the left of Fort Hell. Captured about one mile and a half of their line with 83 prisoners, and killing and wounding a number of the enemy. Sharp musketry all day and night between enemy's picket-lines and ours, and from the redan on the left of Fort Hell; also heavy artillery firing.

September 11, 1864.—Nothing of importance. The firing between our pickets and those of enemy continued all day in front of Fort Hell, with some artillery.

September 12, 1864.—Usual picket-firing in front of Fort Hell; quiet otherwise.

September 13, 1864.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day.

September 14, 1864.—Quiet until 5 p. m., when enemy shelled train on railroad near Fort Crawford; our batteries replied.

September 15, 1864.—All quiet except firing on picket-line.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 13–17.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my division at Deep Bottom in August, 1864:

On August 13 the division, together with the rest of the corps, proceeded by water to Deep Bottom, arriving there during the night of the

13th. The disembarkation of the troops occupied considerable time, for the reason that the greater part of the men were stowed upon the upper decks of steamers, from which they could descend only by ones or twos at a time. The whole division was not landed until broad daylight, and the greater part of one brigade (the Fourth) was delayed many hours by the grounding of the steamer in which it was transported. When landed, the division was pushed rapidly forward through the woods to the New Market road, together with the Second Division, which was temporarily placed under my command. Upon reaching the New Market road without opposition I held it with one brigade as a protection to my left flank, and with the greater part of my own and the Second Division as they successively came up I pushed up the Central road. The enemy's line of rifle-pits crossing the Central road being held only by a very thin line of skirmishers, I pushed forward the first troops that arrived (the Second New York Heavy Artillery) as quickly as possible to occupy the line. This regiment failed entirely to execute my orders, and instead of occupying the point indicated it proceeded to an entirely different part of the line, where the skirmishers of the First Brigade were pressing the enemy. The commanding officer of this regiment, Major Hogg, showed himself utterly unfit for command, and the regiment did not behave with credit to itself. Seeing this failure I ordered the Irish Brigade to take the same point. I am compelled to say that these troops behaved disgracefully and failed to execute my orders. They crowded off to our right into the shelter of some woods, and there became shattered and broken to pieces. By this time the enemy had moved troops into that part of the line which I was endeavoring to take, and had brought artillery to bear upon us. I then moved two brigades (the Third and Fourth) farther to the enemy's left, to a hill near Fussell's mill-pond. The enemy's works beyond the mill-pond were very thinly occupied, and I prepared to advance upon them with the Fourth Brigade of my division. The enemy opening upon us with artillery from their extreme right the troops exhibited such signs of timidity and demoralization that I was convinced that it was out of the question to employ them in this work. Therefore I ordered the First Brigade of the Second Division to advance upon the works. They were occupied only by a very thin line of the enemy, and could have been easily carried had the troops advanced with reasonable vigor and courage. I am compelled to say that they failed to do this. The mill-pond was an obstacle to the advance of the line in one place, but such of the troops as had the requisite courage easily succeeded in passing to our left of it; but they were too few to drive out the enemy. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy had time to move troops to occupy the threatened points. At night it was necessary to contract our lines, and holding the hill above mentioned with skirmishers, the division intrenched across the Central and New Market roads. None of the troops that came under my observation that day behaved with their usual vigor and gallantry under fire. Had they done so the almost undefended lines of rifle-pits could easily have been carried. I desire, however, to commend the great gallantry and good behavior of Colonel Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, who commanded the First Brigade of the Second Division in the attack above referred to. He did everything that a brave man and a soldier could do.

On August 15 and 16 the division was engaged in no very active operations, except Miles' brigade, which, by the direction of the major-general commanding the corps, I sent out to act with the cavalry division of General Gregg on our extreme right.

Being compelled by illness to give up the command of the division and proceed to hospital at City Point on August 17, I have received no official report of the operations of Miles' brigade on August 16, and I respectfully refer for the particulars thereof to that officer.

Being absent from the division still, I am unable to furnish a list of casualties on the occasion of the operations above referred to, and I respectfully refer to Brigadier-General Miles, commanding the division, for this information.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. First Div., Second Corps.

[Capt. WILLIAM P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 19.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 12–26, October 27–30, and December 9–10.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from August 12 to 20, inclusive:

At 4 p. m. the division left camp near the Deserted House and marched to City Point, where it bivouacked for the night. At 11 a. m. on the 13th the troops commenced to embark on transports. At 7 p. m. the last regiment was embarked. At 10 p. m. the transports moved up the James River. At 1 a. m. on the 14th they commenced disembarking at Deep Bottom. With the exception of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania and part of the Seventh New York Artillery, all were on shore at 6 a. m. The steamer with the regiments named having grounded, they were transhipped and arrived a few hours later. As soon as the last were on shore the division moved across Strawberry Plains and through the woods skirting them to the New Market road, Miles' brigade, on the left, being the first to strike that road. The enemy made no attempt to molest us before the road was reached. Here they were found occupying the works thrown up on the occasion of the previous movement to this place. The division was pushed up to these but though an advance line of slight rifle-pits in front of our right was occupied, the main line was successfully held by the enemy against our attempt. By placing two guns in position on a hill in front of our left, which bore upon the New Market road, he annoyed us somewhat, but our line was established across the Central road, near Fussell's Mill. The First Brigade, Colonel Macy, of the Second Division, was sent to General Barlow, who was then in command of this division, to attempt to carry by assault the enemy's works at the mill. The attempt was unsuccessful, and resulted in the injuring of Colonel Macy and about 100 officers and men. A line was established about 100 yards in rear of the farthest position attained by the division and intrenched during the night. On the 15th the First Brigade, General Miles, was sent to support the cavalry under General Gregg, on the right, and the remainder of the division was withdrawn to the New Market road.

On the morning of the 16th General Miles, with his brigade and the cavalry under General Gregg, made a reconnaissance up the Charles City road to White's Tavern. General Miles reached a point within half a mile of White's Tavern when the enemy attacked in force, and, the object of the movement having been attained, he withdrew to the right of the Tenth Corps, Major-General Birney. The Fourth Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, was also sent to assist the Tenth Corps. On the morning of the 17th General Barlow was obliged by illness to go to the hospital at City Point, and the command of the division devolved upon me. I found the division disposed as follows: The First and Fourth Brigades in position on the right of the Tenth Corps, on the Central road, about two miles from its junction with the New Market road, and the consolidated Second and Third Brigades and the Fourth New York Artillery massed on the New Market road opposite that junction. A picket-line of about two miles was held by the division. About 5 p. m. the troops on the New Market road were hurried to the line of the Tenth Corps, the enemy having made a demonstration. They were not, however, called into action, and returned to their former position before dark. On the morning of the 18th the First Brigade was withdrawn from the line of the Tenth Corps. At dark the Fourth Brigade was also withdrawn and the entire division deployed along the New Market road, where a line of intrenchments was thrown up and the timber in the front slashed. This position was held until the evening of the 20th, when the troops recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, arriving in the old camp, near the Deserted House, early in the morning of the 21st.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. H. H. BINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

List of casualties in First Division, Second Army Corps, at Deep Bottom, Va., from August 14 to 20, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Division headquarters								
First Brigade	2	15	5	105	3	122	10	242
Consolidated Brigade		6	4	60		1	4	67
Fourth Brigade	1	14		46		10	1	70
4th New York Artillery		3	1	2			1	5
Total*	3	38	10	213	3	133	16	384

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from August 22 to August 26, 1864:

At 12 m. August 22 I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, to move the division to a point on the Weldon railroad near the Parker house, to the left of the position occupied by

*But see revised statement, p. 116.

the Fifth Corps, and to destroy the railroad, keeping half my force at the work, the remainder being held in reserve and covering the working party. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to report to me for duty in covering my left flank. Working until dark, about two miles of the road were destroyed. The division bivouacked for the night near the Parker house. On the morning of the 23d I was directed to continue the destruction of the railroad. Colonel Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was ordered to report to me with his brigade of two regiments, relieving the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, then under my command. At 11 a. m. the road had been destroyed to within a mile of Reams' Station. General Barlow, having returned from hospital, resumed command of the division. He directed me to send two regiments, under Colonel Lynch, to occupy Reams' Station, three squadrons of cavalry having previously been sent to the same place. Immediately upon hearing from these regiments I moved my brigade there, occupied the works, and commenced destroying the track. At dark the remainder of the division also moved into the works. On the morning of the 24th General Barlow turned over to me the command of the division. By direction of Major-General Hancock I moved the division out of the works and continued the destruction of the railroad, General Gibbon's division occupying the works and relieving my picket-line. The road was effectually destroyed for three miles south of Reams' Station. During the day Colonel Spear's cavalry, supported by 100 infantry from the Fourth Brigade, was engaged in slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, driving it at least two miles beyond the working parties, or five miles from Reams' Station toward Rowanty Creek. At dark the division was withdrawn to the works around the station, leaving the cavalry, under Colonel Spear, at the cross-roads, near Sharp's [Smart's?] house, picketing all the roads in that direction.

By order of Major-General Hancock, at daylight on the morning of the 25th, I relieved the troops of General Gibbon in the works and his picket-line of 700 men around the station. At 9 o'clock, while General Gibbon's division was moving out, Colonel Spear's cavalry was attacked and driven from its position. About half an hour later the cavalry in front of the extreme left of my picket-line was attacked by dismounted men and driven in on the road leading to Jerusalem plank road. The picket-line was also driven in a short distance. I ordered two small regiments (about 200 men) to their support, which, with the cavalry, drove the enemy back, after which he disappeared. I then ordered these regiments back, as firing had commenced on my front. The cavalry in my front was attacked and compelled to retire. General Gibbon's division then returning to the works, one of his brigades relieved the left brigade of my line, which was then placed in the front, on the right of Sleeper's battery, closing up my line to the right, it having been hitherto formed in one rank. The line as then formed, and as it remained until it left the works, was as follows: Fourth New York Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock, connected with the right of General Gibbon's division at the railroad. On its right was the Fourth Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, Sixty-first New York Volunteers; the consolidated Second and Third Brigades, Major Byron, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; and connecting with this, its left resting on the railroad, the First Brigade, Colonel Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. My troops could not fill the works on the right, but in the center the line was strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Broady having one regiment, the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, in reserve. The two batteries of artillery

on the left were very much exposed to the fire of sharpshooters, and in a position from which it was difficult to withdraw under fire. It was not posted under my direction, and I did not consider the position strong, but was obliged to occupy the works as I found them. Immediately upon occupying them the entire pioneer corps of the division, and an additional detail of fifty ax men, were set at work in slashing timber in front of the Consolidated, First, and Fourth Brigades, and in cutting roads for the movement of troops and artillery in rear of the line. At 12 o'clock the enemy drove in my picket-line and advanced in some force upon the line of battle, but was quickly repulsed with some loss, and the picket-line re-established. At 1 o'clock he again advanced, driving the skirmishers to the rifle-pits, and, advancing in line of battle, came within thirty yards of them, under a severe fire of musketry, before he was checked, but was repulsed and fell back. The One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania was quickly advanced as skirmishers, and took a few prisoners of Wilcox's division of Hill's corps. Soon after another vigorous attack was made in front of the Fourth Brigade, which was handsomely repulsed, with the assistance of the Fourth New York Artillery and the Consolidated Brigade, firing to the right and left oblique, the troops fighting with determination. In this attack, rebels were killed within three yards of the line. I directed a few skirmishers to be thrown forward in front of each regimental line to pick up prisoners and watch the enemy's movements. Prisoners were taken of Anderson's brigade, of Field's division. Soon after this repulse it was reported to me by officers of the skirmish line and an officer of my staff that the enemy was placing a battery in position and massing troops in my front. A rebel sergeant also reported that his force consisted of Wilcox's division, two brigades of Heth's division, and Anderson's brigade. I directed the Twelfth New York Battery, Lieutenant Dauchy, to shell the woods in my front. During the second assault part of a brigade, five small regiments, of General Gibbon's division, reported to me in place of the skirmish line I had in front of that division, for a support to my line. These regiments were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, and were posted on the eastern side of the railroad cut, about twenty yards in rear of the Consolidated Brigade of this division, within easy supporting distance of any part of the line, and perfectly covered from the enemy's fire.

At this time there were indications of a movement by the enemy to my right. The right of the skirmish line, however, had not been disturbed. This line connected with that of a brigade of cavalry posted at the junction of the Brock road and road running parallel with railroad. I sent the strongest regiment of those from General Gibbon's division up the railroad in charge of Captain Marlin, my division inspector, with directions, in case the enemy appeared in that direction, to deploy along the railroad and support the picket-line, or, in case he attacked the front of the Consolidated Brigade, near the angle of our works, to attack him in flank and rear, with the assistance of the picket-line on the right. A more favorable opportunity was never offered a regiment to render distinguished service. I expected the next assault of the enemy would be at this point (the angle) and had every reason to believe he would not only be repulsed with severe loss, but would be attacked by about 300 men in rear, and followed up by the reserve of General Gibbon's division. I had placed one gun (12-pounder) of the Twelfth New York Battery at the angle to rake the railroad cut in case the enemy took it. At 5 o'clock the enemy drove in the skirmish-

ers of the Consolidated Brigade, who made feeble resistance, debouched from the woods in front of that and the Fourth Brigade, advancing through the slashing, which was thirty yards wide. At first he was met by a sharp fire from these brigades, part of the First Brigade, which fired to the left oblique, and the Fourth New York Artillery to the right oblique. Although he pushed forward with determination, he was repulsed at several points and his organization greatly broken up by severity of the fire and the obstacles in his front; but, unfortunately, just as his entire repulse seemed certain, a portion of the Consolidated Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Fifty-second, and Thirty-ninth New York Regiments, broke and fell into confusion. At the same time a break occurred in the right of the same brigade—the One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Regiments. I stood at the time on the bank of the railroad cut and saw a rebel color-bearer spring over our works and down into the cut almost at my feet.

But few of the enemy had reached the work, and a determined resistance for five minutes would have given us the victory. I looked for Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg, but not at the moment seeing him I directed his brigade to rush into the gap and commence firing. Not a minute's time was lost before giving this order, but instead of executing it they either lay on their faces or got up and ran to the rear. I then rode down the line of the Fourth Brigade, ordering it to move toward the right and hold the rifle-pit. These troops were then fighting gallantly, their brigade commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, being conspicuous, encouraging and directing his men. Finding the enemy had gained the angle and flanked my line, I rode to the Twelfth New York Battery and directed Lieutenant Dauchy to fire canister at that point, which he did with great effect, working his guns gallantly until the enemy was upon him. His horses were killed, and it was impossible to limber up and draw off his guns on the breaking of the line. The enemy pushed forward, and taking possession of them, turned one of them and opened fire with it upon our troops. The One hundred and fifty-second New York Regiment, Captain Burke [Burt] commanding, when the assault was made, was directed to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The regiment had changed front, was moved up to within 200 yards, and directed to open fire. Captain Marlin, division inspector, a very cool and reliable officer, reports that not a shot was fired at it, but the men broke from the ranks and fled in a disgraceful manner, only two men in the regiment discharging their pieces.

The panic had become somewhat general, and it was with the greatest difficulty that any line could be formed. One regiment, the Sixty-first New York, was observed fighting with determination. It had changed front after the rifle-pits had been flanked, and with its right resting on the works was contesting every foot of ground gained by the enemy. I rallied a line on this regiment perpendicular to the line of works, forming it as well as possible under fire, with its right extended about 100 yards in front of the works, the enemy holding the works but a short distance from it, and directing his fire chiefly to our left. On account of the smoke he apparently did not observe this new line on his left flank, and ordering the firing to cease I directed it to advance, with a cheer. It swept the enemy from the entire north face of the works, recapturing the three guns of the Twelfth New York Battery, and driving the enemy into the railroad cut. This line was held by us until dark. I then succeeded in getting about 200 men around to our right and across the railroad, about 200 yards from the

left flank of the enemy and partially in his rear. This force advanced, taking the enemy by surprise, and forcing him back a short distance. A brigade in this position would have swept him from the works and captured those of his troops who were in great confusion in the railroad cut, but the force was too small. This was the position of affairs at dark. With the exception of the loss of our artillery, our loss had been very slight. I established a picket-line along the road parallel with the railroad, near the church. In going to the front I could hear the enemy's men calling out their regiments, and I felt confident his loss was much heavier than ours, that his confusion was equal, and that I could retake all my line. I sent by Captain Driver, assistant adjutant-general, to Major-General Hancock information of the state of affairs. At 8 o'clock I received orders from General Hancock, by Captain Conrad, to withdraw and march to the Williams house on the Jerusalem plank road.

I am much indebted to the officers of my staff. Captain Driver, assistant adjutant-general, behaved gallantly in rallying the men. Lieutenant Black, acting aide-de-camp, was fearless in his endeavor to press the men forward again after they had broken. Captain Marlin, division inspector, rendered efficient service. Captain Hizar, assistant commissary of musters, and Lieutenant Binney, acting aide-de-camp, were wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. W. P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the recent movements:

Reports of signal stations, pickets, and officers on the line indicated that the enemy had left a force in his works smaller than my own. To determine his strength, I directed demonstrations on two points of his lines—namely, a work opposite Fort Morton near the Crater, and his picket-line opposite Fort Sedgwick. Just at dark 100 men of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. J. Z. Brown, went over our work in front of Fort Morton, across the space, about forty paces to the enemy's work, cutting through his cheval-de-frise with axes, and into the work. No shots were fired from this point, but a sharp fire was opened with musketry on the right and left. Arriving in the work, the enemy's troops left it, with the exception of 4 officers and 13 enlisted men, who were taken prisoners. Among them were the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and one lieutenant of the Forty-sixth Virginia, and a lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Virginia. A regiment of the enemy, who had entered a work on the enemy's right of the one thus occupied, immediately charged into it and, by force of superior numbers, our men were driven out, fighting gallantly. Supports were on their way, but could not reach them before they had been driven out. About 8.30 p. m. a party of 130 men, under Lieut. Col. D. F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York, charged the enemy's picket-line at the Chimneys opposite Fort Sedgwick. The line for about 200 yards was carried, and eight prisoners taken. Not considering the point of sufficient

importance to warrant the weakening of the garrison of the fort to the extent necessary to hold it, and finding that there were indications on the part of the enemy of an attempt to reoccupy it, my troops were withdrawn.

The casualties in these operations were 4 officers and 63 men killed, wounded, and missing. A statement of these accompanies this report.*

Lieut. Col. D. F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York; Capt. J. Z. Brown, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Henry D. Price, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania, acting aide-de-camp to the commandant Fourth Brigade, killed and left on the field, were conspicuous for their spirit and good conduct.

In the affair at Fort Morton no artillery was used, but at the attack at Fort Sedgwick the artillery of the enemy opened along the entire line, and being actively replied to a furious cannonade ensued, lasting for about half an hour. At about 11 p. m. the enemy again opened, and, though not so generally replied to, a brisk fire was kept up for about the same length of time. No other operations were undertaken, and the line remained quiet during the remainder of the night and the succeeding day.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the statements of Colonel MacDougall, the brigade commander, and the officers in charge of the picket-line captured by the enemy on the evening of the 30th ultimo. I am satisfied that the enemy were allowed to enter our lines through treachery. I think the deserters from the Sixty-ninth New York were rebels and informed the enemy of the position of our line. The majority of the men on our line were new recruits, which may account for their mistaking the rebels for the proper relief; but there is no excuse for the officers on the line. They have been placed in arrest and will be tried by court-martial.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose the statements of the officers on the picket-line on the evening of the 30th of October, and also to offer in explanation that the reason why it was not sent in before was my absence during the whole of the day yesterday and until late last

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 killed, 25 wounded, and 38 missing.

night upon the picket-lines, in the discharge of my duties as corps officer of the day. I am making still further investigations, and just as soon as possible I will report the result. I have put all the officers under arrest, and will prefer charges against them.

Captured from Sixty-ninth [New York], 164; from One hundred and eleventh [New York], 82—246; 1 officer from Sixty-ninth.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. D. MACDOUGALL,
Colonel 111th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
Before Petersburg, November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully report that I have been engaged nearly all day investigating the affair concerning the capture of the pickets of this brigade on the evening of October 30. Second Lieutenant Hoff, One hundred and eleventh [New York Infantry], who was on post No. 1 of the One hundred and eleventh, states that he was sitting by the fire at his post and heard a body of men coming down the line along that occupied by the Sixty-ninth [New York]; supposed it was the new relief, and commenced preparing his men to move out. He stepped to one side to let them pass and noticed men with blue caps, light-blue overcoats, and gray pants. As soon as he discovered the color of the pants he immediately started to tell the officer of the picket that the enemy were capturing his men. This seems the most disgraceful affair of the whole. Had this officer attended properly to his duties and informed post No. 2, he might have opened fire upon the enemy and scattered the whole party. Instead of that he ran away to tell the officer in command and let the enemy pass on; and post No. 2, supposing also it was the relief, were captured, and so on down nearly along the whole line occupied by the One hundred and eleventh. Lieutenant Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth, states that a party of the enemy came up along the line of the Sixty-ninth almost to his post, but were discovered and halted; giving no reply, were fired upon and dispersed. Had Lieutenant Hoff, of the One hundred and eleventh, given the alarm quietly to the posts on his left, he might have accomplished a splendid feat by capturing the enemy instead of being captured by them. He has been placed in arrest and charges are preferred against him. From all the facts I can gather, I am satisfied that the first approach of the enemy was through the lines of the Sixty-ninth. They then separated, half passing up and half down the line. The fact that ten of that regiment deserted to the enemy while on duty there would indicate that the enemy must have known something of the position. Captain Mumford, of the One hundred and eleventh, who was captured by them, but escaped in the woods near their lines, estimated their number at about 150 to 200. About a dozen stragglers have come in to-day belonging to the One hundred and eleventh and Sixty-ninth. I apprehend many more of the cowardly rascals will turn up.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully,

C. D. MACDOUGALL,
Colonel 111th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In reply to communication of this date from brigade headquarters, asking for a report respecting the recent capture of our picket-line opposite Fort Davis, I have the honor to inclose a statement from Lieut. M. Murphy, of my regiment, who was in command of a portion of the picket detail; and to make the following report of the number of old soldiers, and new recruits from the Sixty-ninth, on the line that night: New men (recruits recently arrived), 190; old soldiers, 40; total, 230. Old commissioned officers, 2; acting lieutenants, 3; total, 5. Of this number 1 old commissioned officer and the 3 acting lieutenants, with 141 new men and 23 old men, were captured. I would state in regard to the acting officers that they were all old soldiers, awaiting commissions from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York to be mustered into the service.

I have the honor to remain, lieutenant, your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. MILLIKEN,
Commanding Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CAMP OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following statement in reply to your communication of this date, calling for a report from me in regard to the capture of a portion of the picket detail of this regiment on the night of the 30th instant:

I was detailed on the evening of the 27th to take command of a portion of our picket, numbering forty-five men, of the Sixty-ninth, who were posted opposite Fort Davis, the left resting on an almost impassable swamp, and the right connecting with the Sixty-third New York Volunteers. After night-fall on the 30th instant I gave orders to the different posts along my line to fire at intervals of five minutes, which they continued to do until the sergeant on the left flank of my detail discovered men advancing partly in front and to the left of his post. He first thought that they were our own men coming to relieve him, but being somewhat doubtful, he hailed them and receiving no answer he ordered his men to fire on them, which they returned in a few moments. At this time a sharp fire was opened along the line to my right. I immediately went to the left of my detail and found the men in their proper positions firing briskly on the enemy. I had extra ammunition distributed to the men, as I could plainly hear the pickets on my left running through the brush. I had no idea at that time that they were captured, but as a matter of precaution I went some distance to the left and rear, fearing that the enemy might steal a march through the swamp, as our pickets lost sight of each other at this particular point, they being some twenty yards apart. Finding there was no one in the brush in my rear, I returned to my post feeling that everything was right, as I heard a smart fire from our picket-line on the left. Shortly afterward a captain of sharpshooters of the Third Division came along my line and stated that he was ordered to relieve the pickets on my left, but found that they were either captured or had run away,

leaving their muskets behind them in the trenches. During all this time I kept up a left oblique fire and held my position until relieved, the officer informing me that we had again established communication with the Fifth Corps.

I have the honor to remain, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

MURTHA MURPHY,

First Lieut. Company G, Sixty-ninth New York Vet. Vols.

Lieut. J. C. FOLEY,

Acting Adjutant Sixty-ninth Regiment.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS 111TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to report what I know in regard to the capture of our pickets on the evening of October 30, 1864:

I was detailed as brigade officer of picket on the evening of October 27, and remained until the evening of the 30th of October, 1864. I visited the lines and gave instructions to the officers and men, and saw that the men were properly posted. Nothing unusual occurred until the evening of October 30, 1864, when our pickets and the rebels commenced talking across the lines. I immediately gave orders to have this stopped. Captain Myers commanded the left wing of the brigade picket, consisting of four commissioned officers and 173 enlisted men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and four commissioned officers, including himself, and 157 enlisted men from the One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteers, the right resting on the ravine, and the left connecting with the Fifth Corps pickets. I ordered Captain Myers, commanding left wing of brigade pickets, and Captain Geddis, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanding right wing, to report to brigade headquarters, and there meet the officer of the day, and conduct the relief to our lines at dusk. My headquarters during the three days of my tour of duty were about 100 yards in rear of the picket-line, and while there awaiting the arrival of the relief, between the hours of 7 and 8 p. m., I heard the tramp of men and the rattling of canteens in the corner of the woods, on the left of the open field, and the low hum of voices as is usual with pickets while relieving. I had two orderlies with me from the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and I ordered one of them to go up and tell the officer of the day that I wished to see him. By this time the men had got half way across the open field, going toward the ravine. The orderly soon came running back and informed me that the pits were deserted and that he heard a noise in front of them which sounded like men crawling through the grass. I then sent one up on the left of the open field to strike the pits, and the other up on the right, and instructed them to follow the pits down and see if they could find any men in them, and I would ride out and see if I could find the relief to fill the pits in front of the open field, and to meet me there in about five minutes. I rode out of the woods for a short distance and could not see or hear any relief. I then rode back and met the orderlies, who reported the pits all deserted. I then rode back as rapidly as possible to Fort Hays and there met an officer of Brigadier-General Mott's staff. I told him our pickets were "gobbled" and that they had better get under

arms. I then started for Third Brigade headquarters to report the fact to the colonel commanding brigade, [and met] Lieutenant Hoff, commanding a section of the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, connecting with the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and from him I learned that the rebels came through the picket-line of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers (at the section commanded by Lieutenant [Murphy], of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, who was captured) near the corner of the woods and filed to the right, "gobbling" up our pickets as they went along. There must have been another column which filed to the left, as they were all captured down to the ravine. The right of the line across the ravine was not disturbed. I met at Third Brigade headquarters the major of the Fortieth New York Volunteers just going out with his detail to relieve the right of the line. I went out with him and went over the lines and saw that the connections were made and the lines again formed. In the morning I rode down to Fort Davis and there I found some men of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, whom I took and proceeded to the picket-line to gather the arms left by our men in the pits when they were captured. I there met the major of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, who informed me that the arms had been gathered up and that his orders were to send them to Third Division headquarters.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS W. HUSK,

Lieutenant-Colonel 111th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS 111TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Consolidated Brigade, I have the honor to report as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Husk, brigade officer of picket, October 28, 29, and 30, 1864. Captain R. J. Myers commanded left of brigade picket-line on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October, 1864; Captain Mumford commanded the detail from this regiment on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October, 1864; Lieut. A. P. Camp and Lieutenant Hoff commanded each a section of Captain Mumford's detail. I have also to report that Captain Myers, Lieutenant Hoff, and three enlisted men joined the regiment on the night of the 30th of October, 1864, and that Captain Mumford, Lieutenant Camp, and sixty-six enlisted men joined the regiment on the morning of the 31st of October, 1864. There was captured by the enemy of the detail from this regiment 82 enlisted men. The detail of officers and enlisted men from this regiment was as follows:

Lieut. Col. Lewis W. Husk, brigade officer of picket; Capt. R. J. Myers, commanding left of brigade picket from Fifth Corps on the left to ravine on the right; Capt. L. Mumford, commanding One hundred and eleventh detail, headquarters near the road leading from Fort Hays to picket-line; Lieut. A. P. Camp, commanding left section of detail from One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, and Lieut. E. W. Hoff, commanding right section of said detail. Original detail 175 enlisted men, of which the One hundred and eleventh furnished 157, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers furnished 18. Recapitulation: Returned of One hundred and eleventh detail from picket-line sick,

October 29, 6 enlisted men; October 30, 3 enlisted men; October 31, 66 enlisted men; captured on the picket-line night of 30th, 82 enlisted men; total, 157 enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS W. HUSK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 111th New York Volunteers.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Veteran officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Husk, Captain Myers, Lieutenant Camp, and Lieutenant Hoff. New officer: Capt. L. Mumford. Enlisted men: Veterans, 16; recruits and substitutes, 141; total, 157.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,

December 13, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops engaged in the reconnaissance of December 9 and 10:

The force consisted of the First, Third, and Fourth Brigades of this division, three regiments of cavalry under Colonel Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, Brevet Major Brown, and a section of horse artillery with the cavalry. The force left camp at daylight on the morning of the 9th, marching on the Vaughan road. A few vedettes were found at Cummings' house, about a mile from Hatcher's Run. These left as soon as the head of the column came in sight. At the crossing of the road over Hatcher's Run the enemy were found intrenched on the opposite side, and opened with carbines as soon as our men appeared. The run had been dammed about one-eighth of a mile below the crossing, making the water about four feet deep and fifty feet wide. Holes had been dug in the bed of the stream, and trees slashed in it for a considerable distance above and below, making a most difficult obstruction. After some delay a crossing was effected and the works occupied, the enemy leaving at once. The fords at Armstrong's Mill, about a mile above, and on the road by the Cummings house, half a mile below, were then taken possession of and guarded. The cavalry was sent down the Vaughan road to Davis' Shop, the infantry being posted to cover the fords and the roads leading to the right. The dam was cut to let the water off, and a practicable bridge built by night. At dark Brigadier-General Wheaton, with part of two divisions of the Sixth Corps, connected on the right, extending along the Squirrel Level road in the direction of the intrenchments. At dark the cavalry was withdrawn from Davis' Shop and posted outside of the infantry, on the Vaughan and Duncan roads and on the left flank.

On the morning of the 10th parties of cavalry were sent in the direction of Stony Creek. These parties returned about 1 p. m. The information obtained by the various scouting parties was communicated to the major-general commanding in dispatches immediately upon their return. At about 1 p. m. I received orders for the withdrawal of my troops. While the movement was in progress a cavalry force of the enemy attacked the cavalry in front of each ford and drove it back upon the infantry. This force followed me after the withdrawal, but made no further attack. My troops reached the intrenchments at dark on the evening of the 10th.

The casualties in this division were 20 wounded and 13 missing, all from the First Brigade. I had no report of casualties in the cavalry. Nineteen prisoners were taken during these operations and sent to headquarters Second Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Col. James C. Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 22–26.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular of yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the morning of the 22d to the morning of the 26th instant:

On the 22d the brigade moved about noon from its bivouac near the Gurley house and marched to the vicinity of the Perkins house, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, where it was formed in line east of the railroad and parallel with it, facing west. Skirmishers were thrown out well to the front, and the remainder of the command was employed in destroying the railroad on its front and southward toward Reams' Station. On the 23d the brigade marched southward along the railroad. I was relieved from command of the brigade and sent with the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment to occupy Reams' Station, which was accomplished without opposition. About 1 p. m., the rest of the brigade having arrived, was employed in destroying the railroad to the north and south of the station until ordered to fall in under arms in consequence of an attack of the enemy on the cavalry covering our front. The brigade at this time occupied a position in intrenchments built by the Sixth Corps in June last, its right extending across the railroad and facing north and west. In this position it bivouacked for the night. On the 24th, about 8 a. m., I assumed command of the brigade, which was relieved by a portion of the Second Division of this corps, and moved southeast, along the railroad, about one mile, where pickets were thrown out and the work of destroying the railroad renewed. About 5 p. m. we moved about one mile and a half farther to the left, and continued the destruction of the track until dark, when the brigade returned to Reams' Station and bivouacked in the rifle-pits to the west of the railroad, the right of the brigade resting on it.

On the 25th, about 7 a. m., the Second Division having vacated the works east of the railroad facing north, I was ordered to occupy them with this brigade, which was complied with, my left resting on the railroad and the regiments being formed in the following order from left to right, viz: Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania

Volunteers, McKnight's battery, Second New York Heavy Artillery, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and about 12 o'clock the enemy made his appearance to the south and west, and at the same time threatened our right and rear. In accordance with orders from General Miles, I directed Captain Henry, commanding One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to make a reconnaissance with his regiment on a road running to the Jerusalem plank road from a point on the Reams' Station and Wood's Shop road, near the right of my line. Captain Henry moved out about three-fourths of a mile, meeting no enemy, and established his skirmish line across this road, his right connecting with the left of the picket-line of the division. He occupied this position during the afternoon, and did not rejoin the brigade till after its withdrawal from Reams' Station. The main portion of the brigade did not become engaged until about 4 p. m., when the enemy, having made a successful assault on the work on my left, broke through and attacked my left and rear with vigor, causing considerable confusion, and for a few moments McKnight's guns were in the hands of the enemy; but several colors having been halted, men were rallied around them without regard to organization, and by a prompt advance recaptured three of the guns and nearly all of the rifle-pits previously occupied by this brigade. These three guns were hauled off the field by volunteers from the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

About this time I was directed by General Miles to move across the railroad and attack the enemy in his left flank, for which purpose I had a force of about 200 officers and men, in which nearly every regiment in the First and Second Divisions of the corps was represented. We took position at the white house, on the enemy's left flank, and annoyed him considerably by our fire; but the main object of the attack (to repossess the works captured from the Third Brigade) failed on account of the column being exposed in its advance to a galling fire from our own troops occupying the rifle-pits, as well as to the fact of there being no regimental or other organization in this force, the officers for the most part being strangers to the men and in many instances rather discouraging than urging an advance. Had it not been, however, for the fire on the flank, I have no doubt that the attack would have proceeded and been successful. Just before dark the enemy advanced a strong force against this party and finally succeeded in forcing it to withdraw and re-enter the breast-works. At dark I was directed by General Miles to establish a picket-line covering the left and front of the brigade, in accordance with which the Sixty-first New York Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers parallel with the railroad and its right resting on the rifle-pits. This regiment advanced to the dirt road in front of the church and each of the other regiments threw out vedettes, forming a line communicating with the right of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. At about 9 p. m. received orders to withdraw, which was accomplished in good order, each regiment being well organized and having its colors with it. We marched via Wood's Shop to a position on the Jerusalem plank road, near the Williams house, where we bivouacked till morning.

The casualties in the action of the 25th were as follows:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
61st New York	.....	3	.....	1	.....	16
81st Pennsylvania	2	3	2	6	.....	27
140th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
183d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	4	.....	25
26th Michigan	.....	.....	2	5	.....	11
2d New York Artillery	1	3	.....	14	2	51
5th New Hampshire	.....	1	.....	7	.....	7
28th Massachusetts	.....	1	1	6	.....	25
Total*	3	12	6	43	2	163

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. C. LYNCH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 21.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George N. Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 9–10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit a report of the part taken by my command in the late reconnaissance across Hatcher's Run Ford:

Marched from camp, near Fort Fisher, at 6.30 a. m. 9th instant, down Vaughan road, preceded by cavalry. Met with no opposition until my skirmish line became engaged, near Hatcher's Run Ford, with the enemy posted behind a work on opposite side of the run. The run being deep and much obstructed by fallen trees, the skirmish line was compelled to halt. Being ordered to cross the stream, I formed two companies Second New York Heavy Artillery near the ford, under command of Captain Armes, supported by two other companies Second New York Heavy Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Bliss, the whole supported by the remaining eight companies Second New York Heavy Artillery, under command of Major Hogg. At a signal from Captain Brown's battery the assaulting party moved forward, under a sharp fire from the enemy, plunged into the stream, and a portion of them succeeded in gaining the opposite bank, the enemy flying at their approach. I would especially commend the gallantry of Major Hogg, who was the first to cross the run; also of Captain Armes and Lieutenant Bliss, who immediately followed Major Hogg. As fast as the troops could pass over they were formed by Captain Boyd, of my staff, behind the work holding the ford. I had directed Colonel Scott, with two companies Sixty-first New York Volunteers, to proceed down the stream and force a crossing at a dam a few rods below the ford, which was promptly done. Colonel Scott was then directed to send one company down the south bank of the run to a ford still

* But see revised statement, p. 129.

farther below, which he did. This position was maintained (the cavalry again came forward and passed to our front) until 2 p. m. December 10, when I received orders to withdraw. While making preparations to withdraw, the enemy attacked with vigor the cavalry support in my front opposite the ford. With the assistance of two companies of Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry the enemy were checked. At this time the cavalry withdrew and the enemy again advanced and were again driven off, not without some close fighting, in which Colonel Scott, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, lost 13 men, captured and wounded, and gained as many from the enemy. Colonel Scott then withdrew and followed the brigade, then on the road back to camp. List of casualties has been already furnished. I would express great satisfaction with my entire command. The skirmishing was done by the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Stockton commanding, in a gallant manner, and with large loss, considering the number engaged.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. MACY,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 22.

*Report of Maj. James Fleming, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 13–20.**

A report of operations on the north bank of the James River by Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from the 13th to 20th of August, 1864.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers broke camp before Petersburg on the afternoon of the 12th of August, 1864, and arrived late at night at City Point.

The next day at noon the regiment, with the brigade, embarked on transports for Deep Bottom, Va., at which place it arrived and disembarked about daybreak of Sunday, the 14th instant. The regiment made a demonstration upon a rebel battery during the forenoon, suffering a loss of 1 commissioned officer (Capt. P. Nolan) and 3 enlisted men killed, and 11 enlisted men wounded. On the 15th instant the regiment moved with the brigade toward the right and bivouacked for the night. Early on the 16th the regiment moved with the brigade to Charles City Cross-Roads, supporting General Gregg's brigade of cavalry. The regiment was thrown out as skirmishers and engaged the enemy. After a stubborn and well-contested resistance against superior numbers the regiment was obliged to fall back upon the brigade, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and missing. The brigade joined the division that night.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant the brigade moved out to support the cavalry. At dark the brigade returned and threw up works on the New Market road. After dark of the 20th instant the regiment, with the brigade, marched back again to before Petersburg, reaching there at about 8 a. m. of the 21st instant.

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* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 388, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 336.

Casualties during the period from 13th to 20th of August, 1864: 1 captain and 3 enlisted men killed; 18 enlisted men wounded; 22 enlisted men missing.

JAMES FLEMING,
Major Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 23.

Report of Capt. Lucius H. Ives, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
September 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

August 13, embarked on transports at City Point, and the morning of the 14th landed at Deep Bottom. Were placed on picket on the New Market road. Relieved the afternoon of the 15th, and joined the brigade then on the extreme right of our line. The morning of the 16th moved with General Miles' command up the Charles City road in the direction of Richmond. Were deployed as skirmishers, our right resting on the road and our left connecting with the Fifth New Hampshire. Engaged the enemy near White Oak Swamp and drove him nearly three miles. At 12 m. were relieved from the line by the Second New York Heavy Artillery. In the afternoon were drawn up in line on the right of the road, and assisted to hold the enemy's advance in check. Withdrew toward evening to a position in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, where we remained doing picket duty until the evening of the 20th, when we again crossed to the south side of the James.

Casualties August 16 at White Oak Swamp—killed, 4; wounded, 14; missing, 17.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. IVES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Maj. James E. Larkin, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations July 26–30 and August 13–20.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from brigade headquarters I have the honor to forward the following report:

On the afternoon of July 26, 1864, the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers took up line of march for Deep Bottom. About 3 a. m. of the 27th crossed the James and rested on the north bank. Line of battle was then formed, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers on the right, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania in the center, the Fifth

*For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 338.

New Hampshire on the left. Shortly after the left wing of the Fifth was deployed as skirmishers, the right wing being held in reserve. This line then moved on the enemy's works, driving him out and capturing four guns and a number of small-arms and prisoners. On the night of July 29 my regiment recrossed the James and returned the next day to the front of Petersburg.*

On the afternoon of August 13, 1864, the Fifth Regiment embarked on transport for Deep Bottom. Early in the morning of the 14th my regiment landed and marched toward Deep Run. That night the regiment, commanded by Capt. J. S. Ricker, was on picket, and on being relieved about noon of the 15th rejoined the brigade. At 4 a. m. of the 16th the Fifth moved toward the Charles City road. On reaching the outer pickets the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and advanced until about 1 p. m., losing two men killed and several wounded. At 1 o'clock the Fifth was relieved by the Second New York Heavy Artillery, and marched to the Charles City road, the enemy driving back our first line by an attack in force, the Fifth formed in the second line, the right resting on the road. The troops on our right being outflanked fell back, and we were obliged to follow. Moved back in the afternoon to the vicinity of Deep Run. On the afternoon of the 18th, an attack being made on Gregg's cavalry, the regiment, commanded by Maj. J. E. Larkin, moved to their support, but was not engaged. On the 20th of August, at dark, the line of march was taken up, and crossing the James, the Fifth reached the old camp in front of Petersburg on the morning of the next day. The losses of the regiment in the first expedition were 1 enlisted man killed and 12 wounded; in the second 2 enlisted men killed, 4 wounded, 9 missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JAS. E. LARKIN,
Major Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. G. H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 25.

Report of Capt. Oscar F. Hulser, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 13–20.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
September 28, 1864.†

Report of the operations on the James River of Second New York Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. William Wilson, from the 13th to the 20th of August:

August 13 [12], left camp before Petersburg, marched to the neighborhood of City Point, and camped for the night. August 14 [13], embarked on transports. Steamed down and anchored in the river till night. Then sailed for and disembarked at Deep Bottom on the morning of the 15th [14th]. In the forenoon advanced and engaged the enemy, who was found strongly intrenched, and drove them from part of their works, which we succeeded in holding, our loss in this fight being 3 commissioned officers wounded, 1 commissioned officer killed, 20 enlisted men wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 6 missing. 16th [15th], camped for some time

* See also Vol. XL, Part I, p. 339, for another report of the operations from July 26 to 30.

† For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 341.

in woods and at night [noon] advanced upon the New Market road about four miles, when the enemy was again found and engaged with, our force gradually falling back. 17th [16th], again advanced and fought the enemy, our loss being 16 enlisted men wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 11 missing. 18th, camped near New Market road and built breastworks. 19th [20th], returned to south side of the river, and marched to Petersburg. 20th [21st], arrived before Petersburg at old camp.

Recapitulation: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 36 enlisted men; missing, 17 enlisted men; total, 63.

O. F. HULSER,
Captain, Second New York Artillery, Commanding Regiment.

No. 26.

Reports of Maj. George Hogg, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 13 and December 9–10.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
In the Field, August 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report in obedience to orders from division headquarters:

On the morning of Sunday, August 13 [14] instant, I was ordered by General Miles to advance my regiment of nine companies, numbering in all 320 officers and men, across the New Market road through a wood to the edge of a corn-field. I did so and then saw General Barlow, commanding division. I asked him if my line was far enough advanced. He informed me I must take my orders from General Miles. Immediately after (I should say two minutes at farthest) General Barlow ordered me to advance my regiment as quickly as possible and take a line of rebel works on the left and about 900 yards from my front. He also informed me that he would send the Third Brigade as a support. I advanced into the corn-field and then moved by the left flank. While doing so an orderly came from General Barlow saying that I was going too far to the left, upon which I moved my regiment forward. On my right was a wood from whence the enemy was driving the skirmish line. There was a ravine on my left, in which the enemy's skirmishers were posted, subjecting me to a flanking fire. I was at this time advancing upon the works indicated by General Barlow, my right partially covered by a wood, in which rapid firing was going on. An officer here informed me that there was a rebel line of rifle-pits about 200 yards in advance of their main works in the woods, and knowing that were I to advance while that line was held by the enemy my regiment would be completely enfiladed, I determined to take the advance line. I did so, and drove the enemy out and over a hill into the main work indicated by General Barlow. I was unable to advance farther as the enemy were in strong force and getting artillery into position on his right. I afterward saw General Barlow on the knoll behind the rifle-pit I had taken and verbally gave him this explanation why I had not advanced on the main work.

Hoping this explanation may prove satisfactory to yourself and the general commanding division,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HOGG,
Major Second New York Artillery.

General N. A. MILES,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
December 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this p. m., I have the honor to report that the Second New York Artillery broke camp at daylight on the morning of the 9th instant, and marched to the left to near Hatcher's Run, where the enemy were met in some force behind slight works on the opposite side of the run, which had been made to form a formidable obstacle to our further progress by means of a dam thrown up at a distance below. After a few shells had been thrown into the enemy's works by our artillery, at a signal the Second New York charged across the stream and dislodged the enemy. In doing this the barrier which had been put in the way by the enemy formed a greater hinderance to our passage than the active defense of their works, which was but feeble. At a late hour of the same afternoon the regiment was relieved, and retired across the run and went into camp, where it remained until a late hour of the next day, when we returned to our former camp near the Weldon railroad.

In conclusion, I would add that it is difficult to bestow praise upon any particular ones where all performed their duties so well. I would express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the regiment, and hope it has merited the approval of the superior commanders.

The casualties in the regiment were three wounded and three missing, as follows: James D. Coffin, Company D, left arm amputated; John B. Gilbert, Company E, severely in side; John Bell, Company I, left leg amputated; Nicholas J. Shrader, Company F, missing; Daniel Van Nort, Company L, missing; Abel Bunnell, Company L, missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE HOGG,
Major, Commanding Second New York Artillery.

Captain MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 27.

Report of Capt. William Church, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 13–20.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
September 27, 1864.

Report of operations of the Fourth New York Artillery from August 13 to August 20:

On the evening of the 13th of August the regiment embarked at City Point and proceeded up the River to Deep Bottom, at which place it debarked at daylight on the morning of the 14th, and bivouacked in a field about half a mile from landing. Company B was sent out on picket, and at 9 a. m. the regiment moved to the front about one mile and a half, when the whole command was sent on picket until 12 m., at which time they were relieved and joined the division on the New Market road, being placed on the left of the First Brigade in line of battle. During the night the regiment built a line of breast-works. On the morning of the 15th were relieved by a brigade of the Second Division and sent to the rear to camp in reserve on the New Market road. Company F was sent on picket in the evening, and was relieved by Com-

panies A and G on the evening of the 16th, who were in turn relieved by Companies E, H, and K. Companies A and G lost on their tour of duty 1 officer wounded and 2 men killed. On the evening of the 17th Companies E, H, and K were relieved by Companies C, I, and M. Companies E, H, and K had lost during their tour 3 enlisted men wounded. On the evening of the 18th, when the enemy attacked the Tenth Corps, they attempted to force the right of our line, but were repulsed. On the morning of the 19th Companies A and F relieved those on picket, and were themselves relieved on the morning of the 20th by Companies E and G. On the evening of the 20th we broke camp and crossed the James River, and proceeded to our old camp at army headquarters.

List of casualties, August 17: George H. Warner, first lieutenant, Company A; William H. Totten, private, Company A; Albert E. Clapsaddle, private, Company E, wounded. Thomas B. Edwards, private, Company A; John Smith, private, Company E; Peter Goldsmith, private, Company G, killed.

WM. CHURCH,
Captain, Commanding.

No. 28.

Report of Capt. John B. Vande Wiele, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 22–26.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your request of the 27th instant, I transmit the following report of operations from the 22d to the morning of the 26th instant:

On the morning of the 22d the First Battalion of the regiment, Companies C, I, F, and M, left camp to build a corduroy road to the headquarters of the Fifth Corps at the Yellow House, from which duty they were relieved at 12 m. and proceeded with the balance of the regiment to the Weldon railroad to tear up and destroy it. On the morning of the 23d we marched down the railroad to a point within three miles of Reams' Station and again went to work on the road during the morning. Companies A and H, under command of Captain McKeel, were ordered to report to Colonel Spear, commanding a cavalry brigade, for duty. They charged with the cavalry a mile through a cleared space and piece of woods and held their ground, but were afterward ordered to retire by Colonel Spear. Their loss was 3 enlisted men killed, 4 wounded, 2 missing, 3 by sunstroke. In the afternoon they were relieved by Companies G and M, under command of Captain Morrison. These companies were held in reserve to the cavalry picket. Captain Morrison with forty men was ordered to march by a flank up a road leading into the enemy's line, and, when fired into, to deploy and charge their position. He proceeded as ordered, but as the enemy showed a disposition to allow him to march into their line without firing, he halted and was afterward ordered to retire by Colonel Spear, and deploy as skirmishers and charge their position. This charge was to be supported by the cavalry dismounted. He did as ordered, but after arriving within fifty yards of the enemy's line, finding them strongly posted in a corn-field, and that the cavalry that were ordered to support him had halted at least 500 yards in his rear, he halted behind a

rail fence and held his position until ordered to fall back by Colonel Spear. His loss was 1 commissioned officer (Second Lieut. Samuel Cox), wounded in the foot; 1 enlisted man killed, 1 wounded. At 9 a. m. of the 24th he was relieved and ordered to report to his regiment at Reams' Station. During the 23d the balance of the regiment tore up the track as far as Reams' Station and on the 24th rested until noon. In the afternoon the regiment again went on the road and destroyed it to a point two miles below the station. At 9 p. m. we were marched into the breast-works at Reams' Station. At daylight on the 25th we marched to a point a short distance above the station, but were afterward returned to our former position in the breast-work on the right of the Second Division. Companies I and K, commanded by Captain Church, were sent out to picket the right of the division and Company F, commanded by Lieutenant Watts, on the left. Early in the afternoon the enemy broke the picket-line to the right of Company F and captured all in it, except one officer and fifteen men who had just been relieved by Colonel Smith in charge of the picket-line. Their loss was 2 officers (First Lieutenant Watts and Second Lieutenant Corliss) and 36 enlisted men missing. After the line of battle had been broken by a charge from the enemy the regiment was ordered to fall back in rear of the railroad, but on account of the noise from musketry and cannonading it was not heard by the First Battalion, who held the extreme left. One of the guns of Brown's battery, from which the cannoneers had been driven, was manned by Company C of this battalion and turned upon the enemy, who was at that time advancing inside the breast-work. When they could hold out no longer they attempted to spike the piece, but could find nothing to do it with. They then retired to the crest of the hill in the rear where they met the balance of the regiment. The enemy soon after came up in our rear, so that we were obliged to get on the other side of the breast-works. We fired a volley into them until we could retire to the edge of the wood, where we threw up a slight work and held it until ordered to retire about 9 p. m. We then proceeded to a point on the Jerusalem road, where we encamped for the night. During the action the bearer of the regimental colors was killed, when the regiment retired. Lieut. W. B. Knower attempted to disengage them from the work, but found it impossible to do so. He then tore the colors from the staff and brought them safely to the rear. Afterward the colors belonging to the First Battalion was struck by a shell while in the hands of the sergeant, breaking the staff into pieces and tearing the colors badly. They were, however, saved. Companies I and K, which were doing picket duty on the right, retired during the night from their line to the rear of the railroad, and next morning were escorted by the cavalry within our lines. Their loss is 1 enlisted man killed, 1 wounded, and 7 missing.

The loss of the regiment in this fight, exclusive of Companies F, I, and K, is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 3 (Capt. James M. McKeel, Second Lieut. O. L. Dearborn, Second Lieutenant Flannagan); wounded, 4 (Lieut. Col. Thomas Allcock, Maj. W. Arthur, Adjt. H. I. Kopper, Second Lieutenant Burdick); wounded and missing, 1 (Maj. Frank Williams); missing, 6 (First Lieut. George Chichester, First Lieut. W. B. Barnes, First Lieut. W. B. Knower, Second Lieut. Benjamin W. Vanderpool, Second Lieut. William A. Flint, Second Lieut. J. A. Peloubet); total, 14. Enlisted men—killed, 5; wounded, 13; wounded and missing, 6; missing, 277. Total, 301.

The total loss of the regiment from the 22d to the 26th is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 3; wounded, 6; wounded and missing, 1; missing, 8; total, 18. Enlisted men—killed, 10; wounded, 19; wounded and missing, 6; missing, 322; sunstroke, 3; total, 360. Total officers and men, 378.

Lieut. Oscar L. Dearborn,* who has for some time been in arrest, went into the fight with his company, doing duty as a private, and was killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. VANDE WIELE,
Captain, Commanding Fourth New York Artillery.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Second Corps.

No. 29.

Reports of Maj. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and December 9–10.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations from August 13 to 20, 1864:

August 13, embarked on transport at City Point at 1 p. m. At 3 p. m. steamed down the James River to opposite Light-House Point, where we lay at anchor until 11.30 p. m., when we proceeded up the river, arriving at Dutch Gap at about 1.30 a. m. 14th instant. August 14, disembarked at Dutch Gap and bivouacked until 6 a. m., at which time we moved forward with the brigade, forming the rear of the column, until we reached the New Market road. Was ordered to occupy an old line of breast-works along the road, which was done. While lying in this position we were occasionally shelled by the enemy, whose artillery was posted in a commanding position in our front, severely wounding the color bearer. At 8 p. m., under orders from Brigadier-General Miles, I moved my regiment forward several hundred yards and spent the night constructing a line of breast-works, with the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on my right and the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left. August 15, 6 a. m. moved out of the breast-works constructed during the night and took a position on the New Market road about one-half mile to the right of that formerly occupied. About 12 m. was ordered by General Miles to "fall in," and marched with the brigade to the extreme right and to the junction of the New Market and Malvern Hill roads; bivouacked. August 16, moved with the brigade by wood road to the Charles City road, and advanced toward Richmond on that road to near White's Tavern, in support of the cavalry. At about 2 p. m. the enemy advanced on us at this point, coming down the Charles City road, and I was ordered by General Miles to form line on the right of the road and at right angles with it, and engage him. Advancing my regiment to a crest which commanded a good view of the field and woods in our front, I gave orders for my men to lie down, which they did. The skirmish line was

* Lieutenant Dearborn was wounded and taken prisoner, and finally mustered out of service June 3, 1865.

soon driven in, and I formed them on my right, where they did good service. I soon saw the enemy advancing through the woods. I immediately ordered my regiment to rise up, which they did, and at the command delivered a well-directed volley, which effectually cleared our front of rebels. However, I caused my men to continue firing, as the woods but a short distance in front afforded good shelter in which they might form in sufficient force to drive me back and thus open the road. In a few minutes I observed the regiment on my right break and run to the rear, and immediately the enemy advanced on my right flank. I was about making preparations to receive him when I received orders from General Miles to withdraw my regiment on the road, which I did, bringing off my wounded. Marched with the brigade to the rear and went into position on the right of the Tenth Corps; bivouacked. August 17, no movement. August 18, at 10 a. m. moved to a point on the New Market road a little to the right of the position occupied August 14. About 5 p. m. moved to the extreme right and went into position west of the road; remained until 11 p. m., at which time moved back to our position on New Market road and built breast-works during the night. August 19, no movement. August 20, about 5 p. m. left the brigade, marched to pontoon bridge and crossed to south side of James River. Rejoined the brigade about 12 p. m. and marched southward, crossed the Appomattox and bivouacked near our old camp at 11 a. m. August 21.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SCOTT,
Major, Commanding Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
[*December 10, 1864.*]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of movements of this command during the 9th and 10th instant:

Broke camp on the morning of the 9th at 6 a. m.; marched, leading the brigade, toward the left flank and rear, passed through the works, and pursued our march on the Vaughan road to a point about four miles out, when I was ordered to form line at right angles, and to the right of the road. Remained here about half an hour, when distinct firing was heard in our front. Shortly after, Brevet Brigadier-General Macy personally directed me to move down the road at a double-quick; did so for about 500 yards; came to a stream (Hatcher's Run). This stream was filled at the time with men of the Second New York Artillery and some cavalry. As I was unable to make a crossing I tried to ford, but found it impossible to do so. General Macy then directed me to try and cross below. I got one company across, Lieut. G. Joyce leading, but not until the men were completely wet through, the water being over their heads and at times completely submerging them. General Miles then directed me to form the remainder of my regiment on the crest of the hill to the left of the road. I did so. All this under a heavy musketry fire. By this time I had proceeded about 500 yards down the creek, and there discovered a dam. Reporting this to Generals Miles and Macy, I was then ordered to send my men at the double-quick across it to the op-

posite bank, and also to take and hold the earth-works there. This I did. Shortly afterward General Macy directed me to send a company down the stream to find and hold a work covering a ford close by a mill. This I also did, Capt. H. C. Williams having command of the company. He soon reported that at a distance of about one-quarter of a mile below the dam he had found a mill and ford, covered by a small work, and had succeeded in holding it. Here he was fired upon. At 4 p. m., still holding these two parts of the creek, I was ordered to send a sufficient number of men to the right and relieve the Second New York Artillery. I did so, thus covering their crossing and occupying works at these points. Threw out pickets and remained all night, and until 12 m. of the 10th instant. I was then ordered to reduce my command on that side of the river to about fifty men, sending back to the opposite bank the remainder of my regiment for bivouac. I did as directed, holding also these crossings or bridge-ways and the dam. About 3 p. m. on the 10th instant the enemy advanced on my right, coming down the Vaughan road, and also driving the cavalry in my front. I then advanced two companies as skirmishers to aid the cavalry, commanded by Lieutenants Phillips and Malcolm. They fought well, losing 17 men and capturing 15 or 16 prisoners. I was then ordered to withdraw my regiment. I did so as soon as I could get my men in hand to cross the run, but not until the cavalry had all passed over. The enemy advancing a strong line of battle compelled me to leave my wounded men on the field. In good order I rejoined the brigade and returned to our old camp near Fort Fisher, arriving there at 8 p. m. Annexed is a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCALLISTER.

No. 30.

Reports of Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and December 9–10.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN:†

On the 13th of August we embarked on board transports at City Point; on the morning of the 14th arriving at Deep Bottom, on the James River, where we were engaged in throwing up breast-works, remaining there during the night of the 14th. On the 15th we marched to the right to New Market or the Central road and took up position on the right to support cavalry. We there threw up works and remained in them during the night. On the morning of the 16th we were ordered on a reconnaissance to the left along with cavalry, and engaged the enemy at Strawberry Plains, returning to

* Shows a total of 13 men wounded and captured.
† For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 343.

the place we left in the morning and encamping for the night. On the 17th, in the afternoon, we marched into and occupied a piece of wood. At 10 p. m. we were ordered under arms in consequence of an attack upon the left. We remained there during the night and on the morning of the 18th marched to corps headquarters, and occupied the piece of woods we had left on the morning of the 16th. In the afternoon we were marched to support the cavalry which were driven in, the regiment taking the skirmish line and remaining there till 10 p. m., when we returned and threw up works, remaining there all day of the 19th and 20th, part of the regiment being upon picket. On the evening of the 20th recrossed the James, marching all night, and taking our original position near the Deserted House.

Casualties in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers from 13th to 20th of August, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men; total, 11.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In reply to circular of this date I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command, viz, the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the operations on Hatcher's Run on the 9th and 10th current:

On the morning of the 9th my regiment broke camp and took position in the brigade about 6.30 a. m., left in front, in the rear of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and marched out the Vaughan road until we had passed the outer line of pickets, when my regiment was thrown out as flankers on the right of the road, where it advanced until the left reached Hatcher's Run, when it was placed on picket, connecting on the left with the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on the right with the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, where we exchanged a few shots with the enemy across the creek. Casualties on the 9th, 1 man severely wounded. The regiment remained in this position until the afternoon of the 10th, when I received orders between 2 and 3 p. m. to assemble it on the right and march back to our present position, which we reached about 7 p. m.

Nominal list of casualties: Private Jeremiah L. Ayers, Company E, wounded in the shoulder (severely), on the 9th; Private James Carty, Company I, wounded in left knee (slightly), afternoon of the 10th.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Colonel Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. William A. F. Stockton, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 9.

HEADQUARTERS 140TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT,
December 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders just received I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of the 9th instant our regiment took up the line of march with the rest of the brigade, and moved in the direction of Hatcher's Run. While on the Vaughan road we were ordered to deploy as skirmishers, with our center resting on the aforesaid road, and to advance until we came up with the cavalry vedettes, and then to aid them engage the enemy, and to drive them to and, if possible, beyond the creek.

The officers and men as usual complied strictly to given orders, and conducted themselves with gallantry, and great credit to themselves and the common cause.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. A. F. STOCKTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Captain MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.]

No. 32.

Reports of Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 14–20 and December 9–10.

HDQRS. 183D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

Landed about daylight Sunday, August 14, 1864. Advanced and took position about one mile and a half from the river, where we lay until about 4 p. m. of the 15th. Moved to the right and lay in support of a section of a battery; had one man wounded. About 5 p. m. had orders to charge battery of the enemy; order afterward countermanded. After night threw up a line of works and remained until morning, when we moved back a short distance and remained until about 11 a. m. We then moved with the brigade to Stony Hill, threw up works and occupied the position until next morning. Marched out Charles City road toward White's Tavern in support of the Second Cavalry Division. About noon the regiment, deployed as skirmishers, advanced; met the enemy in force. After a short engagement the regiment fell back to the brigade, which engaged the enemy, and were compelled to retire on account of superior numbers. Casualties were, 1 enlisted man killed, 10 enlisted men wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 46 enlisted men missing. Marched back and joined division same day and remained with it without being further engaged. Recrossed the river on the night of the 20th.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Captain CALDWELL.]

* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 346.

HEADQUARTERS 183D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late movement:

The regiment moved with the brigade on the morning of December 9, and formed line of battle in a field near [Hatcher's] Run. The regiment did not take part in the charge and capture of the works across the run, but sent out 118 men on picket duty to guard the left flank. The right of my line, connecting with One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, remained during the night and next day until about 2 p. m., when the enemy charged upon the works captured the day previous. By order of the brevet brigadier-general commanding brigade, the picket-line was withdrawn and the regiment moved back with the brigade without having been engaged or meeting with any casualties.

Very respectfully,

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Captain MCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.]

No. 33.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Murphy, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, Fourth Brigade, of operations August 12–25.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., October 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

From August 12 to August 20, 1864:

Left camp near Petersburg August 12 at 2 p. m. Halted for the night at 6 p. m. near City Point, and there remained until noon the next day, when the regiment left for City Point and embarked on transports and anchored off City Point, remaining there until the morning of the 14th, when the regiment was taken to Deep Bottom, arriving there at 1 p. m. Immediately marched to the front, and advanced in line of battle to an open field, remaining there until 9 p. m., when it fell back to the woods, and there camped for two days. On the 16th moved to the right with the Fourth Brigade to the support of the Tenth Corps. The regiment then did picket duty for two days and then returned to the left, remaining there till the evening of the 20th, when it marched to the front of Petersburg, arriving at its old camp at 8 a. m. on the morning of the 21st. Casualties, 6 killed, 14 wounded, 3 missing.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MURPHY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New York Artillery, Commanding.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 365.

Report of operations of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery from August 21 to August 25, 1864:

About 10 a. m. on the 21st instant, after a brief rest on its return from Deep Bottom, the regiment marched toward the left and finally halted by the line of the Weldon railroad. 22d, the whole regiment was detailed to tear up the track, pile up the ties and burn them. 23d and 24th, the work of destroying the railroad continued during both these days. 25th, about 10 a. m. the regiment was marched into a piece of pine woods to support the skirmish line threatened by the enemy's cavalry. At 12 o'clock was marched to Reams' Station and placed in the breast-works just to the left of the station. Shortly after the enemy appeared and charged immediately upon our front. This attempt to reach our breast-works was three times repeated and each time repulsed. On the fourth charge of the enemy the right of our brigade gave way and the enemy, swarming over the breast-works, drove our men from the pit. The artillerymen belonging to the battery placed on our right being most of them disabled, our men served the pieces until the ammunition was expended, as they did also one of the pieces of the battery in position on the hill in the second line of works.

J. M. MURPHY,
Major Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, Commanding.

No. 34.

Reports of Capt. Horatio N. Hunt, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and 22–26.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of operations of this command from the 13th to the 20th day of August, 1864, with list of casualties:

The regiment took transports at City Point, Va., on the 13th, and at 10 p. m. sailed for Deep Bottom; disembarked at 5 a. m. on the 14th, and at 2 p. m. marched to the front under fire; remained in position until nearly midnight, when the regiment fell back a quarter of a mile and camped for the night. Weather rainy and disagreeable. On the 15th the regiment moved farther to the rear and remained throughout the day; picket detail called for at night. At 2 p. m. of the 16th marched to the support of the Tenth Corps; threw up a line of works, and at midnight marched to the left of our line and rested. Capt. James J. Messervey was killed on picket by a shell. By his death the regiment lost one of its best and bravest officers. On the 17th we lay in support of the Tenth Corps. On the 18th we changed position to the right, and at 10 p. m. we moved to the left and built breast-works, the men working nearly all night. The regiment remained in rifle-pits on the 19th throughout the day; all quiet along the lines. Weather rainy and disagreeable. On the 20th, at 7 p. m., the regiment marched back across the James River to our old camp before Petersburg.

The following is a list of casualties: Killed, 1 commissioned officer (Capt. James J. Messervey), killed while on picket duty; wounded, 1 enlisted man; missing, 2 enlisted men.

HORATIO N. HUNT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command from the morning of August 22, 1864, until the morning of the 26th:

The regiment broke camp in rear of the Fifth Corps at 9 a. m. on the 22d instant, and took up line of march to its left. Halted at the Weldon railroad at 11 a. m. and commenced tearing up the track, burning the ties, heating and bending the rails. On the 23d we marched with brigade to the left and continued destroying the railroad. The command arrived at Reams' Station at 5 p. m. and was placed in position on the right of the brigade line in rear of breast-works. The cavalry in our front commenced to skirmish at the same time, and at dark the fighting was quite heavy and continued far into the night. At 3 a. m. of the 24th the regiment was moved into a line of works on the left of the railroad and occupied them until 7 a. m., when we marched again to the left and supported the skirmish line. At 1 a. m. we marched still farther to the left and again commenced destroying the road. At 6 p. m. we marched back to Reams' Station and camped for the night. In the morning of the 25th the regiment was in rear of breast-works. At 12 m. it was sent on the skirmish line with orders to strengthen it at a weak point. The enemy attacked the line shortly after in heavy force and drove it in. The regiment was then formed in rear of the breast-works, and at 4 p. m. the enemy charged and were repulsed, with terrible loss, the field in front being strewn with his killed and wounded. At 6 p. m. another charge was made by the enemy in heavy force, and this time it was more successful. The troops on our right gave way and the enemy rushed through the gap thus made. The regiment, after a heroic resistance, was forced to give way. Soon after dark the regiment was formed at the breast-works, and from hence marched to the Williams house.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. HUNT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ARNOLD R. CHACE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Brigade, First Division.

No. 35.

Report of Capt. Albert Gosse, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
October 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to send the report of operations, called for from brigade headquarters, from August 13 to August 20, 1864:

On the afternoon of the 13th [12th] of August we received orders to hold the men in readiness to move at any moment, and we moved off about 4 p. m., taking the City Point road. We arrived at City Point about 9 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. About noon on the 14th [13th] we moved to the Point and embarked on transports and laid at anchor below the Point until 10 p. m., when the boats got up steam and sailed up the river. At daylight of the 15th [14th] we disembarked near Deep Bottom.

At 11 a. m. moved by the left flank toward New Market Hill. Skirmishing was then going on in the front. We formed line in the woods and advanced. The enemy opened with shell, wounding 5 men. We were ordered to lie down, which we did, and remained until dark. The brigade moved back. Left the Sixty-sixth New York and part of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on picket, where we remained until the night of the 16th without further loss. We then joined the brigade. On the afternoon of the 17th we again moved to the front and formed line in a thick pine woods, and at night threw up breast-works, which we left after they were finished and moved back a short distance and staid until the 18th. Moved a short distance, formed line, and staid all night. Next morning we were moved to the forks of the two roads; staid all afternoon. Intrenched and fell back to the New Market road and threw up works, which were finished on the morning of the 20th. We remained behind the works. At night we evacuated and recrossed the river. Marched all night and arrived in the old camp on the morning of the 21st, 1864.

Very respectfully,

A. GOSSE,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Simon Pincus, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 22–26.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with orders received from Fourth Brigade headquarters, the report of operations from the 22d to 26th:

We reached the Weldon railroad on the 22d of August, about 4 p. m. The Third Brigade commenced tearing up the track and destroying the road. We moved toward Reams' Station and commenced to destroy the road until dark, when the regiment received orders to go on picket, which was established on the left of the road. The next morning (the 23d) the picket-line was drawn in and deployed on the other side of the road. About 2 p. m. we moved by the left flank to within about a mile of Reams' Station; there the regiment was drawn in and joined the brigade. After resting an hour the regiment was deployed along the road to keep the fires burning. About 5 p. m. we marched to the station and occupied the breast-works, supporting the cavalry, who were at the time engaged with the enemy. We staid in the works that night until next day. The 24th the brigade was moved outside of the works and advanced in line of battle about two miles above the station. About 10 a. m. the regiment received orders to go as picket support for the brigade. We staid until dark, when Lieutenant Root, aide on Fourth Brigade staff, drew us in and marched back to the brigade behind the works near the station, where we remained until about 3 a. m. We sent a lieutenant and five men on picket. The 25th, about 10 a. m., the regiment was ordered to throw up works, which they did

until 1 p. m., when the regiment marched to the works on the road, expecting an attack from the enemy. About 3 p. m. the enemy charged on our works and were repulsed. The regiment lost one man wounded in that charge. About 5 p. m. the enemy opened on the works with their batteries, which soon ceased, when the enemy again charged en masse. The regiment staid behind the works until the right of the line gave way; in our front the enemy was severely punished. The right of the enemy's charging line extended to about the left of the regiment. The One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was on our left, fired to a right oblique and cut the enemy so badly that they started to run back, but seeing their left (the enemy's) over the works pushed forward again. The distance was no more than eight yards between us and the enemy. After that the regiment was forced to retreat, which they did to the bank of the railroad, where they rallied and returned the fire of the enemy, but were forced to retreat still farther on account of the enemy being on our flank. The fighting was kept up until dark. The casualties during the day were 3 wounded and 17 missing. The regiment was scattered. At dark they were formed again, and about 9 p. m. marched back to the direction of the Jerusalem plank road, and by 3 a. m. on the 26th reached a point on the road about half a mile from Williams' house; then all stragglers joined us but those reported missing. We rested there all day.

Very respectfully,

S. PINCUS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

Capt. A. R. CHACE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps.

No. 37.

Reports of Capt. Philip H. Schreyer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and 22–26.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
September 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment from the 13th day of August to the 20th day of August, 1864:

August 12, 1864, the regiment broke camp on the left of Petersburg, and at 4.30 p. m. took up our line of march for City Point, arriving near the latter place at 10 p. m. on the same evening, where we went into camp and remained until 12 m. on the 13th. We took up our line of march and arrived at City Point at 1 p. m. I immediately commenced to embark the regiment. Six companies were embarked on the transport Starlight and the remaining four companies on the transport Ellen S. Terry. By 6 p. m. the whole regiment was embarked and both transports dropped some three miles down the river. At 10 p. m. both transports moved up the James River toward Deep Bottom about twenty miles.

On the morning of the 14th I arrived at Deep Bottom, when the regiment disembarked and moved about half a mile from the river, where it remained until 11.30 a. m., when it moved about four miles to the front and immediately took up a position in rear of the First Brigade, which was then on the skirmish line. Brigade being formed in line of battle now advanced, the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania

Volunteers being on my left and the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers on my right. After moving some distance the brigade was halted and formed line in a corn-field on the crest of a hill. Shortly afterward, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on my line, when I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, commanding brigade, to advance the left of the regiment in order to better cover it from view of the enemy. In this action I sustained a slight loss. The regiment remained in this position until dark, when it, in connection with the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was detailed for picket duty. After establishing the lines nothing of interest occurred until morning of the 15th, when the enemy opened a brisk musketry fire upon the line of the regiment. Things remained in this position until 12 m., when I received orders directly from General Barlow, commanding First Division, Second Army Corps, to advance the line at intervals of about one hour and again fall back, in order to keep the enemy engaged and keep them from going to our right, as there was at that time some fighting going on on the extreme right of the line. By advancing in this way I drew the fire of the enemy, both of infantry and artillery, and consequently sustained the loss of some men killed and wounded. At 8 p. m. the regiment was relieved from picket and rejoined the remainder of the brigade some distance to the rear on the New Market road. Remained in this position until 1 p. m. on the 16th, when I, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, moved about three miles to the right in support of a part of the Tenth Corps, which was then engaged with the enemy. Nothing of interest occurred but picket-firing until 7 p. m., when the regiment was detailed for fatigue duty, and immediately reported to Brigadier-General Foster, of Tenth Corps, when it was put to building earth-works some distance in rear of the line first occupied. By 12.30 p. m. the works were finished and the regiment again reported back to the remainder of the brigade, when it immediately took up the line of march to the right. After moving with some delay to the right about two miles, the regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, halted about 3 a. m. of the 17th on a road, where it remained until 4 p. m., when I marched some distance to the left and formed line in a dense woods at right angles with the road upon which the regiment had just been formed. I remained here until 5 p. m. of the 18th, when a heavy fire opened some distance on my right, when I received orders to be ready to march at short notice. I soon after marched by the right flank, some distance to the edge of a field, when I, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, was ordered back to same position I occupied before. After returning, line was formed and the men were ordered to rest until 6 p. m., when the whole brigade moved by the left flank and marched some two miles and formed line of battle along the New Market road. After the line was formed I was ordered to form earth-works along my front, which kept the men hard at work all night. Remained in this place until 8 p. m. of the 20th, when I, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, took up the line of march, crossing the James and Appomattox Rivers, and arrived in front of Petersburg at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, 1864. I herewith transmit a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SCHREYER,

Captain, Comdg. Fifty-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 117.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular dated headquarters Fourth Brigade, August 27, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations from August 22 to August 26, 1864:

On the morning of the 22d of August the regiment was lying in bivouac in rear of the Fifth Army Corps and on the extreme left of the line. At 12.30 o'clock on this day it was ordered, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, to move some two miles to the left, when the Weldon railroad was reached. The men remained under arms some time, when the regiment was ordered to move some distance farther to the left and put on picket, or rather as a support to the cavalry picket. The line was advanced some distance, where it remained until dark, when it was withdrawn about one mile to the rear, and again deployed as pickets, being on the extreme left of the line. Remained on picket until 2 p. m. on the 23d, when the regiment was relieved by the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery. The regiment then rejoined the brigade and was engaged in destroying the railroad until 6 p. m., when line of battle was formed. Soon after I was ordered to the rear some distance with three other regiments, and formed line of battle a short distance from the remainder of the brigade, where I remained until 4 a. m. on the 24th, when I was ordered to move a short distance to the left and occupy a line of earth-works which were built during the night, and remained there until about 8 a. m., when I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, commanding brigade, to move left in front down the railroad. After moving about one mile formed line of battle on the edge of a wood, and in connection with the remainder of the brigade moved forward in support of the skirmish line for about one mile and a half, where we halted and formed line in a corn-field and remained until 4 p. m., when we again moved, left in front, one mile down the railroad and commenced destroying the track, working at this until dark, when the regiment was again formed and marched back to Reams' Station and took up nearly the same position we occupied in the morning. Remained here until 11 a. m. of the 25th, when the regiment was moved to the left without arms and ordered to construct earth-works on the extreme left of the line. After working about one hour we were ordered back to the stacks to take our arms, and then moved to the left, where we had constructed the earth-works. Soon after I was ordered to the right of the line beyond the railroad and formed in rear of Third Brigade and on the left of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers as a reserve. About 3 o'clock the enemy charged the works in our immediate front, but they were handsomely repulsed, leaving killed and wounded on the field and losing some prisoners. Soon after we moved to the right by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, and formed in rear of the Sixty-ninth New York and left of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. About 5 in the evening the enemy made a second charge on the works, and the line on my right and left giving way, we were compelled to fall back about 100 yards, when the regiment reformed and went into the works on the right of the line, driving the enemy, who were flanking us, for some distance, keeping up a continual fire until dark, when I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Glenny, now commanding brigade, to move by the right flank down a road, following the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. The regiment, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, formed line in a large

open field and soon after moved off right in front, arriving at the Williams house at 2.30 a. m. on the 26th. My officers and men behaved well during the engagement.

I herewith transmit a list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SCHREYER,
Captain, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. A. R. CHACE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. David W. Megraw, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 28, 1864.

Report of operations of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at Deep Bottom from 13th to the 20th of August, 1864:

August 13, lay at City Point, waiting to embark on transports. In the afternoon got aboard of a steam-boat and started down the James River. After going a mile or two cast anchor and remained until 9 p. m., when the whole fleet got under way. August 14, arrived at Deep Bottom. Disembarked about 6 a. m., and marched a short distance; halted and remained an hour or so. About 8 a. m. took up line of march and advanced on the enemy to support the Second Division of Second Army Corps. Remained until evening and were then ordered to retire to the woods. Remained in the woods all night. August 15, regiment lying in the woods. Nothing of consequence occurred during the day. Sent out picket detail at night. August 16, regiment still in the woods. All quiet during the day until toward evening, when the command was ordered to move to the right. After marching about one mile and a half the regiment was formed in line of battle near the Tenth Army Corps, where they remained until evening, and then fell back half a mile and remained all night. August 17, regiment in the same position as the evening previous. All quiet during the day. Sent out picket detail at night. August 18, regiment in same position. Remained quiet all day until late in the afternoon, when the whole command was ordered to move double-quick and marched to the right; returned in about an hour. After dark fell in again and moved about two miles to the left, halted, and began to build breast-works. August 19, men still employed on the works for a short time in the morning. All quiet during the day. Sent out picket detail at night. August 20, behind breast-works. Everything quiet, and continued so all day. After dark the whole command (except those on picket) began to move and by midnight had all crossed the James River.

List of casualties at Deep Bottom, from 13th to 20th August, 1864.†

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID W. MEGRAW,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

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* Embodied in table, p. 129.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed, 2 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

No. 39.

Report of Capt. John R. Weltner, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 22–26.

HDQRS. 116TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

Report of operations of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from 22d to 26th of August, 1864:

August 22, regiment started on march for Weldon railroad; arrived at latter place about 4 p. m.; formed line of battle; portion of brigade detailed as skirmishers; 5 p. m. moved to left; at night whole regiment detailed as picket. August 23, 8 a. m., advanced our line of pickets; 1 p. m. moved to the left and joined the brigade; about 3 p. m. halted, built fires to destroy rails on railroad; lay behind breast-works all night; fifty men detailed as pickets. August 24, 7 a. m., moved to left about one mile and a half; regiment deployed as skirmishers; remained on the line until about 7 p. m., then joined the brigade and fell back to near Reams' Station; rested all night on left of breast-works. August 25, began to build breast-works early in the morning; 11 a. m. moved to left in corn-field and from thence to breast-works; 1 p. m. whole regiment sent on skirmish line and were repulsed by enemy; in about half an hour fell back to breast-works, which latter position we maintained until the left of the line broke, and were then compelled to fall back; about 9 p. m. started on march. August 26, arrived at or near Williams' house about 1 a. m.; remained in camp all day, nothing of consequence occurring.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. WELTNER,
Captain, Commanding 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

No. 40.

Reports of Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 12–25.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to transmit the following report of operations during the engagement of a portion of the army at Deep Bottom from August 12 to 21, inclusive:

During the 12th of August I received orders through brigade headquarters to have my command in readiness to move at once. At 4 p. m., with other regiments of the brigade, formed and, joining the division, soon were on the move, and after traveling until about 8 [o'clock] bivouacked on the left of the road, near City Point, for the night. Here we remained until about 4 o'clock the following afternoon and embarked on a transport which moved downstream a short distance and anchored until about 10 o'clock. Started up and landed at Deep Bottom at daylight the 14th. The brigade remained near the river until noon, when they advanced to support the skirmish line on the right. While getting in position the enemy enfiladed our lines with shell, killing and wounding several of the regiment. During the afternoon one man was killed and several wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters. After dark

we moved back a few rods and formed in line and remained until the morning of 15th. Moved back on reserve until about noon the 16th. Ordered to the right in support of the Tenth Corps, where we remained until the evening of the 18th. The lines were attacked and we maneuvered around some and fell back some distance and assisted in building breast-works, which we occupied the two following days. On the 20th a portion of the regiment was detailed for picket. In the evening we received orders for another movement, which was commenced shortly after dark, and after traveling all night, crossing the Appomattox and James Rivers, arrived in front of Petersburg about sunrise of the 21st and were ordered into camp on the ground previously occupied.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FOURTH BRIGADE.

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HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with circular, that on the 22d we moved to the Weldon railroad and were thrown out as skirmishers, and in a short time were relieved by the Third Brigade and rejoined our brigade and during the night supported the picket-line, and on the 23d moved down to Reams' Station. Remained in breast-works during the night, and on 24th supported the skirmish line until near noon. Reported to Colonel Spear of cavalry and went out as scouts. Advanced about a mile and returned to brigade, and in evening fell back to station and lay in breast-works until about 10 o'clock. The 25th moved to left in support of skirmish line, and about noon moved back to rifle-pits and remained there, repulsing the enemy's first charge, and about 5 p. m. were flanked by them and compelled to fall back or be captured. We lost considerably there, besides quite a number on the skirmish line on the left. We then occupied the works on the left until dark, when we fell back and formed with the brigade in an open field, then marched back to the Williams house and bivouacked for the night.

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.
ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FOURTH BRIGADE.

No. 41.

Report of Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

HEADQUARTERS 148TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with existing orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment August 13 to 20, inclusive:

The regiment embarked, with a portion of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, during the afternoon of the 13th, and according to the general plan was carried downstream some distance. When the

transports carrying the corps moved upstream the one upon which the regiment had embarked was found to be aground, and was not got off until about 9 a. m. on the 14th instant. The command was then carried up the James and landed on its north bank, opposite Jones' Neck. After rejoining the brigade the command immediately advanced to the front and took up position in rear of and supporting a portion of the Second Division, Second Army Corps. While on this line the regiment was subject to a raking fire from the enemy's artillery. Late in the evening the regiment was put upon the picket-line in front of this position and was not relieved until the morning of the 16th. About noon of the 16th the command moved to the right to the support of the Tenth Corps. The regiment was almost immediately afterward put upon picket. On the morning of the 18th the regiment was detached from the brigade and sent to the right to hold a road upon which the enemy threatened to advance. In the evening of the same day the command moved down on the New Market road toward the left, and immediately on the right of the Second Division, and constructed breast-works, which were quietly occupied until the evening of the 20th, when the command recrossed the James River.

The casualties of this movement were as follows: August 14, 3 enlisted men killed, 14 wounded; August 15, 1 enlisted man killed, 4 wounded; August 16, 2 enlisted men wounded.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. RHINEHART,
Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. WENDEL MUFFLY,
Actg. Ass't. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 42.

Report of Capt. James F. Weaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 22–27.

HEADQUARTERS 148TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with existing orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers from the 22d instant to the 27th instant, inclusive:

On the 22d the regiment moved with the brigade to and occupied the Weldon railroad, on the left of the Fifth Corps. During the afternoon of that day my command was engaged with its brigade in tearing up and destroying the road. This destruction of the road was continued on the 23d. At sundown of that day the regiment deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, immediately on the north side of Reams' Station, supporting an advanced line of infantry skirmishers and the cavalry skirmish line, during the spirited engagement of pickets on the evening of the 23d. On the 24th the regiment, less a large picket detail which left it on the evening of the 23d, made a reconnaissance along the railroad in the direction of Stony Creek, a distance of some three miles, and returned to the brigade at Reams' Station the same night. Throughout the forenoon of the 25th my command lay

quietly in the intrenchments just south of the station. At 12 m. I moved rapidly off to the left and took post in line on the right of our brigade, the brigade being the extreme left of our line. Before we got fairly into position the whole command was ordered to march at double-quick to the station on the right of the line. My regiment was then put under the immediate orders of General Miles, commanding the division. Captain Sutton with his company (E) was reported to Lieutenant Black, division staff, for duty as sharpshooters. He was sent to the front and occupied a house near the picket-line. When the line was driven back he was compelled to retire as rapidly as possible to save his command. The regiment was then ordered to cross the railroad and support the Third Brigade. In a few minutes I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers and advance it to drive back the rebel pickets and sharpshooters in front of the Fourth Brigade. This was done, and the regiment advanced a considerable distance under the enemy's severe fire. The enemy's pickets were driven back until the regiment came upon their line of battle and was compelled to retire behind our works. A few moments afterward the enemy charged our line. The regiment was engaged in their repulse. A half hour later the regiment was ordered to the right of the Third Brigade, where they were engaged during the terrible hand-to-hand fight which ensued. The enemy advanced, notwithstanding the galling fire they received, up to the works, and mounting the intrenchments were met by the command. The men in many instances knocked their assailants down with the butts of their guns, and only retired when the right and left flanks were completely overpowered and the enemy not only had possession of the works, but occupied the railroad. The command fell back beyond the church at this point and reformed. During the day the regiment lost 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 19 enlisted men wounded, and 42 enlisted men missing. During the night fell back to the Williams house; remained there during the day, and on the 27th moved to the right and went into camp, where the regiment is at the present time.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. WEAVER,
Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. R. CHACE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 43.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Consolidated Brigade, of operations August 22–26.

HDQRS. CONSOLIDATED BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND CORPS,
August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade from August 22 up to the morning of the 26th:

On the morning of the 23d this brigade fell in and marched down the Weldon railroad and stacked arms near the Church road. The brigade then proceeded to tear up the track. Colonel Crandell posted pickets in his front to cover the brigade. About 4 o'clock Colonel

Crandell received orders to fall in his command, withdraw his pickets, and march down to Reams' Station. The brigade, led by Captain Marlin, division inspector, reached Reams' Station at dusk. At that time there was sharp skirmishing on the right-hand side of the road. The brigade formed in the old works of the Sixth Corps, and were ready for any emergency. On the 24th Colonel Crandell received orders to move the brigade beyond Reams' Station and proceed to destroy the railroad, which was done. After destroying about 800 yards of the road the brigade was moved opposite Smart's house and set to work on the left of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. About 5.30 p. m. Colonel Crandell received orders to withdraw his pickets and move the brigade back to Reams' Station and bivouac for the night. Before reaching the station Colonel Crandell received orders from General Miles to take charge of the picket-line, and was in consequence separated from his brigade during the action of the 25th. The brigade, under the command of Captain Penfield, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, was placed in the works running parallel to the railroad, on the left of the First Brigade, its right resting near the gap in the works through which the railroad passes. There were no works on the railroad between the First and Third Brigades. In front of the right and center of the brigade was a belt of timber and underbrush which was slashed to the depth of about thirty feet for the purpose of forming an abatis. The works on the left of the brigade reached into an open field, there being a gap in the works of ten yards between the left of the Third and the right of the Fourth Brigades. About 1 p. m. the pickets of the First Brigade fell back in confusion over the works of the brigade, although at the time but few shots came over the works. A detail of twenty-five men was immediately deployed in front of the works to give notice of the enemy's approach. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, commanding Fourth Brigade, had assumed command of the Third Brigade, although no official notice was received at brigade headquarters of the change in brigade commanders. Colonel Broady immediately ordered Lieutenant Mitchell, aide-de-camp, Third Brigade, to deploy as skirmishers the three right regiments of the brigade, the One hundred and eleventh, the One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, under command of Captain Penfield, and advance them into the woods as far as possible, connecting with the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left and the First Brigade skirmish line on the right. The line advanced with loud cheers in accordance with orders from Colonel Broady. The One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers soon broke in pieces, leaving the left of Captain Penfield exposed. The pickets of the First Brigade also retired, leaving the line exposed on both flanks. Lieutenant Mitchell then received an order to immediately detail another picket to cover the front of the brigade, to replace the line which had fallen back. The skirmishers found a strong line in front. They captured a few of the enemy's pickets while swinging around to the left. About 2 o'clock the enemy charged in front of the works occupied by the right of the Fourth Brigade and the left of the Third, but was driven back by the determined front of both brigades. Again at 3 he attempted to charge in the same place, but getting an oblique fire on him from the left center of the brigade, he fled, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Some of his dead were within twenty feet of our works. As the pickets of the Third Brigade had not fallen back, notice was sent to Colonel Broady that Captain

Penfield still held his position. Captain Noyes, inspector of Consolidated Brigade, was then directed to ascertain how far in the woods in front was the skirmish line, and whether it covered the whole front of the brigade. He reported that the left of the brigade was unprotected by skirmishers, but that the right was covered. Colonel Broady then directed Captain Noyes to have the skirmishers of the Consolidated Brigade, in concert with the skirmishers of the First Brigade, to make a left half-wheel and find out the force of the enemy. It was then only that it was discovered that no connection existed between the skirmishers of the First and Third Brigades. The nearest picket discovered was in charge of a lieutenant at a house in front of the First Brigade. The condition of the picket line was immediately reported to General Miles, commanding the division. The line of men in the works had been so weakened by the withdrawal of the One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, that only a single line of men, in some places at the interval of a pace apart, occupied the works. The attention of Colonel Broady had been often called to the thinness of the line holding the works and to the necessity of well covering the gaps on the right and left of the brigade. To meet the occasion the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed in the rear of the left of the brigade. Between 4 and 5 p. m. the works were further weakened by the posting of a gun in the rear of the right brigade. Shortly after the enemy commenced a charge extending over and overlapping the whole front of the brigade, which resulted in the abandonment of the works. Three officers and one or more non-commissioned officers were sent into the rifle-pits on the skirmish line to announce the coming of a large force of the enemy. Sufficient attention was not given to the statements of these officers, whose especial care it was to look out for the front, and send correct information. The reports were discredited, and no order was given for the skirmish line to fall back. The enemy advanced with the utmost silence, refusing to answer the fire of the skirmishers till it suddenly broke with full force on the skirmish line, which soon became mingled with the pursuing column. The brigade reserving their fire for a time to allow the skirmish line to retire, poured heavy volleys upon the charging force. At this time the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was in the rear of the brigade. It was not posted in the pits, and the conduct of some of the men who rushed toward the left to discharge their pieces created some confusion. The reserve force only operated to impede and annoy the line in front occupying the works. The enemy appeared to come in on the railroad upon us through the gaps in the works between the First and Third Brigades, partially unnoticed by the men on the right of the brigade, who were too much engaged with the enemy in their immediate front. In this manner quite a force of the rebels got in the rear of the right before it fell back or was even aware of the mode of their penetrating our lines. On the left of the brigade also the enemy charged with great fury through the gap in the works between the Third and Fourth Brigades, capturing a large number of men who were fighting in the pits with great desperation, and who broke out rather for the front than the rear. The contest was a desperate one, but of short duration. The thin line in the works, flanked on the right and left, was obliged to fall back, not, however, before the colors of the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers were wrested from the color-sergeant in the very rifle-pits. Officers and men of the brigade, however, rallied, and in a short time

occupied a portion of the works previously held by the First Brigade. After dark the brigade line was formed and the brigade moved off by the right flank, following the Fourth Brigade, marching all night and halting on the morning of the 26th near the Williams house.

Our loss in this brigade was 25 commissioned officers killed, wounded, and missing, and 243 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Second Corps.

No. 44.

Report of Maj. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations August 12–October 30.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

[August 12, 1864,] broke camp and marched to City Point, Va.; embarked on transports for Deep Bottom. On the 14th instant attacked the enemy at Deep Run. Remained there until the evening of the 20th instant, when the regiment recrossed the James River and proceeded to the Weldon railroad.

Battle of Deep Run: Commissioned officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 1; wounded, 4.

August 22, 1864, engaged in tearing up the Weldon railroad. On August 25 the regiment was engaged with the enemy, and on the same evening fell back and was encamped in front of Petersburg up to August 31, 1864.

Battle of Reams' Station, August 25, 1864: Commissioned officers—wounded, 1; missing, 2. Enlisted men—wounded, 5; missing, 44.

Lay in front of Petersburg until the 7th day of September, when we broke camp and marched to the Jones house in front of Petersburg, Va., doing fatigue duty until the night of the 10th instant. Then marched to a position in rear of the Jones house, doing fatigue on the fortifications until September 12, 1864. Marched to a position in rear of Fort Sedgwick. Remained there doing picket and fatigue duty until the morning of the 29th instant. Thence to Fort Morton and occupied the fort, also the line on both flanks for 500 or 600 yards. Remained there until the 26th of October, 1864. Thence to Fort Davis, occupying the fort and doing picket duty on the lines until the night of October 30, 1864. Then marched to a position in the rear line, remaining there at the present date. On the night of October 30, 1864, the picket in front of Fort Davis was captured by the enemy, which comprised 1 commissioned officer, 2 acting officers, and in or about 160 enlisted men belonging to this regiment.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

RICHARD MORONEY,
Major, Commanding Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. COURTNEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 393, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 350.

No. 45.

Report of Maj. John W. Byron, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Third Provisional Regiment, of operations August 14.

HDQRS. THIRD PROVISIONAL REGT., CONSOLIDATED BRIG.,
August 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In reply to a communication from headquarters First Division, directing me to make a written report explanatory of my alleged failure to comply with orders received from the brigadier-general commanding the division, on the morning of August 14, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following:

On the morning in question, the brigade being on the march, the regiment I have the honor to command was filed out of the line of march to the left of the road and formed in line of battle, under the personal supervision of the brigadier-general commanding the division, a pine wood partly covering my front and extending to the right. I was then ordered to charge and take the enemy's works, the general also stating that there was only a skirmish line behind them, and to advance with fixed bayonets and without firing. I at once, under a fire of musketry on my left flank and front, led my command forward. When we reached the wood above mentioned, which lay directly between us and the works, as my line was formed, the line obliqued to the right so as to bring the left of my command on the edge of the wood. Pausing a few moments to correct the alignment, I advanced at a double-quick and occupied the works, the enemy leaving them when I had arrived within about thirty paces. Having no supports on either flank, I at once threw forward skirmishers over the captured works as far as the crest of the hill to cover my front and flanks, the balance of the command remaining in line at the works. Finding that the men were exposed to an enfilading artillery fire I withdrew the line about fifteen yards in rear of and parallel to the works, and dispatched Adjutant Smith, commanding Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, to report my position to Colonel Crandell and to ask for further instructions. I occupied this position until ordered by Colonel Crandell in person to join the balance of the brigade, which had advanced and formed line under the crest of the hill in my immediate front.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BYRON,
Major, Commanding Third Provisional Regiment.

Captain TRIPPE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Consolidated Brigade.

No. 46.

Report of Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Second Division, of operations August 12–20.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by the Second Division during the operations north of the James River from the dates of August 12 to August 20, inclusive, during which time I had the honor to command the division:

At noon August 12 I received an order from Major-General Hancock, commanding corps, to have my command in readiness to march at short notice, and about 2 p. m. another order was received to move

out on the road to City Point. The command encamped near City Point a little after dark. Early on the morning of the 13th preparations were made to embark the troops, and at 12.15 p. m. the embarkation commenced. This division was taken on the following steam-boats: Daniel Webster, Columbia, Prometheus, City of Albany, and ocean steamer Varuna by 8 p. m. At 10 p. m. the fleet moved up the James River and disembarked the troops near Deep Bottom. The division was all landed by 7 a. m. on the 14th instant and massed near the landing. I was then directed by General Hancock to move the command to the old intrenchments near the Pottery road, and subsequently to move on to the New Market road. Here the division was halted about 11 a. m. Captain Dow, commanding Sixth Maine Battery, and Captain Burton, commanding [Eleventh New York] battery reported to me, and I was directed by General Hancock to report to Brigadier-General Barlow for orders, who directed me to leave one brigade and the artillery where they were and move the rest of the division, the First and Second Brigades, out to a road opening into the New Market road. Here the Second Brigade was placed in line of battle on the road where its direction was nearly parallel with the New Market road, and the First Brigade I massed in a corn-field in advance of this road. At 5.30 p. m. I directed Colonel Macy, commanding First Brigade, to make an assault on the enemy's line. His brigade moved forward in good order, but meeting with a ditch very difficult to cross and one portion of the column coming upon a mill-pond, the attack did not succeed. At dark the First Brigade was withdrawn and massed in the edge of the woods in rear of the Second Brigade.

On the morning of the 15th instant the Third Brigade was moved to the right of the First Brigade and there massed. My command relieved the First Division skirmish line. At about 3 p. m. on the afternoon of the 16th I was directed by General Hancock to send a brigade to Major-General Birney, commanding the Tenth Army Corps. I ordered the Third Brigade to report to General Birney. As Major-General Birney was about making an attack on the enemy on my right, in order to withdraw the attention of the enemy from his front and prevent the enemy from moving troops from my front, I directed an advance of my whole skirmish line. I ordered the Seventh Michigan Regiment to make an attack on my left and the Sixty-ninth [Fifty-ninth] New York Volunteers to make a demonstration on my right. I also directed Capt. E. B. Dow to bring a section of his battery, which I posted in front of the Second Brigade. These guns did good service during the afternoon. During the 17th I strengthened my front. At 7 p. m. on the 18th instant I received an order from Major-General Hancock to move the division to the left and occupy the former position of the Third Division. I placed the First Brigade on the main Pottery road near the Pottery in line of battle. Captain Burton's battery was posted near the Pottery; the Second Brigade was placed in line of battle stretching from the main Pottery road on their left toward the New Market road, with Captain Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery on its left. A portion of the First Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Twentieth Massachusetts, was posted at a house on the right of the line on the New Market road. The Third Brigade was on picket. During the night a line of breast-works was thrown up. At 9 p. m. on the 19th I received an order to be ready to move my command at 3 a. m. next day and mass it on the other side of the New Market road, with a view of attacking the enemy at dawn. This order, however, was countermanded. At 6 p. m. on the 20th instant I was directed by

Major-General Hancock to move the division out toward the pontoon bridge after dark, following the First Division. Having moved the division out and massed near the road to the bridge, I was ordered by General Hancock to take the road and recross the river. The division marched all night and arrived at the Southall house at 7 a. m. on the 21st. Here the command of the division was resumed by Major-General Gibbon.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,

Colonel First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 47.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 25 and November 5.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my division in the action at Reams' Station on the 25th instant.

The division reached the station early on the morning of the 24th and took its position in the intrenchments. About 9 a. m. on the 25th I was ordered to move down the railroad and continue its destruction, but had scarcely got in motion when skirmishing at the outposts commenced. The regiments of Smyth's brigade were at once deployed as skirmishers on the right of the railroad with orders to press in the enemy's. It soon became apparent that we had an infantry force in front of us, and two of my brigades were ordered back to the intrenchments, and as soon as the enemy commenced to drive in our skirmishers, the Third was ordered to fall back and take up its position in a corn-field to our left and rear, where our intrenchments were being extended to protect that flank. Rugg's brigade (the First) had been sent to support the First Division on the right, where the enemy made several ineffectual attempts to break our line. About 5 p. m. the enemy, having placed his batteries, opened a heavy fire, most of which took my part of the line in reverse. Soon afterward he made his assault on General Miles' line, from which a portion of my First Brigade had been withdrawn to strengthen mine, under the impression that an attack was to be made there. The enemy broke through General Miles' line and pushing forward his troops appeared to be for a time carrying everything before him. His fire taking my line in reverse, I shifted my men to the opposite side of the parapet, prepared to resist his farther advance, but this was checked by the steadiness of a portion of Miles' division, and my division was then ordered forward by General Hancock to attack the enemy and retake the breast-works. In the attempt to obey this order, that portion of the division with me did not sustain its previous reputation, and, demoralized, partly by the shelling and musketry firing in its rear, partly by the refugees from other parts of the line, retired after a very feeble effort and under a very slight fire in great confusion, every effort of myself and staff failing to arrest the rout until the breast-work was reached. Soon after this the enemy

attacked my line, the men again shifting to the inside of the parapet. Besides the fire from the front, which, however, was very feeble, they were subjected to a heavy artillery and musketry fire from the right flank, where the enemy turned our own guns upon us. The men soon gave way in great confusion and gave up the breast-works almost without resistance, and were partially rallied in the woods behind the right wing. The result of this action was a source of great mortification to me, as I am confident but for the bad conduct of my division the battle would have terminated in our favor, even after the enemy had broken through General Miles' line. I can only account for the unsteadiness shown by my men by the fact that so many of my very best officers and men have been lost on this campaign, that the command is in a great measure disorganized. The members of my staff were with me on the field and aided me much in restoring order.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Capt. W. P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
November 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that last night about 11.30 o'clock my picket-line in front of Fort Haskell was attacked. That part of it on the other side of the pond was evidently surprised and 32 men captured. The water in the pond is found this morning to be above the foot bridge on which our men were in the habit of crossing. Our line is now established on this edge of the pond in old rifle-pits about twenty yards this side the old line. which will be further strengthened to-night. The line could only be re-established at night, but I do not consider it advisable to do this, because the line was originally defective, and to put it in the same place would only subject us to a similar attack hereafter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
November 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

It was intended long since to withdraw that part of the picket in front of the pond, as it was found that the enemy were damming up the water. It was not done, as I was reluctant to give up the ground, and I ordered before the late move that bridges should be built across this pond. But there have been so many changes on the line and so much inattention on the part of officers that it was neglected. I do not now think it advisable to re-occupy the old line as it is of no particular advantage and is much exposed. Its loss was not known till daylight by me, and it would have been a very difficult matter to re-establish that part of the line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 48.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Egan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations October 26–28.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
October 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and actions of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, under my command, during the recent operations:

In pursuance of circular from headquarters corps, dated October 25, I drew my division out of the front line at 2.30 a. m. on the 26th instant and placed them temporarily in rear of Fort Bross, on the rear line. At 2 p. m. on the 26th instant, in pursuance of circulars from headquarters corps, dated October 25 and 26, I took up the line of march, my command being supplied with six days' rations and the full amount of artillery and infantry ammunition. I followed the rear line of works, passed through them at the left flank of our fortifications, and bivouacked at Robertson's house on the Halifax road. I moved from Robertson's house at 3.30 a. m. on the 27th; my troops marched in this order, viz: General Smyth in advance, commanding the Third Brigade, Col. James M. Willett followed, commanding Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg marched in the rear with the First Brigade. A squadron of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry preceded the whole, and Lieut. W. Butler Beck's battery, composed of Companies C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, marched between the brigades of Colonel Willett and Colonel Rugg. I followed the Halifax road about half a mile and then took the Church road to the right. This road struck the Vaughan road at about two miles from the Halifax road. At daybreak, just after reaching the Vaughan road, a cavalry vedette of the enemy's, who was posted at a house about 200 yards to the left, fired upon my skirmishers. I at once ordered forward Lieut. Col. Frank J. Spalter, of the Fourth Ohio Battalion, with his battalion, and the Seventh Virginia Regiment deployed as skirmishers. Lieutenant-Colonel Spalter advanced rapidly for two miles, and finally met the enemy, who were intrenched on the farther bank of Hatcher's Run, where it crosses the Vaughan road. Lieutenant-Colonel Spalter dashed at the enemy, but was killed at the first onset. His skirmishers were unable to carry the intrenchments, but pressed up within thirty yards and engaged the enemy until my main body arrived. I then ordered General Smyth to deploy his brigade across the road, and formed a second line in his rear with the brigades of Willett and Rugg, Willett on the right and Rugg on the left of the road. I then at once drove out the enemy, and took his camp and a few prisoners. The enemy here was a detachment of Young's cavalry brigade, commanded by Major Farley, of Georgia, whom prisoners reported mortally wounded. I reformed General Smyth's brigade on the late rebel side of the intrenchments, strengthened my skirmish line and pushed it one mile out the Vaughan road. I then reformed my division across Hatcher's Run, and moved to the right by the flank on the telegraph road, Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg in advance, followed by Colonel Willett, and General Smyth in the rear, he having been relieved by a brigade of the Third Division.

At about 8.30 a. m., at a point where the telegraph road again strikes Hatcher's Run, I deployed Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's brigade across the road in line, and pushed my skirmishers across the run, but met no enemy. Then I again advanced in column in the same order, Lieuten-

ant Beck's battery in rear, with two of Rugg's regiments as rear guard. I reached the cross-roads at Dabney's Mill at 9.15 a. m. Here my skirmishers captured Major Venable, formerly inspector-general of Stuart's cavalry, and now adjutant-general (it is thought) of Hampton's division. He would give no information. Major-General Mott reached the mill at 9.45 a. m., having moved on a road to my left. I then moved forward on the plantation road and reached the Boydton plank road in an open field at about 10.30 a. m. The enemy's cavalry were preparing to receive me at some distance up the Boydton road. I at once sent out as skirmishers the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments, under Capt. A. Henry Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general. Captain Embler advanced on the right of the Boydton road and felt the enemy. By the personal order of Major-General Hancock I then moved Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's brigade across the Boydton road, and deployed it with his right resting on the road. I deployed Colonel Willett's brigade in the open field on the right of the Boydton road, his left on the road, and moved him forward to the support of Captain Embler's skirmishers, until his left connected with Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's right. While placing my command the enemy planted several batteries on my front, flanks, and rear, and opened with case-shot. These batteries were all about 800 yards distant. The battery in my front occupied the ridge near the Burgess house (or tavern), at the junction of the White Oak and Boydton roads; that upon my right occupied the high ground near Hatcher's Run; that upon my left was between Hatcher's Run and White Oak road, and that in my rear on or near the Boydton road, in rear of the house used as a field hospital. Lieutenant Beck went into position at the junction of the plantation and Boydton roads, and silenced all of these batteries immediately, forcing them all to change position. During the artillery firing, by order of Major-General Hancock in person, I ordered General Smyth to deploy his command, facing my left and rear, where he remained until General Mott's column came up. I then moved General Smyth forward across the plantation road on the right of the Boydton road, and placed him in the open field on the right of and on the prolongation of Colonel Rugg's line. This was at about 11.30 a. m. At the time of Smyth's advance I ordered Willett (who it will be remembered had been connecting with Rugg's right) to advance and carry the enemy's position on the hill crest near the Burgess house. Accordingly, Captain Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general, advanced with his skirmishers on a run, riding in advance, Colonel Willett charging in support. The enemy's skirmishers were driven across a swampy ravine and small stream. Reforming immediately under the slope beyond, Colonel Willett again charged, with Captain Embler in advance, and drove the enemy's main body, gaining his position on the crest near the Burgess house, and forcing a barricade on the Boydton road. This barricade was erected at a toll-gate, but the Virginia highway regulations were not observed.

Colonel Willett reformed beyond the Burgess house, his left resting just across the Boydton road to the left. The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, in connection with Captain Embler's left, advanced simultaneously with him. This being done, Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's brigade was moved up the Boydton road and formed on Colonel Willett's left, Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's left resting on a ravine and swamp at a point of woods. General Smyth was then moved to Colonel Willett's right, prolonging his line. One section of Lieutenant Beck's battery was placed in the corn-field at the

right of the Boydton road, and another section on the crest near the Burgess house. At the time of this formation the enemy opened a severe artillery fire upon our left flank from a battery beyond Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's left, and upon our front from a battery near a milldam about 800 yards distant. I held this position until about 1 p. m., and then threw forward my right wing (General Smyth's command) across the open field on the right of the road, driving the enemy in confusion from his intrenchments and across Hatcher's Run, and seizing the bridge-head. Some of General Smyth's skirmishers penetrated the swamp beyond the run and reached the hill beyond, but were compelled to fall back. These skirmishers were the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers and the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers. On the extreme left of my advanced line the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York captured a gun, limber, and caisson from a battery near the bridge on Hatcher's Run. The caisson was brought off, but the gun and limber were destroyed from the lack of drag ropes. The position being gained, General Smyth was re-enforced by Colonel Willett's brigade, which I placed on his right. At 3 p. m., having been strengthened by the Third Brigade of General Mott's division (commanded by Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers), I determined to capture the enemy's position across Hatcher's Run. Colonel McAllister formed in rear and on the right flank of General Smyth's line, whose skirmishers were already at one place across the run for the second time, and had driven the enemy's skirmishers in. At this time I threw out the Tenth New York and Twelfth New Jersey as skirmishers to the right, stretching them very far out in an endeavor to connect with General Crawford, but could not connect. The skirmishers became sharply engaged, and the enemy appeared to be trying to penetrate between my line and General Mott's. At 4 p. m. I was ready to cross Hatcher's Run, and had given the order, when the enemy opened heavily upon my right and rear and advanced his main line upon mine in heavy masses. I at once ordered General Smyth to halt, and facing Colonel McAllister's command by the rear rank, baffled the enemy's attempt at flanking by flanking him. The enemy was doubled up and driven, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. When Colonel McAllister made this charge Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp to Major-General Hancock, charged with him, and then determined to capture a heavy force which had reached the Boydton road in my rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell took the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and charged at their head, capturing nearly the whole, with their officers and colors. I consider this brilliantly done, and that the Thirty-sixth, during the whole movement, behaved most nobly. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell was with me through everything. At this time I was fighting heavily on three sides, but captured entire (with the colors) the brigade spoken of which had reached my rear, recaptured two guns taken from General Mott's troops, and a rebel battery narrowly escaped. Had Colonel McAllister an additional front of but one average regiment he would have captured this battery also. Colonel McAllister arrived most opportunely, and his gallantry and the steadiness of his men rendered him and them of vital importance until the withdrawal of the troops.

Lieutenant Beck was now relieved by the Tenth Massachusetts Battery. I moved Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's brigade to the right of the plank road and formed a partial second line on the hill crest, extending to the left of Colonel McAllister, whose left (now right) ran a short distance across the Boydton road. At about 5 p. m. the enemy made

three attacks upon each of my fronts. On Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's former front (on the left of the Boydton road and extending from the Burgess house to a point of woods) they were held completely in check by a heavy skirmish line, composed of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, Seventh Michigan, Nineteenth Massachusetts, and First Minnesota Battalion. These troops deserve great credit. General Smyth and Colonel Willett repulsed the attacks upon their fronts with ease, although they were attacked with equal vehemence. The command was formed during these attacks on three sides of a square, General Smyth holding the extreme left, Colonel Willett on his right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg on the right of Willett, partially extending behind McAllister's line, whose right (lately his left) crossed the Boydton road. Another assault was made upon us at about 5.30 p. m. which was easily repulsed. This ended the main action. An attack was made in some force upon General Smyth's front at about 8 p. m., but like the rest it amounted to nothing. At about 10 p. m. I withdrew and marched back to Dabney's Mill, having orders to connect here with General Crawford, Major-General Hancock sending me his headquarters guard with which to do so. This guard reported to me at the front, but left without orders on the march to Dabney's Mill. On arriving there they were not to be found. At 6 a. m. on the 28th a staff officer of Major-General Warren brought information that General Crawford had retired across Hatcher's Run. I was ordered to report to Major-General Warren, which I did at about 7 a. m., massing across Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill, where I awaited orders from Major-General Hancock. At 10 a. m. I received orders from Major-General Warren to withdraw. Retreating by the line of advance, I reached Fort Bross in the evening. During all of this movement General Smyth gave me hearty support. He was the life of my command and always displayed tact and coolness. I call attention to his favorable mention of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and of Lieutenant Cowtan, adjutant Tenth New York, and his squad of six men of the same regiment. Lieutenant Cowtan gave me, through General Smyth, timely notice of the approach of a rebel column threatening the rear. This enabled me so to dispose McAllister's brigade as to gobble those who were moving to gobble me. The results of Colonel McAllister's gallantry speak for themselves. He and his command have my hearty thanks.

Colonel Willett, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, is entitled to great credit. No troops could have better than his combined steadiness with dash or have been better led. A party of the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, under Capt. T. J. Burke, captured a gun, limber, and caisson, bringing off the caisson and destroying the gun, carriage, and limber, from want of drag ropes.

Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. G. Mitchell, of Major-General Hancock's staff, first accompanied Colonel McAllister in the charge which cleared my right flank, and then returned and took the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and charged down the Boydton road on a body of rebels who had reached my rear. This regiment captured or dispersed the whole, taking colors and officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell was with me through everything.

Lieut. W. Butler Beck, commanding companies C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, with six guns silenced every rebel battery brought to bear upon us during the action, using every round of his ammunition. His doses of canister effectually helped in repelling close assaults. I rec-

ommend most favorably the sergeants mentioned by Lieutenant Beck. Lieutenant Thornton,* of this battery, a most valuable officer, was killed in the action.

Of the division and personal staff officers acting under me, I must mention the whole honorably. The following are the officers referred to, viz: Capt. A. Henry Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Division; Capt. H. Y. Russell, topographical officer, Second Division; Maj. W. L. Palmer, ordnance officer, Second Division; Capt. F. B. Doten, assistant commissary of musters, Second Division; Capt. W. E. Potter, judge-advocate, Second Division; First Lieut. William H. Gilder, personal aide; First Lieut. James E. Manser, personal aide. Captain Russell, Major Palmer, and Lieutenants Gilder and Manser, were particularly active. Lieutenant Gilder had his horse's head knocked off by a shell.

I beg to mention the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. No troops could have done better.

I am compelled to disapprove of the conduct of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, in a very grave particular. When withdrawing from near the Burgess house, Capt. J. C. Farwell, Seventh Michigan Volunteers,† was on picket with his command in Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg's front, having been detailed some time previously. To this detail I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg to send a staff officer and have it withdrawn. Instead of a staff officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg sent an orderly, who missed the road and failed to find Captain Farwell or notify him. Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg failed to inform me of his failure to withdraw his pickets, and marched his command from the field without them. Captain Farwell remained there all night, narrowly escaping capture in the morning. He fought the enemy several miles on his retreat and got through. To prevent the capture of his colors, he tore his State color from the staff, and his color-sergeant wrapped it round his body, under his clothing. Tearing his National color into pieces, each star was given to a man, and the other pieces also distributed, so that the enemy would have failed to capture them, except after the death of the whole command, and the search of their bodies.

I pronounce the cavalry sent with me as worthless. For cavalry I depended upon my staff, mounted orderlies, and the foot cavalry of the Second Corps.

The officers following are specially recommended for brevet rank, for gallantry and distinguished services, viz: Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers; Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp to Major-General Hancock, to be brevet colonel; Capt. A. Henry Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Division, to be brevet major; Capt. J. C. Farwell, commanding consolidated battalion of First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan Volunteers, to be brevet major. First Lieut. W. Butler Beck, commanding Companies C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to be brevet captain; Capt. George W. La Point, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, to be brevet major.

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* So in original; but reference is probably to Lieut. Thomas Burnes.

† Farwell belonged to the First Minnesota, and was in command of a consolidated battalion of the First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan.

The results of these operations are that my command has captured—prisoners, captured 1 and recaptured 2 guns; captured 3 colors and many commissioned officers, and, by the admission of the enemy, killed a rebel general officer. If the enemy's loss in prisoners bears the same proportion to his total loss that ours does, he has lost 2,500 men in his attack upon the Second Corps.

Recapitulation of Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade (Smyth)	2	15	3	80	.....	38	138
Second Brigade (Willett)	2	6	3	43	.....	39	93
First Brigade (Rugg)	1	10	.....	28	.....	33	72
Total*	5	31	6	151	.....	110	303

Making with the losses of Colonel McAllister and Lieutenant Beck a grand aggregate of 532 casualties in the troops operating under my command.

I forward herewith the reports of brigade commanders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. EGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

Brevet Major-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Through you I beg to thank Colonel McAllister, commanding your Third Brigade, for indispensable service rendered to myself and command during the recent operations. Colonel McAllister brought up his command at a critical moment, when I was almost surrounded by a force of vast disparity of strength. The defiant bearing of the enemy showed that they regarded their combinations as undoubtedly successful, and wanting only final execution. My command had done everything possible when Colonel McAllister saved them. I can not sufficiently thank him. The recounting of the particulars of his services is unnecessary, as they are too brilliant not to have been made public ere this, but I beg that you will, if consistent, commend them at large to the major-general commanding the corps, as I shall take great pleasure in doing.

Your most obedient servant,

T. W. EGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

* But see revised statement, pp. 153, 154.

No. 49.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 12–26 and October 26–28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND CORPS,
August 21, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of this command on the north bank of the James from the 12th day of August, 1864, to the present date:

On the afternoon of the 12th the command broke camp and marched to City Point. The next day (the 13th) embarked on transports, and same night moved up the James River to Deep Bottom, which place we reached at 1.30 a. m. of the 14th. Shortly after daybreak we debarked and moved out about two miles and a half in the direction of Four-Mile Run. Reaching this position we were maneuvered until about 4 p. m., when we were formed in two lines near Fussell's Mill and ordered to charge the enemy's works (which at that point ran parallel with and were just across the creek), which we did in gallant style, but were unsuccessful in driving him from them on account of the intervening brush and creek. Immediately after dusk the command was withdrawn from the creek, in which they had formed after the repulse, and moved a short distance to the left and rear, where we were massed. Our loss was quite severe and foots up as follows: Officers—killed, 1; wounded, 11; missing, —. Enlisted men—killed, 24; wounded, 116; missing, 36. Total, 188.

All behaved with the greatest steadiness, and, although unsuccessful, deserve well. Col. George N. Macy (who commanded the brigade at the time of the charge) and staff behaved with the greatest gallantry and daring. The colonel had two horses shot under him, the second one falling on and injuring him so severely that he had to be carried from the field at a time when success seemed certain. Captain Curtiss, acting assistant adjutant-general, was slightly wounded about the same time, but returned to duty two days after. Nothing important transpired after this except the sending out the Seventh Michigan Regiment on the 17th for the purpose of making a demonstration on their left. The loss in this affair was 2 enlisted men killed and 5 wounded.

The following loss was sustained on the skirmish line after the charge of the 14th, not including the loss in the Seventh Michigan: Enlisted men—killed, 2; wounded, 5.

On the evening of the 20th we recrossed the James, marching all night; the next morning occupying our old camp.

I have the honor, captain, to be, your most obedient servant,

HORACE P. RUGG,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. H. EMBLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: On the 21st instant this command left camp (near Southall's house) and moved across the Jerusalem plank road to the Gurley house, near Warren's position on the Weldon railroad.

On afternoon of 23d instant were ordered to Reams' Station, which we reached next morning, having halted during the night. Five hundred men were immediately put to destroying the railroad and the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers sent on picket, the balance of brigade occupying the breast-works. On the 25th, at 9 a. m., we moved down the railroad, following the Third Brigade, but had not proceeded far before skirmishing commenced. Shortly afterward two regiments (Seventh Michigan and Fifty-ninth New York) were sent out to feel the enemy on the left, and subsequently the balance of the brigade was formed in line of battle some distance in rear of the skirmish line. About 12 m. we were ordered back to the station with orders to report to General Hancock, the two regiments on the left to be withdrawn and posted as pickets from the railroad on a road running at right angles to it and extending to a cluster of houses on the left. On reporting back to General Hancock we were ordered to take up a position on Colonel Murphy's (commanding Second Brigade) left, but before getting into position an order came to report to General Miles (commanding First Division) for temporary service, taking up a position in rear of his division as a support. In this position we remained while the second and third assaults of the enemy were repulsed, when we were moved in reserve to our own division, leaving two regiments (the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin) in position in rear of First Division. Shortly after two regiments were ordered to report to Colonel Murphy (commanding Second Brigade), and one (the One hundred and fifty-second New York) to General Miles, and subsequently the two remaining regiments (First Minnesota and One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania) were also ordered to General Miles, and were posted in the same position occupied before, on the right of the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin (which had not been moved from their first position). Directly after getting into line the final assault by the enemy was made, in which he succeeded in piercing the line in front of us, which gave way along its whole length, closely followed by the enemy. The reserves could do nothing, as the First Division, apparently panic-stricken, were passing to the rear over our men, which made it impossible for them to fire on the enemy, and shortly after the panic spread to them, and they also left the field, except a majority of the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiments, which being on the left of the line, and at the point where the enemy first crossed our works, were compelled to surrender. Myself and staff exerted our utmost to rally the men and were partially successful in our efforts. Shortly after dark the command was reformed as well as possible and moved from the field to the vicinity of the Williams house, where it encamped about 1 a. m. on the 26th instant.

The total loss was as follows: Officers—killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 14; total, 19. Enlisted men—killed, 9; wounded, 49; missing, 357; total, 415. Aggregate, 434.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

HORACE P. RUGG,

Lieut. Col. Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 130.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command from the 26th to 28th instant:

At 2 p. m. on the afternoon of the 26th we left camp, in the rear of Fort Bross, and moved to the Vaughan house, on the Weldon railroad, where we bivouacked for the night. The next morning, at 3.30 o'clock we moved out in the direction of the Boydton plank road, first meeting the enemy at Hatcher's Run, but as they were driven from this position by the Third Brigade, the First Brigade was not engaged. From this point we took the advance, driving the enemy to the Boydton plank road. At this point we formed line of battle across the road, but before getting into position we were opened upon from a battery of the enemy, which was soon after silenced by Beck's battery (C and I), Fifth U. S. Artillery. From this point we advanced in line of battle and took up a position on the left of the plank road, extending from the Burgess house, connecting with the Second Brigade on the right, to a ravine on the left, which was not connected but was protected by the First Minnesota Battalion and Seventh Michigan Volunteers, which I deployed to cover our flank and rear. While in this position the enemy opened upon us from the left with a battery of rifle guns, which enfiladed our lines, and continued firing from them during the remainder of the day, killing and wounding many of our men. Our skirmish line in front was continually engaged with the enemy's lines and at one time was driven by him. We held this position until after the assault by the enemy was made. While in this position the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the plank road in our rear, severing for the time our communications, when Major Mitchell, of General Hancock's staff, charged down the road with the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, capturing many prisoners and one color, as is shown by the special report, accompanying this, of Captain Fisk, commanding Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment. Major Mitchell desired me to move my whole brigade in this charge, but I did not do it, for the following reasons: First, I had just received orders, by a staff officer from General Egan, to hold the position I was then in at all hazards; second, the enemy were continually threatening our left flank and front; third, the enemy on the road was not in force, but a disorganized body, and I considered that one good-sized regiment, charging down the road in line, would be as effectual as the whole brigade.

About 5 p. m. the brigade was moved to the extreme left of the second line, facing to the right and rear, and shortly afterward was again moved to the right and in rear of Colonel McAllister's brigade of the Third Division. When moving from our position on the left of the plank road I left the First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan Volunteers in their position in the wood on our left and rear, as they were continually picking up prisoners. After dark the command was moved down and formed in the plank road, connecting on the right with the Third Division, and on the left with Colonel McAllister's brigade, throwing out vedettes in front and rear. About 11 p. m. we left this position and moved off with the rest of the column, forming the rear guard. Halting the next morning about 4 o'clock in rear of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, I received orders to form in line of battle, connecting with the Second Brigade on the right and extending to the left. That brigade did not form line, but moved to the rear of the Fifth Corps. As they were the directing brigade I followed them and conformed myself to their movements. Shortly after daylight we took up the line of march (at the

head of the division) for our present camp, which we reached about 4 p. m. The First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan Volunteers were left on the skirmish line, as they had changed their position and could not be found when the balance of the brigade left. They remained on the field until the next morning (October 28), when they left at 9.30 o'clock and reached camp at 9 o'clock this morning (October 29). I inclose report of Captain Farwell.*

Our loss during the operations was 1 officer and 9 enlisted men killed, 34 enlisted men wounded, and 95 enlisted men missing; making a total of 1 officer and 138 enlisted men.† The number missing will probably be reduced by the return of stragglers. The officer killed was Captain Musson, commanding One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers, a brave and able officer. The troops of the command behaved gallantly. Two colors and upward of 400 prisoners were captured, besides a color captured by a man of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, which was afterward taken from him.

I beg leave to mention for especial gallantry my acting staff, Capt. George W. Ryerson, Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Ansel L. White, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; W. Stone, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp (each of these officers had his horse shot under him while carrying orders, and my own horse was wounded while rallying one of the brigades of the Third Division); and also Capts. J. C. Farwell, First Minnesota Battalion, and George W. La Point, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, for fighting their way through the enemy's cavalry on the morning of the 28th; Sergt. Alonzo Smith,‡ Company C, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, for capturing the colors of the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina (rebel) Regiment, and Sergt. Daniel J. Murphy,‡ Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, for capturing the colors of the Forty-seventh North Carolina (rebel) Regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE P. RUGG,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. GILDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Reports of Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, of operations August 12–25.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late movement:

This regiment moved out of its camp near Petersburg at 4 p. m. August 12, and marched with the division to City Point, Va., where it bivouacked for the night. On the afternoon of the 13th embarked on U. S. transport and sailed down the river about five miles and anchored. At 10 o'clock in the evening steamed up and sailed up the James River for Deep Bottom, which was reached at daybreak of the 14th instant.

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* Not found.
† But see revised statement, p. 153.
‡ Awarded a Medal of Honor.

The regiment immediately disembarked, and with the brigade advanced about two miles from landing and formed line of battle, where it lay till 2 p. m. It then moved to the right with the brigade to near the center of the First Division line and formed for charge in rear of First Division skirmish line, this regiment being the second from the right in the front line. It immediately moved forward with the brigade upon the enemy's works. It was a most exciting charge. A very deep ravine intervened between ours and the lines of the enemy. At the bottom of the ravine were two ditches two rods apart. This regiment with First Minnesota Volunteers crossed the first ditch and moved forward to the second, which was from two to four rods from the enemy's works, the ground intervening ascending with an angle of more than 45 degrees. We lay here during the remainder of the day, having frequent communication with the rest of the brigade. After dark Captain Parsons was sent to see if the rest of the brigade were still lying in the first ditch and found that all the other regiments had moved back without giving any notice or orders to this regiment. The regiment then, with First Minnesota, moved back and rejoined the brigade at 1 a. m. 15th instant. Lay in line until 20th instant, a part of which time was under severe artillery fire but was not engaged. At 8 p. m. 20th instant recrossed the river, marched all night, and reached its old camp in front of Petersburg at 6 a. m. 21st instant.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPAULDING,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment landed at Deep Bottom, Va., on the morning of the 14th instant, advanced with the brigade about two miles, and formed line of battle. It participated in the charge of the brigade in the afternoon of this day, its position being second from the right in the front line, and lost 12 men in killed and wounded. The conduct of the officers and men in this charge was all that could be expected, and I think it would be doing injustice to none to particularly mention the bravery and noble daring of Sergt. C. W. Gray, color-sergeant of the regiment. The regiment did not again meet the enemy, but lay under arms in line of battle till the evening of the 20th instant, when it recrossed the river.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPAULDING,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
August 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment reached Reams' Station on the morning of the 24th instant and was engaged in the forenoon of this day in destroying the railroad.

On the morning of the 25th instant the regiment advanced with the brigade down the railroad about one mile from the station, and formed line on the east side and nearly at right angles with the railroad. In the afternoon marched back and lay in support of the First Division during the first two attacks of the enemy upon that line. The regiment, together with the Nineteenth Massachusetts, was then marched to the left and took position, making connection between the Second and Third Brigades, the part of the line occupied by this regiment running nearly at right angles with the railroad. It was here exposed to a most terrific enfilading fire of artillery. It participated in the charge led by Colonel Smyth upon the enemy that occupied the works taken from the First Division. This charge proving unsuccessful, the regiment fell back to the works it had left and formed line upon the front side of the works facing the enemy, who were now in the rear of this line. While in this position the enemy advanced up in our old front and both flanks, when the regiment again changed front and engaged the enemy. It held its position here until the troops fell back upon both its right and left, when it was obliged to fall back to the woods, where it again formed line and remained until about 10 p. m., when it marched with the brigade back to this place.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPAULDING,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 51.

Report of Maj. Isaac W. Starbird, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, of operations October 26-28.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the movements of the Nineteenth Maine Regiment during the late engagement:

October 26, left bivouac near Fort Bross at 2.30 p. m.; marched to and across the Weldon railroad and bivouacked for the night at 9 p. m. On the morning of the 27th left bivouac near Weldon railroad and marching in a westerly direction found the enemy in a slightly fortified position on the west side of Hatcher's Creek. The regiment was placed in position in the second line of battle, which advancing carried the works, capturing a few prisoners. We afterward marched by the flank to [Burgess'] Mill, where a portion of the regiment was sent on picket, capturing a major belonging to the Confederate army. On leaving this place two companies were thrown out as flankers, and the march continued to and across the Boydton plank road, where we formed line of battle on the extreme left of the line, and exposed to artillery in front and rear. The line then advanced in good order, and occupied a new position on the left of the plank road in an open field exposed to a murderous fire of shot and shell, and at one time almost completely surrounded by infantry. Under these trying circumstances the regiment held the position with creditable coolness and courage. About 5 p. m. the regiment was moved to the right, supporting a portion of the Third Brigade. Soon after an attack was made on our right, when four

companies of the regiment were ordered to that point; seven companies remained. Thus the regiment remained until after dark, when the entire regiment joined the brigade on the plank road. We then formed a line on the plank road, throwing out pickets in front and rear. About 12 o'clock at night left the plank road and marched back to near Hatcher's Creek, where we remained until 10 a. m. October 28, at which time the regiment was ordered to occupy the works on the creek captured the previous day, holding the road until the division filed past, when it joined the column, and continued the march to near Fort Bross, at which place it arrived at 5 p. m. October 28, 1864. During the engagement the regiment lost 1 man killed, 4 men wounded, and 1 supposed taken prisoner.

Respectfully submitted.

I. W. STARBIRD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Captain RYERSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Army Corps.

No. 52.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 12–25.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, August 23, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the late movements north of the James:

Broke camp in the afternoon of the 12th instant, and took up the line of march in brigade toward City Point, which we reached at 9.30 p. m.; rested for the night. Drew rations next morning, and at 2 p. m. embarked on transport, moved out, and anchored with the rest of the fleet. Weighed anchor at 10 p. m., and arrived at Deep Bottom at midnight, where we disembarked at 7 a. m. of the 14th. After a short rest moved off in brigade and occupied the ground of the fight of 26th ultimo, but were almost immediately ordered forward to the support of the First Division, which was engaging the enemy and where we were shelled by them. Lay in support of skirmishers until 4 p. m., when the regiment in its place in the brigade charged the enemy's works, which, besides being of a formidable nature, lay upon the other side of a deep ravine. We became much exposed here before the descent, having 2 killed and 4 wounded, but succeeded in occupying the enemy's advanced rifle-pits until night, when we fell back under orders, and having reformed in brigade took up a new position in rear of works, which latter we occupied next day, supporting a section of Sixth Maine Battery, which opened fire at 1.45 p. m. and continued engaged until dusk. The night of the 16th was spent in quietness. 17th, very little firing in our front all day, flags of truce going out twice. The night same as previous one. At 4 p. m. of the 18th, the right being heavily engaged, the enemy opened on us with his artillery and the men placed in readiness to receive any advance which might be made. At 9 p. m. took ground to the left at some distance, which brought us in proximity to the river, when the regiment (together with the Twentieth Massachusetts) was detailed to throw up works. This occupied the night.

The day and night of the 19th it rained incessantly, and nothing of importance transpired in our immediate front, beyond that the enemy was observed to have strengthened his position. All quiet on the 20th, at dusk of which we received orders to retrace our steps toward Petersburg. The night very dark and a heavy rain falling contributed to make the march in the highest degree laborious. We crossed the last pontoon upon the Appomattox at midnight 20th–21st, and arrived in camp at 9 a. m. of the latter day.

Notwithstanding the small strength of the regiment, it performed a considerable share of the picket and fatigue duties of the expedition, and in the charge of the 14th, the majority being recruits who had not been under fire before, behaved in a manner which exceeded my expectations.

Respectfully submitted.

EDMUND RICE,
Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel RUGG,
Commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, August 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment during the late operations on the Weldon railroad, near Reams' Station:

Upon our arrival at the railroad the regiment occupied for a short time the works upon the north side, when it was ordered out as skirmishers to protect the front of the remainder of the brigade, which was engaged in destroying in a more complete manner railroad property, &c., which had been but partially damaged. The regiment was called in toward evening and with the brigade occupied for the night the works on south side of the road. On the morning of the 25th this command in the brigade laid for some time in a corn-field near the road, whence we moved down the road to support skirmishers, which had become hotly engaged with those of the enemy, and also were in support of a battery which lay upon our left front, and which was engaged with some of the enemy's artillery. We were withdrawn from here early in the afternoon, and making a detour through the field before alluded to, arrived in rear of the First Division (which occupied the works herein first mentioned) and laid in close support. The enemy charged at this time, and were handsomely repulsed. About 3 p. m. we were detached from the brigade and occupied some very slight works upon the rise of the hill, in rear of the corn-field, in easy fire of the enemy's musketry and in full view of his artillery. The latter was not slow to take advantage of this and opened on us with his guns, and for some time this regiment was under a terrific shower of shell and solid shot, which, together with the enemy's musketry, compelled us to lie close. At this time the right of the troops occupying the front line of works was flanked and driven in with great confusion, and this regiment, under the impression that the brigade was about to charge and endeavor to turn the fortunes of the day, advanced toward the enemy on the double under a galling cross-fire, but observing that my command alone had charged, I halted and re-formed them behind a couple of houses, and we returned and took our place in the brigade. The enemy had by this

time turned the left of our lines and came pouring in. The fire at this moment coming from three points (front, rear, and left), and the enemy's shelling being kept up with much effect, this command was withdrawn at dusk, when I re-formed my men and marched to the rear under orders, having lost 24 men wounded and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

EDMUND RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel RUGG,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 53.

Report of Capt. Isaac H. Boyd, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the past three days, as follows:

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, respectively (which are temporarily consolidated for field purposes), left camp near Fort Bross at about 2 p. m. 26th of October, and bivouacked about a mile outside our works on the Weldon railroad that night. October 27, marched at 5.30 a. m. five or six miles and reached a small rebel work, which was carried by the division, the Nineteenth and Twentieth forming part of the second line in the assault. I then received orders from the brigade commander to deploy the Nineteenth as skirmishers, which was done, and orders were then received to advance. The regiment advanced to an old mill, where it assembled and joined the brigade. We then marched to the Boydton road, to the left of which it formed in line of battle under fire, and advanced into the woods. Moved by the right flank into the road, and then into a field to the left of the same and beyond the woods, and again formed in line of battle parallel with the woods under fire. The Twentieth was then joined to the Nineteenth, when, by the orders of the brigade commander, I sent an officer and thirty men from the Nineteenth to prolong the skirmish line on the left. These men having been left on the ground did not return to the regiment until to-day. Lieutenant Schoff, in compliance with orders from the same source, was sent into the woods with twenty men to aid the Seventh Michigan in capturing prisoners. A portion of these men captured a major and several line officers, and over 40 men. Sergt. Daniel J. Murphy, Company F, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, took the colors of the Forty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, and distinguished himself by bravery. At sundown the brigade moved to the other side of the road into a large field. The regiment recrossed the field under fire, and was ordered to take up position near the house on the road. There, after throwing out pickets front and rear, it remained until some time after all the troops but the Twentieth had moved to the right, and until a portion of the wounded were removed. The regiment then followed the Nineteenth Maine down the road, joining the brigade;

marched all night and reached Fort Bross at about 4 p. m. on the 28th. There were no men killed or wounded in the regiment. One sergeant and 11 privates are missing, probably all prisoners.

Respectfully submitted.

I. H. BOYD,
Captain, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Captain RYERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 54.

Report of Capt. Gustave Magnitzky, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the required report of operations of this command since leaving rendezvous on the morning of the 27th instant:

In the column of march my regiment was on the extreme left of the brigade, and in forming the line of battle to support the first charge on the enemy's works at ———, the left of my regiment rested on the road by which we advanced, connecting with the right of the Second Brigade. After passing over the captured works and the open field beyond, my regiment was ordered by Major Palmer, of division staff, to act as an advance guard on the road and follow the line of skirmishers at supporting distance. We marched about two miles on the road, when General Egan ordered that the regiment advance ahead of the skirmishers, and form a skirmish line along a rail fence preparatory to an advance on the enemy's position beyond an open field. An advance was ordered and the regiment went forward across the field, either flank resting on the surrounding wood. After advancing about 200 yards the enemy opened fire upon us from beyond a wooded swamp with musketry and one piece of artillery, compelling my men to halt and lie down. After trying several times unsuccessfully to get my men forward, I stretched my line on the right and left obliquely to the rear in order to protect our flanks, not being at that time connected with any other troops. In this advance I lost 1 sergeant mortally and 1 corporal and 4 men severely wounded. General Egan ordering me to remain where I was until further orders, I did not advance when the Second Brigade charged beyond us and drove the enemy from his position, which we had failed to take. Soon after this I received orders from General Egan to join my brigade, and did so on the road crossing the ravine, taking position on the extreme left of the brigade again. We remained there until about dark, when we were ordered across the large field, my regiment formed in rear of Third Brigade. Remaining here about fifteen minutes, I was ordered by Captain Embler, of division staff, to take up position along the plank road, near several houses. I did so and remained there until about midnight, when we were ordered to join the brigade then moving to the rear. In marching through the woods my regiment was cut in two by the Second Brigade passing through it, in consequence of which many of the men became separated from it, but

rejoined the regiment early in the morning, while lying in the open field, where the brigade was halted previous to starting on our return march. From there the regiment marched with the brigade to the present camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUSTAVE MAGNITZKY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain RYERSON, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

No. 55.

Report of Lieut. Col. S. Newell Smith, Seventh Michigan Infantry, of operations August 23–26.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would most respectfully report that the Seventh Michigan Volunteers was relieved from a detail at work on the road about 5 a. m. August 23, 1864, and marched about five miles toward Reams' Station, when the regiment joined the brigade and camped for the night.

At sunrise the morning of the 24th instant the regiment marched with the brigade to Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, arriving there about 9 a. m. The regiment formed in line in rear of a regiment of the First Division, Second Corps, and on the west side of the railroad track, where it remained about one hour, when the First Division moved to the left, and the regiment then moved forward and occupied a line of earth-works and remained there until 9 p. m., when it moved with the brigade about half a mile to the right and camped until morning. At 7 a. m. of the 25th the regiment moved with the brigade about one-fourth of a mile to a field of sorghum, where the brigade massed and remained about one hour. The regiment moved from the field left in front and marched about one-fourth of a mile, when skirmishing commenced in front. The regiment was then detached from the brigade with the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers and thrown forward as skirmishers, the left of the line having no connection and the right of the line joining the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers. The line then advanced about one mile and found the enemy's cavalry, a part of which was mounted and a part dismounted. After exchanging a few shots the line was ordered back, the enemy following closely. The line halted in a piece of woods in front of a slashing, to the left of the main road, where it held a large force of the enemy in check three hours. Two pieces of the enemy's artillery came up the road, but a few volleys drove them back. The line held their position until the enemy broke our line on the right and crossed the railroad. When everything on the right had given way the line retired slowly to the rear of the slashing, when they were re-enforced by some dismounted cavalry. The enemy was on both flanks in force, and the old line was withdrawn a short distance and remained until dark. Soon after the regiment marched to the main road, where it found the corps in motion, and moved with it to near Petersburg, arriving here about 2 a. m. of the 26th.

The losses of the regiment during the engagement were as follows: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 6 enlisted men; missing, 1 officer and 14 enlisted men.

Respectfully submitted.

S. NEWELL SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

No. 56.

Report of Capt. George W. Ryerson, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations August 25.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the action of the 25th instant:

In the morning I was sent out on the extreme left with my regiment, as skirmishers, and remained there until ordered late in the afternoon to take position in rear of the railroad embankment on the extreme left, which place I occupied until I found that the center had been broken and that the enemy was in possession of the railroad at that place, when I withdrew my men into the woods in my rear, and from there proceeded to join the brigade. I lost 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men wounded and 10 enlisted men missing as far as I can positively ascertain at this date. Twenty-seven others (enlisted men) are missing, but it is not known whether they were taken by the enemy or are still on the road straggling. If they are prisoners the total casualties will be as follows: Wounded—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 3; total, 4. Missing—enlisted men, 37. Grand total, 41.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. W. RYERSON,
Captain, Comdg. Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Report of Lieut. William Ludgate, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late reconnaissance to the left of our lines:

This regiment left camp on the 26th instant at 2 p. m., moving along the line of works in rear of the Norfolk railroad, and halted on the extreme left of our lines at about 8 p. m., where we bivouacked for the night, and took up the line of march at 3 a. m. of the 27th instant, moving in the direction of the Burgess house, near which place we arrived about 10.10 a. m., taking a position in sight and in front of the house above-named, when we were observed by the enemy, who fired a few shells without doing any damage. After lying in the position as stated above for about three-quarters of an hour we advanced in line of battle to a position just vacated by a portion of the Second Brigade, when we received a vigorous shelling, losing 1 killed and 4 wounded. Held this position until dusk, when we fell back and moved out on the Blackwater road, where we staid until 2 p. m. of the 28th instant, when we moved toward the rear through woods and took a position on a hill

about four miles from the place we left, which position was vacated about 11 a. m. and marched back to the position now occupied, arriving about 3 p. m.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LUDGATE,
First Lieut., Comdg. Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Vet. Vols.

Capt. GEORGE W. RYERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brig., Second Div.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. William S. Burt, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations August 12–21.

HDQRS. 152D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to report as follows in relation to the part taken by this command in the recent operations north of the James (between the 10th and 20th of August, 1864):

The One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers broke camp at 4 p. m. August 12, and marched to City Point, where we arrived at 9 p. m. the same day. August 13, embarked on steam transport Columbia at 3 p. m., and anchored about two miles below City Point, until 10 p. m., when we started for Deep Bottom, arriving about midnight. August 14, debarked at 9 a. m. At 5 p. m. charged rebel works and were repulsed with loss of 2 officers and 8 men wounded, and 16 men missing. No other prominent part was taken by this command. On Saturday, August 20, at dark, started on our return to Petersburg; marched all night and reached our old camp at 8 a. m. August 21, 1864.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. BURT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 59.

Report of Maj. Timothy O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations August 25.

HEADQUARTERS 152D NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of this command in the engagement at Reams' Station, Va., on the 25th day of August:

During the first and second charges of the enemy the regiment was in line with the brigade in support of the First Division, occupying a position behind an embankment on the east side of the Weldon railroad. After the second charge of the enemy the regiment moved with

the brigade to the left to support the Third Brigade of this division. Soon after the regiment was detached from the brigade and ordered to report to General Miles to support the skirmish line of the First Division. In obedience to said orders, under the direction of an aide of General Miles' staff, the regiment took a position on the west side of the railroad near the white house. Soon after a charge was made by the enemy and captured a portion of the works on our left. The regiment then changed front forward on tenth company and took a position to enfilade that portion of our works then occupied by the enemy, and held that position, keeping up a brisk fire until the enemy got possession of the works in our rear, which had been previously held by a portion of the First Division. Upon the works being recaptured by our troops the regiment, with a portion of other regiments, rallied and took up its former position by the house. There it remained until dark, when it retired to the works in our rear and was ordered to report to the brigade.

Very respectfully,

T. O'BRIEN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 60.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Dygert, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. 152D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

I have the honor to report that this command broke camp on the afternoon of October 26, and marched some seven miles to a point across the Weldon railroad, which point we reached about 10 p. m. and biv ouacked. At 3 a. m. [27th] the march was resumed. We went down the Weldon road about two miles, where we turned to the right. After marching a short distance, and soon after daybreak, we were formed in line of battle and advanced in rear of Third Brigade, passed over a line of works, and moved by the flank to the right, where we again formed in line of battle and threw out a line of skirmishers. At this place Corpl. John Weeks, Company H, was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket. The regiment was deployed at intervals of two paces and advanced, driving the enemy from their works. There were but few of them there, and but slight resistance made by them. We remained there about one hour, and then moved to an open field near Burgess' farm, where we again formed in line of battle. The enemy opened a battery in front, and one man of Company A, Private Charles C. Watson, was killed. The Second Brigade moved up and formed in line immediately in front and advanced in line of battle, our brigade following up. We halted on the crest of a hill and remained there about one-half hour, when we moved by the flank up the Boydton road and formed in line on the left of the Burgess house. While there the enemy opened a battery on the left, and kept up an incessant shelling for about half an hour. We then moved double-quick to the right of the Burgess house, where we formed in line in front of a battery, and under a severe shelling from both front and left flank. While in that

position Capt. Willard A. Musson was instantly killed by a shell. We remained in this position till sunset, when we tore down an old barn, using the boards for making breast-works, which we rested behind until 9 p. m. While here Private Chauncey Kelsey, Company C, was killed by a musket-ball. We then moved about half a mile to the rear and formed in line of battle on the right of the Boydton road. About midnight we moved to a point near where the first line of works was taken by the Third Brigade, and halted till daylight [28th], when we again formed in line of battle and remained until noon. From that place we returned to the encampment which we at present occupy.

Very respectfully,

C. H. DYGERT,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant GILDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 61.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Kleckner, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. 184TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 26th instant:

Breaking camp on the afternoon of the 26th instant, we marched in connection with the brigade, bivouacking late same night a mile or two beyond the Gurley house. Resumed the march about 4 a. m. next morning (27th instant). Came in contact with the enemy at noon, and during the engagement which followed were merely engaged in shifting position, losing 6 men killed, 10 wounded; missing, as yet uncertain, as they are coming in at intervals, the last report being 35. Withdrawing at 1 or 2 a. m. on the 28th instant, we returned to present camp, arriving at 5 p. m. or thereabouts.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. KLECKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Captain RYERSON,]
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 62.

Report of Capt. Austin Cannon, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

Report of the operations of Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers from August 14 to 21, 1864:

Landed on north bank of James River at 7 a. m. of 14th instant; moved out on the New Market road four or five miles. It was a very warm day and the men suffered considerably from the heat. Several were entirely overcome by it. About 4 p. m. moved to the right on the Charles City road a little over a mile, when the brigade was massed,

the Thirty-sixth in the second line, and moved to the edge of a piece of woods. The First Division was lying in line of battle in a corn-field. In passing over it my lines got somewhat mixed up. After forming the lines again, we moved forward on the double-quick. The right of the regiment went over the hill to a ravine at the bottom; the center stopped on the crest; the left coming in contact with a house oblique to the left, but was ordered to fall back. The center and right were under a brisk fire till 7.30 p. m., when we fell back to the rear about a mile. At 11 p. m. moved back to the front in a piece of woods and bivouacked for the night. I lost in the engagement 1 officer and 2 men killed; 2 officers and 14 men wounded, and 1 man missing. We remained camped in the woods till 12 m. of the 16th, when we moved out and formed a line of battle along the edge of an open field about 1,500 yards from the enemy's works. We were shelled a little. I had 4 men wounded. On 17th had 3 men wounded, and 2 on the 18th. The regiment had a very exposed position. On the night of 18th moved to the left and rear and occupied an old line of breast-works till the night of the 20th, when we recrossed the river. Our total loss was 1 officer and 2 men killed; 2 officers and 22 men wounded, and 1 man missing, making aggregate of 28.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN CANNON,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel RUGG,
Comdg. First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps.

No. 63.

Report of Capt. George A. Fisk, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations October 27.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers during the recent battle:

Our skirmish line (sent out after the first works were captured in the morning) succeeded in driving in the enemy's pickets on our right and captured their rifle-pits near the saw-mill. After crossing the Dinwiddie plank road the regiment advanced in line with the remainder of the brigade. When we halted in the open field we were under a heavy enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery on our left. The command, however, held their ground, not a man leaving the ranks. When the enemy charged on the right of the road and drove our forces back to the road, we faced by the rear rank and advanced on their right flank, driving them back in confusion and capturing about 100 prisoners and 1 stand of colors. We then fell back to our former position. We lost a few wounded and prisoners. Nothing further occurred worthy of note. The men endured the fatigue of the march remarkably well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. FISK,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. G. W. RYERSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d Army Corps.

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*But see revised statement, p. 117.

No. 64.

Reports of Col. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry, (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 12–26.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the following operations in which my command took a part on the north side of the James River:

Pursuant to orders the brigade broke camp before Petersburg about noon on the 12th of August and marched to City Point, where it arrived at midnight and remained until noon on the 13th, when the troops embarked on a transport for Deep Bottom, where they disembarked at daylight on the 14th. Took up position in line to the left and rear of ——— Mill, connecting on the right with the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and on the left with the Third Brigade of the Third Division, Second Corps. Threw up breast-works and remained in that position until dark on the 18th. On the 16th instant I sent up three regiments of my command to make a demonstration on General Birney's left, which was done with the following losses: Sixty-ninth, 3 men killed and 5 men wounded; One hundred and fifty-fifth, 3 men wounded; One hundred and seventieth, 1 man killed, 1 officer and 4 men wounded. On the 18th at dark the command moved to the left and took up position in line in rear of ——— house. Threw up breast-works and remained until dark on the 20th, when the brigade took up the line of march to Petersburg, where we arrived about 7 a. m. on the 21st.

I have the honor to inclose list of casualties which occurred in my command on the north side of the James River.*

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

MATHEW MURPHY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular order, headquarters Second Division, Second Army Corps, August 27, 1864, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations at Reams' Station between August 22 and 26 instant:

On the 22d instant this command was bivouacked in a field to the rear of the Ninth Army Corps. Having received orders, we marched from said position toward Reams' Station, Weldon railroad, stopping for the night by the roadside, and the following day, at 3 a. m., resuming the journey, we arrived at the station and were placed in the intrenchments to the east side of the railroad. At 6.45 a. m. on the 25th instant the brigade proceeded a short distance south of Reams' Station, left resting on the railroad, and was afterward ordered back to

* Embodied in return of casualties, p. 118.

occupy a light line of rifle-pits, the direction of which for 150 yards was very nearly perpendicular to the line of works held by First Division, Second Army Corps, and the left of which line refused, so as to make its continuation almost parallel to the line held by First Division. Throughout the whole time this command occupied said line of rifle-pits we were exposed to the fire of the enemy advancing on the front occupied by First Division. For an hour, between 5 and 6 p. m., we were subjected to a most terrific shelling from three different quarters, front, flank, and rear, which made great havoc. About 6 p. m. the First Division broke in great disorder, the men thereof running to our line and thoroughly exposing our flank, deserting some pieces of cannon. I immediately directed two small regiments of this command (One hundred and fifty-fifth and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers) to occupy the works thus abandoned, which was done, though I must admit rather tardily, the men having to advance under a very severe fire. While this was being done the left of my brigade, including the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and part of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, advanced over the corn-field, together with the Third Brigade of our division. On my return to the left I found the command much disorganized, partly from contamination with the runaways of some heavy artillery regiments not in our division, and partly from the destructive fire of the enemy's batteries. Measures were at once taken to restore order, which I am sorry to say was but partly done. The One hundred and fifty-fifth and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers being engaged with the enemy on the right, the rest of the command still occupied the rifle-pits, but by some mistake for which I am not able to account at present, myself having been to the right, they were moved to the left. While so situated they had to cross the rifle-pits as many as four times, being forced to do so by the enemy's fire, which at one time would come from the rear and then change again to the front. The brigade remained in this position until the advance of the enemy on our front and flank made the capture of the greater part of the command very probable, if it had not retired, which was executed in any way but the best order. The Eighth New York Heavy Artillery on its right had a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, losing their colors after retaking them from the enemy. The loss of the colors of the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers I am not able to account for, their commanding officer, Major Beattie, being missing. I think that Maj. John Byrne, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, and Maj. J. B. Donnelly, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, both missing, and Major Baker, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, are deserving of praise for their exertions in trying to have their commands face fire. The members of brigade staff acted well. At about 8.30 p. m. the command started for Williams' house, where it arrived at about 2 a. m. of the 26th.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

MATHEW MURPHY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 65.

Reports of Col. James M. Willett, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., this brigade—consisting of the Eighth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, 428 strong, commanded by Maj. J. W. Holmes; Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Artillery, 116 strong, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Coonan; One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment New York State Volunteers, 69 strong, commanded by Capt. M. Doheny; One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers, 87 strong, commanded by Capt. R. Heggart, and One hundred and seventieth Regiment New York State Volunteers, 63 strong, commanded by Capt. C. Hagan—broke camp near Fort Bross and joined the balance of the troops of the Second Division, near division headquarters, and proceeded on the march. That night, at about 9 o'clock, we bivouacked together near the Yellow Tavern, and at 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 27th resumed the march. After proceeding some distance a d a little after daylight, by order of Brigadier-General Egan, commanding the division, I caused flankers to the number of 120 to be thrown out upon either side of the brigade, and soon afterward, by a like order, I sent Captain Hagan, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, with his command, to deploy as skirmishers on the right of the line of battle, then formed in our front by the Third Brigade, Second Division. Subsequently, and at about 8 a. m., I formed the balance of my command into line of battle immediately in the rear of the Third Brigade within supporting distance thereof, with its right resting upon the road on which the division had been marching, the left extending nearly to the left of the Third Brigade. Immediately after both lines moved forward, and the Second Brigade occupied a line of earth-works then captured by the Third Brigade, across a small run. Soon after we moved on by the right flank for a mile or more, and deployed Lieutenant-Colonel Coonan's command, Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery, as skirmishers in our front, and again moved forward. At about 1 p. m. the skirmishers last sent out rejoined the command, and we filed to the right into an open lot, and on the right into line, forming line of battle nearly parallel to the road and facing toward the elevated grounds upon what is known to me as the Burgess farm. At about 2 p. m., under the direction of the general commanding the division, I advanced my whole command as a skirmish line. Without deploying, crossed the open field and charged through a belt of timber in a ravine, reformed the line upon the opposite side, and charged and carried the elevated ground before referred to, driving the enemy before us toward and across Hatcher's Creek, after which I halted the brigade and formed line of battle on the high ground, the left wing nearly at right angles, facing to the left, and prepared to hold the position by throwing up breast-works, which was done. An hour later the flankers rejoined their commands, and the brigade was moved across the grounds to the front and right, and took position near the base of the hill in a semicircle line, extending along on this side of Hatcher's Creek, the left resting near the main road and the bridge. The enemy made several attacks upon this position, but was each time repulsed, with loss. This line the brigade continued to hold until withdrawn at

about 10 p. m., and joining the other troops of the command at or near division headquarters, moved over the same road upon which we had advanced, halting several hours near the works captured by the Third Brigade the morning of the 27th, and reached camp near Fort Bross about 4 p. m. of the 28th instant.

The losses of the brigade were as follows, to wit: Killed, 2 officers and 6 men; wounded, 3 officers and 43 men; missing, 39 men; total, 93.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the whole brigade, both on the march and in action, and believing that men capable of and willing to charge upon the enemy's works under a severe fire with an unwavering line, and the enthusiasm exhibited at Burgess' farm or Hatcher's Creek, are worthy to fight beneath the old flag as well as for it, I respectfully recommend and earnestly request that those regiments in this brigade heretofore deprived of the right to carry colors may at once be restored to that most important privilege, and hereafter be allowed while facing the enemy upon the field of battle at least to look upon the stars and stripes for which they are so ready to "do or die," as they shall float side by side, with that pride and idol of a true soldier—the regimental banner.

I have the honor to-be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. WILLETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. GILDER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: Since making my report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, in the operations of the 27th instant, I have learned the following additional particulars, which I desire to submit as a part of such report, viz:

Capt. T. J. Burke, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, reports as follows: That after the Second Brigade had occupied the hill on Burgess' farm, and the Third Brigade had united on the right, he saw the line advancing, and believing it to be the whole line he also moved forward upon the left of the Third Brigade, and entering the woods soon found himself, with ten men of his company, in rear of the enemy's works, who were hastily evacuating the same, and captured one 12-pounder gun and 1 small caisson, which, being unable to remove, they broke off the axles of the gun carriage, and threw the gun into the stream, which he called Hatcher's Creek; that they drew off the caisson and afterward reported the capture to Brigadier-General Egan, commanding Second Divison, Second Corps. Captain Burke reports the gun as being marked July 12, 1864, Washington Arsenal, Richmond. I have also to report the capture and destruction of several sabers and muskets and the capture of about 40 prisoners. I beg further to state that the regiments of this brigade deprived of the privilege of carrying colors, by orders, are the following: The Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York State Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. WILLETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. W. H. GILDER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 66.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 14–21.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from division headquarters the following report is submitted of the operations of the Third Brigade north of the James River from the 14th to the 21st of August:

The Third Brigade disembarked at Deep Bottom at 6 a. m. of the 14th instant, and was massed for a short time to permit the men to cook coffee. It was then moved in rear of the division and took position on the Central road, where it remained until 4 p. m., when all but two regiments (the Twelfth New Jersey and First Delaware, that were left to guard the Central road) were moved to the New Market road, near which it was placed in line of battle, where it remained during the night. On the morning of the 15th it was withdrawn and massed a short distance in rear of the position previously occupied, where it remained until the morning of the 16th. The Fourteenth Connecticut was sent on the skirmish line, and the First Delaware and Twelfth New Jersey rejoined the brigade, which was massed about three-quarters of a mile to the left of the Tenth Corps, and instructed to protect the left flank of that corps, provided the enemy attempted to turn it by crossing or coming around the mill-pond on which the left of the Tenth Corps rested. Here it remained until the afternoon of the 17th, when it was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, who directed it to report to General A. H. Terry for orders. He directed that it should be formed on the extreme right of the Tenth Corps and prepare to assault the works of the enemy as soon as possible. The order to assault was countermanded and the brigade ordered to throw up a line of works, which it did. At 10 p. m. it was ordered to form on the left of the Tenth Corps, making close connection with the right of the other two brigades of this division. As it was impossible to comply with this order, the right of this division being about a mile and a half from the left of the Tenth Corps, General Birney was asked the intention of the order, and it was learned that the brigade was to protect the left flank of the Tenth Corps, as it had previously done, and it returned to the position occupied by it in the morning. During the day two demonstrations were made by the brigade, the first by the Twelfth New Jersey near the left of the mill-pond. It was advanced as a skirmish line, driving in the enemy's pickets, and as it neared their line of works it assembled on the center, securing a good position close to the works of the enemy. It was afterward withdrawn without serious loss. The Fourteenth Connecticut, which was on the skirmish line, made a splendid advance, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and maintaining its position under a heavy musketry fire and enfilading artillery fire. On the evening of the 18th the whole brigade was moved to the extreme left and placed on picket along the New Market road, the left resting near the Pottery on the Central road, the right at a point about a quarter of a mile in front of New Market road and three-quarters of a mile from Four-Mile Creek. It remained on this duty until the evening of the 20th, when at 10.30 p. m. it was withdrawn and crossed the James at 1 a. m. of the 21st. Marching the remainder of the night it reached the Southall house at 1 p. m. of the 21st, very

much fatigued, but in good condition, there being but very few stragglers. During the eight days the brigade conducted itself well, and all orders were obeyed with promptness and cheerfulness. Regimental commanders were attentive to duty and personally superintended whatever was assigned them to do. The conduct of the Twelfth New Jersey and Fourteenth Connecticut on the afternoon of the 17th cannot be too highly commended. The coolness and steadiness of their advance and the manner in which it was conducted show that these regiments can be relied upon under the most trying circumstances, and furnished additional proof of the courage and skill of their commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. PIERCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel 108th New York Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. H. EMBLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 67.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 23–25 and October 25–28.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late operations near Reams' Station, Va.:

About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23d instant I received orders from the major-general commanding division, through yourself, to move my command, via the Williams house, to the Jerusalem plank road. This order was promptly obeyed, my brigade leading the division and moving in a southerly direction on the aforementioned road a distance of about two miles, where I halted, in compliance with orders to that effect, in an open field on the right of the road and bivouacked for the night, under orders to be in readiness to move at 3.30 o'clock on the following morning. In compliance with these orders I moved the command at 3.15 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant toward Reams' Station, on this occasion also leading the division. Reached Reams' Station at 7 a. m. and by order of the major-general commanding took position on the immediate left of the First Division. At about 7.30 o'clock I received orders to move to the right, occupying the works evacuated by a brigade of the First Division, my right resting at Sleeper's (Tenth Massachusetts) battery and at the same time to relieve a portion of the First Division picket-line. In compliance with the order I posted my regiments in the following order from right to left: Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Fourth Ohio Battalion, Tenth Battalion New York Volunteers, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, Seventh Virginia Battalion, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, my left resting at the road running southwest from the railroad. The First Delaware Veteran Volunteers with the Second Delaware Battalion were posted on the left of the pickets of the First Brigade, connecting on their left with the pickets of the Third Brigade, First Division; the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were posted as pickets on a continuation of the line of battle

guarding the approach by the road on which my left is represented as resting, and relieving a portion of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. This disposition remained unchanged throughout the day, the Fourteenth Connecticut, Fourth Ohio Battalion, and Tenth New York Battalion being engaged in completing the destruction of the railroad in rear of their position and to the right as far as the First Brigade. About 8 o'clock in the evening I moved to the right of the railroad, occupying the breast-works in two lines on the left of the First Brigade, and bivouacked for the night under orders to be in readiness to move at 5.30 o'clock on the following morning.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant the order directing me to be ready to move at 5.30 o'clock was countermanded, and I was directed to hold my command in readiness to move at short notice. During the night the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, with the Second Delaware Battalion, had been relieved from picket and rejoined the brigade. The Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, however, had not, and, by direction of the major-general commanding, I applied to Brigadier-General Miles, commanding First Division, who immediately sent a detail to relieve these regiments. At 6 a. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding, through Captain Potter, to mass my command in an open space in the corn-field in the rear of the railroad, facing in a westerly direction. This was accomplished, at which the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth rejoined the command. About 9 a. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding, through yourself, to move my command out on the road running parallel with the railroad. After proceeding about three-quarters of a mile I received orders to halt the column and report to the major-general commanding, who directed me to deploy as skirmishers on the right of the railroad one of my best regiments, supported by another, and to advance them so as to enable me to procure, if possible, the intrenching tools left by the First Division on the previous day, and also to endeavor to capture the enemy occupying that ground.

In compliance thereof I deployed the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, using as a support the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Col. D. Woodall and Lieut. Col. R. S. Thompson, and immediately advanced the line, making a left half-wheel as I approached, and engaged the enemy. Finding both flanks exposed, I deployed, in protection of the left two companies of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and of the right running nearly perpendicularly to the skirmish line, the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. F. E. Pierce commanding. These dispositions being made, I advanced quite half a mile, and, meeting with considerable resistance, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to deploy the right wing of his regiment in single rank in rear of the First Delaware Volunteers, and to charge the enemy's skirmishers. At this time, having received instructions to that effect, I directed a staff officer to bring the remainder of the brigade to a position a short distance in rear of the skirmish line. My skirmish line immediately advanced and drove the enemy through a corn-field, also an open field, and into the woods in our front, when he advanced a line of battle, forcing back my skirmish line to the position occupied prior to the charge, when he in turn fell back to his position in the woods. I reported this fact to the major-general commanding division, from whom I received an order to again press the enemy, and ascertain, if possible, his force and position. In order to accomplish this the following dispositions were made: I deployed in

double line the Seventh Virginia Battalion, the Fourth Ohio Battalion, and Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, commanded respectively by Capt. I. B. Fisher, Captain Denniston, and Lieut. Col. S. A. Moore, the right wing of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers in echelon on the left flank of the line, and the right wing of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers bearing well to the right and rear in protection of the right flank. This line was supported by the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William Davis commanding. I advanced, driving the enemy, until my right flank reached a swamp, upon the opposite side of which the enemy was discovered in position. He opened upon me a severe fire, and as it was impossible to advance, and, furthermore, as I had discovered the enemy moving to my right in considerable force, I deemed it inadvisable to again attempt to force his position in my front. To meet the demonstration of the enemy on my right flank I deployed the Tenth Battalion New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper commanding, and apprehending that the enemy was endeavoring to get position in my rear, I moved the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers and First Delaware Volunteers to the right and rear connecting with the Tenth New York on their left and covering the road to the railroad on their right.

At 2 p. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding to withdraw my command and rejoin the division. This was speedily effected in good order and without loss, notwithstanding the troops were somewhat exposed to artillery fire. By direction of the major-general commanding my command was placed in position on the left of the Second Brigade, my line following the crest of the hill through the corn-field toward the swamp. The Fourth Ohio Battalion were deployed as skirmishers in advance of the road in my front and the command immediately set at work building breast-works on the line it occupied. Before this was completed, and while the troops were yet at work, the enemy attacked and forced from their position the troops of the First Division, thus enabling him to open a severe fire in my rear, from which the command suffered to a considerable extent. At this time I was ordered by the major-general commanding division to attempt to recapture the works evacuated by the troops of the First Division. I immediately faced my command by the rear rank and ordered an advance. This was not executed with the promptness and alacrity which usually characterizes the movements of the troops of my command, for which I cannot account, unless it was owing to the peculiar position of the troops, part of them being on the reversed side of the work, or their exhausted condition after the active operations of the previous part of the day. They retired again to their former position and reformed after some difficulty. Three of my regiments, however, succeeded in retaking a portion of the works formerly occupied by the First Division, recapturing three pieces of McKnight's (Twelfth New York) battery, and occupying the works until after dark. While in the act of reforming the brigade the enemy attacked in front of my right, and turning the flank of the troops on my right forced them from the works, my command being obliged to follow. I then retired with my command to the woods in my rear and formed the brigade with the division, moving the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers so as to connect my right with the three regiments in the breast-works, protecting their flank during the removal of the recaptured guns. I was shortly after ordered to move to the rear, when the column started and I moved with the division to its present position.

In conclusion, I feel it my duty to speak of the services rendered by the regimental commanders of this brigade, as well as the gentlemen comprising my staff. It affords me pleasure to report them as performing their duty as becomes brave men and soldiers. It was with pain that I saw one of these last named, a noble, brave young man, and one of my most valuable officers, killed by a shot from the enemy. Captain Hawley had been with me constantly during the time I had command of this brigade, and the services he has rendered, his worth as a gentleman and a soldier, cannot be too highly estimated nor his loss too deeply deplored.

I have the honor to submit herewith a nominal list of casualties occurring in my command for the time covered by this report.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,

Colonel First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,

October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late movement on the left and the engagement of the 27th instant:

In compliance with instructions I moved this brigade from its position near Fort Morton to the vicinity of Fort Bross on the night of the 25th instant. On the 26th instant my command was supplied with rations and ammunition, and at 2 p. m. moved with the division to the Halifax road, near which it bivouacked for the night. The First Delaware Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers were here detached and posted as pickets by order of the brigadier-general commanding division. An interior guard, consisting of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. P. S. Tinen commanding, was posted in compliance with instructions. At 3 a. m. on the 27th my command again moved, leading the division and following the Halifax road a short distance and thence south. Upon reaching the Wyatt house the Fourth Ohio Battalion and Seventh West Virginia Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spalter, Fourth Ohio, were sent in advance as skirmishers and advance guard, and flankers were also deployed. The column then moved on without opposition until it reached Cedar Creek, when the enemy were found in an intrenched position, and disposed to dispute the crossing. By direction of the brigadier-general commanding division I at once deployed the brigade across the road and advanced through the creek, which was more than waist deep at places, driving the enemy from their works, and capturing several prisoners. At Young's Store the command was reformed, the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers skirmishing in advance, relieving the Fourth Ohio and Seventh Virginia on this duty, and driving the enemy's skirmishers for over half a mile, when they were halted. The column was formed, after being relieved on the line by the Third Division, and followed the Second Brigade on the Armstrong Mill road, left in front. Upon reaching the plank road I was ordered to form line

* Embodied in table, p. 130.

facing by the rear rank on the left of the wood road, which I immediately did, advancing a skirmish line in my front. I was soon relieved from this position by troops of the Third Division and directed to form in line of battle on the right of the First Brigade, and in support of the Second Brigade, which advanced, and afterward was ordered to move my command by a flank into the plank road. These movements were executed under an artillery fire, which, although severe at times, did not tend to make the troops unsteady in the least degree. I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding division to move from the road into the open field on the right, which was done, a line being formed from the road to the right. I placed the Tenth New York Volunteers and Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers in echelon on the right of this line and in protection of that flank. At this time the enemy attacked on the plank road, moving up toward the battery, which was in position on the right of the road. I immediately moved the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers forward, and almost simultaneously the whole line, driving back the enemy and occupying their works on the bank of the creek. At this time the Sixty-ninth* New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, reported to me, and were placed in position as follows: The Sixty-ninth* and One hundred and seventieth were placed in the pits on the left of the road, and the Eighth Heavy Artillery and One hundred and sixty-fourth New York on the immediate right of my brigade.

The brigadier-general commanding division directed me to endeavor to make a connection with troops who were engaged on our right, supposed to be the Fifth Corps, and I deployed the Tenth New York Volunteers from the right of my line to the right at intervals of about ten paces, but this line failed to make the desired connection. At my request the adjutant of the Tenth New York Volunteers, Lieut. C. W. Cowtan, with six enlisted men, started from the right of that regiment to ascertain what troops were engaged in that direction, and saw a column of rebel troops moving by a flank toward our rear. This fact was immediately reported to me, and by me to the brigadier-general commanding division. I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding division to attempt to obtain position on the opposite side of Hatcher's Run, by forcing a passage of the bridge at the mill-dam. Colonel McAllister's brigade, Third Division, reported to me at this time and was placed in position on the right of my line in rear of the deployed line of the Tenth New York. I advanced the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers across the run on the right of the bridge, and was preparing to charge the bridge with the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York, when an attack was made in our rear and no advance was made at this point. While this attack was being made the enemy advanced in my front and were gallantly repulsed by the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. I assembled the Tenth New York and moved them to the support of the line engaged in my rear. This disposition of the troops under my command did not materially change until after dark, but my picket-line was constantly engaged with the enemy's. At dark I received instructions to withdraw my command, following the Third Division, which I did, leaving a picket-line, which was withdrawn by a staff officer from these headquarters at 1 o'clock that night.

* Or One hundred and eighty-second.

My command bivouacked for the night near Amstrong's Mill, and on the 28th moved with the division to the vicinity of Fort Bross, returning to the position I now occupy on the evening of the 29th.

In conclusion, it affords me the greatest pleasure to speak of the gallant conduct of the officers and men of my command. Without exception they behaved well, performing their duty unflinchingly and gallantly. Lieutenant Cowtan's services deserve special mention, he volunteering a second time to ascertain the position of the rebel column referred to in this report. I have to mourn the loss of Lieut. Col. F. J. Spalter, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge on the morning of the 27th. It is due to the officers and men of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers to mention their unexceptionable conduct and their anxiety to perform duty. Valuable services were rendered by the gentlemen of my staff, of which I desire to make mention.

I have the honor to furnish herewith a numerical list of casualties occurring in my command during the time covered by this report.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 68.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 15, 16, and 25, and October 27.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
August 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following official report of the skirmish near Deep Bottom, north of the James River, Va., on the 16th day of the present month:

About daylight on the morning of the 15th I was ordered to take my regiment and relieve a portion of the skirmish line held by the Third Division of our corps. This order could have been executed with less difficulty had it reached us before daylight, for the skirmish line was in the middle of an open plain, at the foot of a low range of hills upon which the enemy were intrenched. The line, however, was relieved with but small loss upon our part, the men being sent down in detachments of from four to six at a time. It took about two-thirds of our men to relieve the line. A reserve was formed of the remainder, which was posted in the woods in rear of the center. During the rest of the day and upon the morning of the day following constant firing was kept up by both parties, but as our men were well protected by rails which had been piled up into a slight barricade no one of them was hurt. Upon the afternoon of the 16th it was deemed advisable to attract the attention of the enemy at this point, while important movements were taking place upon another part of the line. The Fourteenth was ordered to move forward across the open plain, mentioned above, to the edge of

* Embodied in return of casualties, p. 154.

a narrow corn-field which bordered the enemy's works. This was done in good style. The line went forward upon the double-quick, under a sharp fire of both musketry and artillery, and occupied the position assigned to it, driving in the enemy's skirmishers. The reserve was now brought up under cover of the woods to a point near the left of our line, and in this position the regiment remained until after dark, when we were relieved by another regiment. This movement was designed only to draw the attention of the enemy from other points, and in this was entirely successful. It called forth expressions of satisfaction, both from our brigade and division commanders, under whose immediate superintendence it was executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
August 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following official report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 25th of August at Reams' Station, upon the Weldon railroad:

Upon the 24th the regiment had been employed all day in destroying the railroad track by burning the ties and bending the rails. Early upon the morning of the 25th the brigade, of which this regiment is a part, was massed in a sugar-cane field, in expectation of an attack from the enemy, who were reported to be advancing in force. At about 11 a. m., the enemy having attacked our pickets below and to the south of the station, our brigade was sent out to their support, with orders to engage the enemy, and, if possible, to find out in what force they were in that direction. Four companies of the Fourteenth were deployed as skirmishers, under command of Captain Broatch. The remainder of the regiment advanced in line of battle parallel with the railroad in support of the skirmish line of the brigade, which steadily advanced, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before it for upward of half a mile. For a portion of the time we were under a fire of both musketry and artillery. It was at this time that Captain Hawley, of Company K, was killed. Having advanced as far from our position as was considered prudent, Colonel Smyth, our brigade commander, halted the command and sent back for orders. Before these reached him, however, the sound of heavy firing almost directly in his rear decided him to march back to our position near the station, to prevent our being cut off from the main body of the corps. This was done under cover of the woods and without molestation from the enemy, excepting that a few shells were thrown at us from one of their batteries. We found the main body of the corps drawn up in order of battle in the form of two sides of a square, one of the sides west of the railroad and parallel to it, and the other side running at a right angle to it and from west to east. In this form they had already successfully repelled two attacks made by the enemy. Our brigade, with one other, was ordered to throw up a breast-work running in an oblique direction across the same field in which we had been massed in the morning, to connect the ends of these two lines, thus forming an irregular triangle, in which the troops stood behind slight breast-works, facing outward. Before we could complete our slight barricade

of rails and earth the cavalry skirmishers in our front were driven in. At the same time a heavy artillery fire was opened upon us from our right flank and rear. This was followed by a third attack by the enemy made in heavy force upon that portion of the line directly in our rear. The troops who occupied this portion of the line, being principally heavy artillery regiments belonging to the First Division and composed to a great extent of raw recruits, broke and thus admitted the rebels into our inclosure. The Fourteenth was now faced by the rear rank and formed in line of battle on the reversed side of our breast-work. We were then ordered by General Gibbon, our division commander, and General Hancock in person, to charge and try and recover a portion of the lost ground. We went forward at a double-quick, exposed to a heavy fire of both musketry and artillery. The left wing, with the lieutenant-colonel and major, succeeded in retaking a portion of the line left by the troops which had broken. This position they held until after dark, firing all the time, when they were ordered by Colonel Smyth, the brigade commander, to withdraw, which they did, drawing off with them some of our artillery which had been abandoned, and which they had saved from being captured by the enemy. The right wing, after losing heavily, both in killed and prisoners, was compelled to fall back to its original position. This they held until about dark, when the heavy fire poured into them from front, rear, and one flank forced them, in common with the rest of the division, to fall back a short distance to a better position, where they commenced throwing up a new line of breast-works. During the night, however, the corps was withdrawn to the line of defenses around Petersburg.

Our loss in this engagement was severe, being 1 captain and 4 men known to be killed; 3 captains, 1 assistant surgeon, and 14 men wounded; and 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 26 men missing. I have previously sent a nominal list of these casualties.

We carried into the fight — officers and about 150 armed men.

We drew off from the field, thereby saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy, one brass cannon and one limber belonging to McKnight's battery, and one caisson and one limber belonging to the Third New Jersey Battery.

I cannot close this report without alluding to the loss this regiment has sustained in the death of Capt. William H. Hawley, of Company K, recorded above. At the time of his death he filled the office of brigade inspector, and was acting upon the staff of the colonel commanding the brigade. This responsible and difficult station he filled alike with credit to himself and his regiment, and to the satisfaction of all with whom he came in contact. His loss is deeply felt, not only in this regiment, but throughout the entire brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 27th instant:

Early upon the morning of the 27th we left camp near the Vaughan house and marched in a westerly direction till about daylight, when I

was ordered to deploy four companies on the right as flankers to cover the brigade, which was done under command of Lieut. William Murdock. Three companies were also so detached on the left, being under command of Major Broatch. We advanced until in sight of the rebel works; here we formed line of battle on the right of the brigade with the three remaining companies and charged across a creek and up a hill into the enemy's works, taking some prisoners. Our loss here was Maj. John C. Broatch wounded, 1 man killed, and 4 wounded. Sergt. Albert De Forrest, of Company A, being at the head of the flankers on the right, was the first to observe the telegraph running in rear of the enemy's works, which he promptly cut. We then reformed and marched by a road running in a northerly direction about two miles, when we were joined by the companies which had been flanking on the right under command of Lieutenant Murdock, they having been relieved by a portion of the Third Division. We again proceeded, having Companies G and K, under command of Capt. F. E. Stoughton, deployed as flankers on the left, and Company B, under command of Lieutenant Russell, on the right, until near the Dinwiddie and Petersburg pike. Here we were attacked, and being joined by the companies which had been out as flankers, were deployed as skirmishers and advanced to the left about a quarter of a mile, when we were halted and remained until relieved by the cavalry. We then joined the brigade, which was advancing across an open field to the right of the road and facing the enemy's works. At this point we lay under a shell fire from the front and right flank for about an hour, when we were ordered forward to the pike and across a brook, and formed facing to the south, under cover of a bank. At this time, firing being heard on our right flank, we were ordered to file to the right, under cover of a hill, which was done on the double-quick, and the cavalry being driven in at this point, we charged over the hill in obedience to orders and drove the enemy from their works and across a creek, the loss in this regiment being but small. The regiment occupied the works thus vacated, remaining in them till nearly 5 o'clock, when I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers in a ravine between the works then occupied by the enemy and those out of which they had been previously driven. This was done. Hearing the sound of heavy firing in our rear, I sent to the general commanding the brigade to know if I should advance the line, and received orders to fall back into the works, which we did, and remained in them until about 6 o'clock, when I was ordered to take the regiment from them and deploy it on the road on the left flank of the brigade. Before this could be done, however, the enemy attacked us in front. It was at this time that Lieut. Perkins Bartholomew, commanding Company I, received the wound of which he died soon after. I at once sent a sergeant to the general commanding brigade for further orders, and was directed to hold the position then occupied, which we did. The enemy being repulsed in this attack, fell back to their works. We remained in this position until about 11 o'clock, when, pursuant to orders, we withdrew, leaving a strong picket-line in the works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment

Lieut. THERON E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 69.

Report of Capt. John T. Dent, First Delaware Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. FIRST DELAWARE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to make the following report:

The regiment, commanded by Maj. William F. Smith, broke camp near Petersburg, Va., on the 26th instant, marched to the left about four miles, and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 27th marched about one mile and a half, and came upon the enemy. Participated in the taking of the first line of works, were then ordered out as skirmishers, drove the enemy's picket and skirmish line about three-quarters of a mile, and halted in the edge of the wood. Loss, 1 officer and 6 men wounded, and 15 men taken prisoners. Soon after the regiment was relieved by a portion of the Third Division. The commanding officer being wounded I then took command; rejoined our brigade and took a position on the right; attacked the enemy and drove them before us as far as Deep Grand Run; took one line of works; captured several prisoners; remained there till 8 p. m.; were then withdrawn. Loss, 5 men wounded, 5 missing in action; total loss, 11 enlisted men wounded, 1 officer, 20 enlisted men missing in action. Reached our old camp at 5 p. m. 28th instant.

I would most respectfully state that the officers and men of my command acted bravely; I could ask no more of them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. DENT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 70.

Reports of Capt. Henry F. Chew, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 23–26 and October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent battle at Reams' Station:

About sunset on the afternoon of Tuesday, 23d, we left our bivouac in front of the Williams house, and in rear of Fifth Corps, where we had laid since the 21st; marched back by the said Williams' house to the Jerusalem plank road, down which we proceeded until near 9 o'clock, when we halted for the night. Next morning, 24th, at 3 o'clock, we again took up the line of march, and at or before 8 o'clock we reached Reams' Station, and were put into a position on the left of the First Division, which was already there. We lay quietly here until evening, when we were moved to the right a short distance, where we lay until morning of the 25th. Soon after sunrise we were moved from the

breast-works out into the field just back, where we lay until near 10 o'clock, when we were moved out and down the railroad about half a mile; were deployed into line as skirmishers and moved forward in support of the First Delaware, which was deployed about 100 yards in advance of us. We went forward near half a mile farther and engaged the rebel skirmishers strongly posted along the edge of thick pine wood and behind a fence ridge. Part of the right wing swung around with the First Delaware and drove the rebels from part of their line, and in turn were driven off by them. We fell back a short distance to the crest of a hill. From here the Seventh Virginia again charged in the same place, supported by two companies from the Twelfth. Our casualties here were two men wounded. Soon after this we were withdrawn from here and returned to our former lines around Reams' Station. Were formed on the left of the line of works already built, where we hastily constructed a continuation of the works. While in this position a rebel battery opened heavily on us from our rear, a fragment of a shell striking and wounding Lieut. Col. R. S. Thompson. Simultaneous with this, the rebels attacked and broke the First Division. We were hastily moved out by the left flank, and, by order of Captain Brownson, of the Second Corps staff, were for a short time in support of a battery that had taken position on a knoll in the rear of the former line. Soon after the same officer ordered us forward to retake the breast-works then in possession of the rebels, which we did, and these we held until after dark, when the regiment was withdrawn. During the night we marched back, and on the morning of the 26th halted near the Williams house within former lines.

The total casualties in the regiment were: 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 4 enlisted men wounded, First Lieut. Frank M. Riley and 5 enlisted men missing.

H. F. CHEW,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagement:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant we moved from the bivouac of the night down the Weldon road a short distance, then turning to the right into a small road through the woods leading in a northwesterly direction, marched on this road until about daylight, when a few shots from the front denoted our approach to the enemy's pickets. Moved forward a short distance, then halted and formed line at right angle with the road by changing front forward on first company; advanced through thick woods and underbrush of briers to the edge of an open field, where we were halted for a short time, the enemy being found posted in a strong position across the road, having some works well defended by a slashing, and a deep ditch of water into which brush, &c., had been tangled. My regiment was formed, the right resting on the road, the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers on my left. The command "forward" was given about 6.30 a. m. We advanced slowly until the enemy opened on us, when, at a double-quick, we car-

ried the works handsomely, capturing some prisoners. I claim that my colors, carried by Sergt. Ellwood Griscom, were the first to cross the rebel works. Advanced some distance beyond, and was halted, the First Delaware being in the advance as skirmishers. Shortly afterward were relieved by the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and by another road took a more northerly course, still through thick woods, marching some four or more miles, when we came to another open field, across which we formed a line of battle, rear rank in front, to left of road. Two companies, C and K, under charge of Captain Slater, were sent out as skirmishers, some cavalry appearing in front, but which proved to be part of our own force. Soon after formed line, right in front, on the other side of the road, advancing through a piece of wood into the open field. From here we moved by the right flank onto a road running north and south, up which we advanced a short distance and then crossed the field to the right at a double-quick, under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery posted to the left of the road, taking a position along a ravine in line at right angle to the road. Soon after I received orders to deploy my regiment in one rank to the right, connecting with the left of the Tenth New York, which was similarly deployed. In this position I was facing northward. Shortly afterward a rebel force appeared in the swamp directly in my rear, causing me to about face but still holding the same line. Their skirmishers engaged my right (now my left) and center slightly, making a more formidable demonstration on my left (now the right). I however held the line. Corpl. Charles H. Letts, Company B, captured a rebel first lieutenant. While here I lost in killed 3 enlisted men; wounded, 7 enlisted men; 1 captain missing.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th instant I withdrew my regiment, and, with the rest of the pickets, joined the brigade, which had marched back earlier in the night. My entire loss was 3 enlisted men killed, 10 wounded, and 12 missing; 1 commissioned officer missing. Very many of my men were new recruits, and this their first time under fire, but owing to the efficiency of my officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, they behaved well.

Respectfully,

H. F. CHEW,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 71.

Report of Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper, Tenth New York Infantry, of operations October 27.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command in action of the 27th instant:

We started from bivouac, near Weldon railroad, 3 a. m.; marched cautiously about three hours, skirmishers and flankers out. Reached Cedar Creek, near mill-dam, where the enemy's cavalry was discovered intrenched. My command was upon the first line, left resting upon the road. After some delay an advance was ordered. We forded the

stream under a brisk fire, advanced through obstructions, and carried our part of the rebel line, capturing and sending to the rear 8 or 10 prisoners. Reformed here and marched cautiously through a wilderness of pine and oak to a point upon the Petersburg plank road and about one mile and a half from the South Side Railroad, where skirmishing was going on with rebel cavalry. 2 p. m., formed line alongside of woods under a heavy fire of artillery, and shortly after deployed command as skirmishers upon the right of the line, my right resting as near as possible to a road upon which a column of the enemy were moving. Soon after an attack was made on our right and rear, when we were relieved from this position and formed line of battle near the edge of woods, where we remained until ordered by brigade commander to join the balance of brigade upon the road. Took up line of march toward rear.

The entire loss in my command was 4 enlisted men wounded and 4 taken prisoners.

Although composed almost entirely of recruits, the command behaved exceedingly well, and no fault can be found with officers or men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. HOPPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Lieut. Andrew Boyd, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HEADQUARTERS 108TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders, I respectfully report that this command broke camp near the Norfolk railroad at 3 p. m. of the 26th instant and marched until about 7 p. m., when a halt was made near the Weldon railroad. At 3 a. m. on the 27th the march was continued until 8 a. m., when, the enemy being encountered at Cedar Creek, the command was formed in line of battle and charged through a deep ravine and across the creek, routing the enemy's skirmish line, composed of dismounted cavalry. About 10 a. m. the command was ordered to the Petersburg and Boydton plank road, along which it moved to Stony Creek, where, at about 3 p. m., it was ordered to charge and take the works in its front, which was done under a severe artillery and musketry fire, in which 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men were wounded. The command remained in the captured works under a severe fire from the enemy until about 10 p. m., when it was relieved and joined the brigade and returned to camp near the Norfolk railroad, which was reached at 4 p. m. on the 28th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW BOYD,
Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Maj. Patrick S. Tinen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with orders this day received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the portion of this regiment immediately under my command during the recent engagement with the enemy:

In the early part of the day I was ordered to take command of the right wing of the regiment, whilst Capt. Charles McAnally, of Company G, was left in charge of the left wing and the One hundred and sixth Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers. The report of the latter officer of the part taken by those under his charge is herewith forwarded. On the morning of the 27th instant, about 3 o'clock, the regiment moved forward from its position near the Yellow Tavern, with the rest of the brigade, to Hatcher's Run. It was formed in line of battle in the rear of the brigade. The brigade being ordered to cross the run, I was ordered to take command of the right wing of the regiment, which was on the left wing of the brigade line. The left wing of the regiment, with the One hundred and sixth Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers, was left in charge of Capt. Charles McAnally. This was about 7.30 o'clock in the morning. My command then formed a skirmish line in the rear of the line of battle in order to cover the flank whilst advancing upon the enemy. We then moved forward in conformity with the line, and when it had advanced across the run as far as Key's house, we moved by the right flank on the opposite side of a belt of woods and then formed a skirmish line facing outward from the left wing of the brigade, and remained in this position until we were relieved by an aide-de-camp from General Egan. We then advanced in company with detachments from other regiments of the brigade and also portions of the Third Division and joined our division (Second) at Wilson's farm, on the Boydton plank road. This was in the neighborhood of 1 o'clock. We joined our brigade and formed on its right wing. We remained in this position but a few minutes when the brigade was ordered to countermarch by the left, and I received orders to take a position in the center of the brigade in the rear of the Twelfth New Jersey. The brigade moved forward on the Boydton plank road, and along it to a cut in the road, where it was halted and formed into two lines under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. The brigade then moved in column to the right and across the plank road and then by the left flank in line of battle and advanced upon the enemy. After advancing over a portion of the field, I was ordered by General Smyth to halt my command, with the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and hold the ground. The remainder of the brigade then advanced, led by General Smyth and staff, charged upon the enemy, whom they repulsed, taking their line of works. Whilst we were in the position above stated the enemy attacked our troops to the right and rear of us. We then about-faced and a portion of the Third Division moved past us in the direction of our rear and charged upon the enemy. They were repulsed and were pursued by the enemy until they reached the road. At this point we opened fire on the enemy's right flank and rear. The enemy then retired to the woods and directed their fire upon my command and the Twelfth New Jersey. The engagement was kept up during the remainder of the afternoon and until darkness had set in. We remained in our

position until relieved by Captain Embler, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock at night, when we moved forward and rejoined our brigade at Hatcher's Run. I would also report that during our skirmishing in the morning we came across a cavalry camp of the enemy and destroyed some two and a half barrels of flour, a lot of fresh beef, and about five or seven bushels of corn.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. TINEN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. THERON E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Capt. Charles McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

CAMP SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 30, 1864.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken in the recent engagement with the enemy by those who were under my charge:

At about 7.30 o'clock in the morning of the 27th instant Maj. P. S. Tinen was ordered to the left with the right wing of the regiment. I was left in charge of the left wing, which occupied a position across the road about fifty yards from Hatcher's Run. The One hundred and sixth Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers was on the left of the road. I was joined on the right by a portion of the Fourth Ohio, whilst the Tenth New York occupied a position about twenty paces in my front. At this time General Smyth ordered me to push forward and take the enemy's works, which were about fifteen paces beyond Hatcher's Run. As I was crossing the run the enemy gave way, and whilst I was crossing the works the First Delaware was crossing to my left. The enemy took a right oblique direction and I followed on a run. I demanded him to halt, but he reached the woods before I was able to reach him. The colors of the Tenth New York were close upon my rear. I would here mention that First Sergt. Thomas Fegan, of Company C of this regiment, was the first to cross the enemy's works with me and continued on the lead until the chase was abandoned, I being ordered by Lieut. T. E. Parsons to form the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Battalions in a corn-field to the left of the brigade and on the left of the plank road on Key's farm. He stated that the Fourth Ohio would join me. I formed as directed, my right resting on the left of the One hundred and eighth New York. After my line had been formed the captain in command of the Seventh Virginia came up and took charge of the Fourth Ohio, and formed on my left, extending his line to the rear facing a belt of woods. The Seventh Virginia was on the left of our brigade, which moved to the right and halted on the Boydton plank road. The brigade formed in a field to the left of the road, facing to the rear of our battery. We marched with the brigade by the right flank across a road which intersected with the road along which we had come up and formed in a field to the right of the Boydton plank road and to the left of a line of woods. I was then ordered by General Smyth to join the right of the skirmishers of the First Brigade. I moved along the right of the plank road and halted in a ravine and went in company with a staff officer to find the situation of the

First Brigade skirmishers, leaving Lieutenant Gallager, of the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania, in charge until my return. I met Captain Embler, of Second Division staff, on the skirmish line of the Twentieth Massachusetts and discovered that the enemy were erecting breastworks with fence rails. I then asked for volunteers from the Twentieth Massachusetts to drive the enemy from the rails. Some six or seven of them advanced with me on the run when the enemy fled to some barns which were on the top of a hill to our front and to the right of the plank road. The Second Brigade charged up the hill on the left of the barns and I endeavored to head off the enemy as they retreated to the right and across a wide sheet of water, where their horses awaited them. Here was stationed a piece of light artillery, which opened upon us, but without effect. I then returned to bring up my command, but was told by General Smyth that he had ordered them forward to the left of the road. Lieutenant Gallager had a portion of the men deployed as skirmishers, facing to the left, and had a battery forge belonging to the enemy in his possession, which was afterward sent to the rear. General Egan, commanding division, ordered me to advance with my left resting on a strip of woods, to the left of an open field, my right extending along the woods to the right of said field. I then brought up the reserve and deployed them on the right. As I advanced, the enemy's skirmishers were driven in, when I discovered the enemy in the act of running out a battery on my front. I communicated this to a staff officer of the First Brigade and requested him to report it to General Egan. I advanced, directing my fire on the enemy's battery, which was returned with canister. When within 150 yards I halted and ordered my skirmishers to keep up fire on the battery until I could obtain more men. Finding that I had no connection on my right, I made application to the commanding officer of the First Brigade, who gave me one lieutenant and fifty men from the First Minnesota, who deployed on my right and formed a connection with some skirmishers on the Boydton road. I afterward discovered that my left was unprotected and again applied to the aforesaid officer, who sent a number of sharpshooters to make the necessary connection through the woods on my left. Just as my line was completed and protected as above stated, the enemy charged on my right center, where I was in possession of commissary and quartermaster stores belonging to the enemy, which I afterward destroyed, and were repulsed. About an hour afterward they charged again and were again repulsed. At this time the men were out of ammunition, and I endeavored to obtain a supply, but without success. I finally obtained a small quantity from wounded men on the road, which was equally divided amongst the men. I made application to Captain Embler for ammunition, but was informed that it was impossible to obtain any at that time; that I should, however, hold my position at the point of the bayonet. This, however, was unnecessary, as we were not again attacked by the enemy. They remained quiet when darkness had set in, and, after 1 o'clock at night, I was ordered to withdraw my line, and as all the other troops had left, I fell back upon the same road by which we had advanced. Before I had got under way it was after 2 o'clock, and about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 28th I overtook Major Tinen with the right wing of the regiment, when he took command.

CHAS. McANALLY,

Captain, Comdg. Company G, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Lieut. A. W. McDERMOTT, *Adjutant 69th Pennsylvania Infantry.*

No. 75.

Report of Lieut. John H. Gallager, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. 106TH BATTALION PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report in compliance with circular the following operations of this battalion:

We left camp in conjunction with the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers about 2 p. m. October 26, and marched till about dusk; detailed on picket for the night. In the morning followed the division and joined the brigade in time to participate in the charge of Hatcher's Run. After the charge advanced with the brigade along the telegraph road through the woods to the Boydton road. We then formed in line of battle on the left of brigade. We were there ordered by General Smyth to deploy as skirmishers on the right of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. While lying waiting for Captain McAnally, commanding the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to find the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, I was ordered by aide-de-camp from General Egan, commanding division, to cross the Boydton road and advance in line of battle. We advanced then through the woods to the open field, when we were ordered by aide-de-camp from General Egan to deploy as skirmishers and advance parallel with the Boydton road, capturing a battery forge and quartermaster and commissary stores. We then advanced under command of Captain McAnally to within 150 yards of the enemy's battery, and succeeded for a time in silencing their battery. They then advanced their infantry to drive our right, which we repulsed with the loss of 10 men in wounded and missing (7 wounded and 3 missing). We succeeded in holding the ground until ordered to leave, between 1 and 2 a. m., on the morning of the 28th, when we were withdrawn by order of Captain McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and marched direct for the sawmill, where we joined the division, and at daylight rejoined the brigade and continued in the column to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. GALLAGER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Lieut. THERON E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. John Fordyce, Seventh West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. SEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 3 a. m. 27th instant I was ordered to follow the Fourth Ohio Regiment with my command. After marching a short distance received orders to load the pieces of my regiment and to support the Fourth Ohio Regiment. About daylight received orders to advance in line of battle. Soon received orders to deploy as

skirmishers and move with the Fourth Ohio Regiment. We now made an attempt to carry the enemy's works with our skirmish line, but failed, as there was a deep run intervening, fallen timber forming an abatis; and as the command had already suffered considerably from killed and wounded I now posted the line under cover of trees and reported the situation to the general. Shortly a line of battle advanced and charged the works, skirmishers advancing with the line and taking position so as to protect the right flank. Soon received orders that as soon as the First Brigade came up to assemble the Fourth Ohio and Seventh Virginia Volunteers and move on the left flank. From there I was ordered to follow the rear of the column, which I did until I came to the open land, when I was ordered to move to a fence and let the men lie down. Soon was ordered to form on the right flank of the brigade, but before [we] had got into position was ordered to move to the left and follow in the rear of the line, but soon was ordered to move to the right and form nearly at right angle with the line of battle so as to protect the flank. Next was ordered to throw forward skirmishers, which I did, but immediately was ordered to call them in and move to the left; then again to the right. Forming line soon received orders to advance, which I did at double-quick, filling up the open space between the regiments that had moved forward before I received orders to advance. We now moved rapidly on the enemy, who were posted behind works, carrying them handsomely. This position we held until after night, notwithstanding the attempts made by the enemy to regain the works. From this position we withdrew and returned to the place (or near) where we had crossed Hatcher's Run in the morning. On the 28th we returned to our former camp near the Norfolk railroad.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORDYCE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 12–19, September 10, October 1–5 and 24–28, and December 6–12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the active operations of this division on the north bank of the James River from August 12 to 19, inclusive:

In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Army Corps, the division broke camp at 3 p. m. and marched to City Point, arriving at 9 p. m. The heat was excessive and the roads very dusty. Although I made frequent halts and marched very leisurely, the command suffered very much, and several cases of sunstroke were reported to me. At 12.30 p. m. of the 13th commenced to embark on board of transports, which occupied until dark, part of the wharf being used by some other troops, who were embarking to proceed to Washington. As the transports were loaded they proceeded down the river, rendezvousing near Light-House Point. At 10 p. m. the fleet started up

the river for Deep Bottom, arriving at 1 a. m. of the 14th. After having a wharf built, part of which was a canal-boat and part trestle-work, commenced to disembark at 2 a. m. of the 14th, and finished at 8 a. m., massing the division on the bank of the river, having previously thrown some pickets well out. I immediately deployed two regiments as skirmishers to advance across Strawberry Plains to see if the enemy occupied the woods in front and old rifle-pits from which we drove him on a former expedition. We found some small posts of the enemy in the edge of the woods, but had no difficulty in driving them back to the woods and occupying the works near what is called the Tavern and Pottery, on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, followed by the First Brigade of this division, commanded by General De Trobriand. My skirmish line was again advanced, under the able command of Col. E. R. Biles, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had already led the advance, driving the enemy across the open field and woods to his main position under the protection of his main line of works. Here some considerable skirmishing and demonstration was carried on until my skirmishers reached a crest running along a corn-field between the enemy's main line and the New Market road, the left resting on an impenetrable swamp, and the right connecting with General Miles' brigade, of General Barlow's division. The Second and Third Brigades massed near the gate-posts on the New Market and Malvern Hill road. About 5 p. m. I received orders to send a brigade to report to General Barlow. The Third Brigade, Colonel McAllister commanding, was sent in accordance with said order. Was relieved, and returned to my command about daylight on the morning of the 15th instant.

On Monday, the 15th, according to instructions from headquarters Second Army Corps, I ordered the Second Brigade (Colonel Craig) to report to Major-General Birney, to form a part of his force during the operations of the day. I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the report of Colonel Pulford (who assumed command of this brigade after the wounding of Colonel Craig), and particularly to the part where he claims to have taken 3 commissioned officers and 100 privates prisoners, although I understand that there is none to his credit; also, that during the time it was absent that it was ordered to report to no less than three different general officers, and again to the order of Brigadier-General Birney, when said brigade was relieved from his command. I also relieved the picket-line of General Miles, First Division, and moved the Third and First Brigades, with the exception of the Twentieth Indiana and Fortieth New York, which were left to hold the breast-works and to protect the extreme left, to near the junction of the cross-roads in rear of the line at the intersection of the New Market and Malvern Hill road with the road connecting this with the New Market and Long Bridge road. During the day I made several demonstrations, so as to draw the enemy's attention to my front and prevent his sending re-enforcements to his left, where an attack was to be made by the First Division (General Barlow). At 7.45 p. m. an order was received to send a regiment under a good commander to the piece of woods nearest the bridge-head, with pickets well out on the Malvern Hill road. The Eleventh New Jersey (Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover) was accordingly sent. On Tuesday, the 16th, I strengthened my picket-line with two more regiments before daylight, with instructions to be very watchful, and to make frequent demonstrations to prevent the enemy re-enforcing his left, while an attack was made at that point by Major-General Birney with the Tenth Corps and a brigade from each division of the Second

Corps. These demonstrations were made frequently during the day. At 3 p. m. I advanced the Eighth New Jersey deployed, supported by the Eleventh Massachusetts, through the woods and into a corn-field on my right, to feel the enemy. They were received with a hot musketry and shell fire from the enemy's works. After skirmishing for some forty minutes they were withdrawn with a loss in the Eighth New Jersey of 15 killed and wounded. I made a similar demonstration on my extreme left, with the Twentieth Indiana, driving in the enemy's pickets, but was soon checked by the fire from the breast-works of infantry and artillery. Pending this, Captain Ford, ordnance officer of this division, with a detachment of the Fortieth New York, secured and brought away one 8-inch howitzer and three wagon-loads of ammunition, for which I inclose a copy of receipt. These demonstrations were materially assisted by a strong shelling of the enemy's position by Ricketts' (Pennsylvania) battery and one of the gun-boats in the river. During the day the regiment sent to the woods near the bridge-head was withdrawn. Remained quiet during the night.

August 17, at 8 a. m. received word that the brigade sent on the 15th to form part of Major-General Birney's force could be spared from his line. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to bring it back to the division, where it arrived about 11 a. m. No active operations during the day, the enemy, however, showing considerable force along the breast-works and are re-enforcing his picket-line. Thursday, the 18th, the day had been quiet along my line until about 5 p. m., when the enemy opened with artillery on my picket-line (throwing an occasional shot into the woods where the troops were massed) and at the same time making an attempt to advance his pickets. These demonstrations, twice repeated, were repulsed without difficulty, and were evidently made to keep us where we were and to create a diversion while making an attack on the extreme right. Pending this, I deployed the balance of the First Brigade near the junction of the cross-roads of the New Market, Malvern Hill, and Long Bridge roads, where the attack was the most persistent. The other two brigades were held in readiness for any emergency. At 6.30 orders were received from Major-General Hancock to immediately send a regiment to the woods near the bridge-head, with pickets well out on the Malvern Hill road. The Eleventh New Jersey was sent in accordance. Soon after orders were received from the same source to send the balance of the brigade to re-enforce and hold the position at all hazards. The Third Brigade (Colonel McAllister) immediately started and took up the position as ordered. At 8.40 p. m. received orders from corps headquarters that on being relieved I should proceed with my division to the vicinity of Petersburg and report to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac. At 10 p. m. crossed the James River on the lower pontoon bridge. Massed on the neck waiting for my pickets. Resumed the march at 1 a. m. of the 19th. Crossed the Appomattox at 3 a. m. and reported to Major-General Humphreys at 7 a. m. There received orders to relieve the Ninth Corps in the intrenchments, which was accomplished at 11 a. m.—the right resting on the Eighteenth Corps near and across the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, the left connecting with the pickets of the Fifth Corps at the Strong house.

I beg respectfully to state that all my officers and men behaved in a commendable manner. My brigade commanders were active and attentive in carrying out orders, particularly Brig. Gen. R. de Trobriand and Col. Robert McAllister, who deserve honorable mention as brave and efficient officers. The officers composing my staff rendered me

great assistance by their promptness and efficiency in carrying out my orders. Conspicuous among them were Maj. J. Hancock, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. Willian, assistant inspector-general, and Captain Braman, provost-marshal.

A nominal list of casualties has been forwarded, consisting of 1 commissioned officer and 18 enlisted men killed, 9 commissioned officers and 145 enlisted men wounded, and 2 commissioned officers and 82 enlisted men missing, making an aggregate of 257.* I regret to have to record among this list Col. C. A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. D. Chaplin, First Maine Heavy Artillery, both mortally wounded and have since died.

I forward herewith brigade commanders' reports.

G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Capt. W. P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with a plan submitted to and approved by the major-general commanding the Second Corps to drive the enemy from their rifle-pits at the point known as the Chimneys, on the Jerusalem plank road, and to occupy said pits as my picket-line, at 12 o'clock on Friday night I had the division to take arms without any noise, so as to be ready for any emergency, while Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel, commanding the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, and the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, massed on the hollow ground in front of our breast-works, and on the left of the redoubt, which, having no name, is called by the soldiers Fort Damnation.† At the same time, Colonel Biles commanding, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers had taken a position on the right of the plank road and in front of the redoubt known as Fort Hell. These movements were executed with perfect order, and so quietly that the pickets of the enemy, in spite of their proximity, did not suspect anything as going on. Instructions were given to Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel to strike at a rush with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers the enemy's line half way between the Chimneys and the point where our main line was to connect with the old one; to double up and carry on the right all the rifle-pits up to the plank road and establish his line there, reversing the old pits, &c., while the Second U. S. Sharpshooters would perfect the connection between the captured pits and the old line, the enemy to be driven by the bayonet, and without unnecessary firing.

At 1 o'clock, the hour fixed upon, these instructions were most punctually and brilliantly carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel. The enemy, completely surprised and overpowered, offered but feeble resistance, and abandoned the line in great haste, leaving in our hands 1 lieutenant and about 100 prisoners. On the right of the plank road Colonel Biles, commanding the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was instructed to rush forward as soon as the attack should take place on the left, keeping three companies in reserve to re-enforce and assist Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel, if necessary, in carrying the pits at the Chimneys, with the balance of his command to establish a straight line of

* But see revised statement, p. 119.
† Officially known as Fort Mahone.

rifle-pits from that point to a certain tree, where my old line of pickets had been advanced during the previous night in view of the contemplated operations. The colonel being deceived by the darkness, and carried on by the success, did not stick literally to his instructions, but having got beyond the limits assigned, occupied a portion of the enemy's rifle-pits which only ought to have been leveled. The consequence of this more bold than wise advance was to put a part of his regiment in a position untenable after daybreak, and to involve the loss of 2 officers and 52 men when they had to retire, leaving a gap open where they should have established themselves strongly during the night. It was at this place that Lieut. George W. Ellsler was killed and Capt. Thomas A. Kelly wounded and taken prisoner, both bravely defending the undefensible pits, both of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. However, the mistake arising from the darkness of the night, as well as from a generous impulse to pursue a retreating foe, did not otherwise impair the complete success of the operations, the gap having been filled with great ability by Capt. H. G. Harrower, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, while in charge of the pickets, during the following night. My picket-line is now strongly established on the crest in front of the main works, part of which was formerly occupied by the enemy's pickets.

I have the honor to report that the officers and men engaged in the operation most gallantly did their duty, and performed the work intrusted to them in a manner worthy of their old services and well-earned reputation.

Thanks are due to Brigadier-General De Trobriand, commanding First Brigade, who had a general supervision of this delicate movement, and gave it his undivided attention; and to my other brigade and regimental commanders, who performed their part to my entire satisfaction; also to the different battery commanders on the line, who fully carried out instructions, and effectively silenced the guns of the enemy that opened on us.

It is with deep regret I have to report the death of Lieut. Col. George W. Meikel, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers. He fell on Saturday morning, on the ground wrested by him from the enemy with marked ability and his usual gallantry, and died with the consoling feeling of a victory, the most arduous and important part of which was due to his generous efforts.

A list of casualties is herewith transmitted.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. W. P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
September 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded together with a return of casualties.

The number of prisoners reported as received by the provost-marshal of the corps is 83 aggregate. The line which we desired to occupy as a picket-line is now in our possession, so that the operation is justly claimed by General Mott as a complete success.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

* Shows 2 officers and 6 men killed, 14 men wounded, and 1 officer and 58 men captured or missing.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the report of the movements of this division from the 1st to the 5th instant, inclusive.

Having been relieved from the forts and rifle-pits extending from Fort Morton to Fort Alexander Hays during the night before, the division was massed near the trestle bridge and in the woods in the rear of the Avery house. About 12 m. on the 1st instant I received orders from the major-general commanding the Second Corps, that I, with my division, would take the cars to the Yellow House or General Warren's headquarters, there procuring a guide, would march to the vicinity of the Ninth Corps, reporting to Major-General Parke. At 1 p. m. the cars being ready I commenced to embark at two points, viz: Hancock's Station and near the trestle bridge. There were three trains and each train made three trips. The head of the column reported to General Parke at 2.30 p. m.; the rear was up at 5 p. m. I with my staff reported at 4 p. m., having remained to superintend the embarkation. The march from the railroad terminus to the headquarters Ninth Corps was severe owing to its raining very hard and the muddy condition of the roads. My division was massed in the rear of the Peebles house and remained until next morning.

On Sunday, the 2d, having received orders from the major-general commanding the Ninth Corps to be in readiness to move at 5.30 a. m., and to report in person at 6 a. m. to his headquarters, my command was ready at said time, and I reported accordingly. The orders I received were to form on the left of General Willcox's division, of the Ninth Corps, and to advance with said division, keeping up the connection on my right, and to keep a good lookout for my left flank. At 8 a. m. I deployed the Second Brigade (General Pierce) on the left of General Willcox's division, with skirmishers well thrown out, followed closely by the Third Brigade (Colonel McAllister), with instructions to deploy as soon as the movement commenced and the nature of the ground would admit, the First Brigade (General De Trobriand) in reserve, with instructions to throw out flankers and to leave a regiment at the point where the roads forked near the Clements house. Advancing a mile, I came upon a line of the enemy's works, which was carried at once, the enemy making but little resistance. After taking this line of works I advanced about a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers, when I came upon a second and stronger line of works. These works were manned by infantry and artillery. After skirmishing with the enemy for some little time, I received orders from General Parke to develop the force and ascertain how much of the enemy were in the position. I immediately ordered General Pierce to carry out the order, which he did by advancing the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the First U. S. Sharpshooters on the right flank. I also instructed Colonel McAllister to move a regiment of his brigade to the left of the position occupied by the battery, and when the attack was made by General Pierce to open a severe fire upon the battery, in order to draw part of the fire and relieve the attacking column as much as possible. At 3 p. m. the line was ordered forward, when it charged most gallantly to within a few rods of the work under a concentrated fire from musketry and artillery. At 3.10 p. m. I received a communication from Major-General Parke saying that he had just seen Major-General Meade, who did not wish me to run any great risk, but to take

up a line and intrench. The attacking column was immediately recalled. The casualties in this charge was 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 5 commissioned officers and 44 enlisted men wounded. At 5.15 I received orders to withdraw to the line of works near the Clements house and to occupy said line with pickets well out, which was done and completed at 6.30 p. m. The 3d, 4th, and 5th I continued in the same position. Furnished large details to work at the forts building near Clements' house, Smith's house, and the Poplar Spring Church. At 2.30 p. m. I received orders to send one brigade to relieve the troops in the works between Fort Davis and Fort Alexander Hays. The Third Brigade (Colonel McAllister) was accordingly sent. At 5 p. m. the balance of the division was relieved by General Ferrero's division, of the Ninth Corps, and marched to the position now occupied, arriving at 9 p. m.

The conduct of the officers and men of the division during these five days' operations was eminently satisfactory. All behaved well and carried out my orders promptly and gallantly.

Brigadier-General Pierce, U. S. Volunteers, deserves particular mention as having the immediate charge of the advance for his promptness and efficiency during the operations of the 2d instant.

Annexed is a list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. JOHN C. YOUNGMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps.

List of casualties occurring during the recent operations on the left of the army from the 1st to the 5th of October, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	3	.....	11	14
Second Brigade	1	4	5	44	54
Third Brigade	.....	5	1	15	21
Total	1	12	6	70	89

Respectfully submitted.

G. MOTT,
Major-General by Brevet.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my division in the late operations on the left of the army.

At 10 p. m. on Monday, October 24, pursuant to orders from headquarters Second Corps, the garrisons of Forts Sedgwick, Davis, and Alexander Hays were relieved and my division withdrawn from the front and massed near the Southall house, where it remained until Wednesday, the 26th. At 2 p. m. I moved the head of the column and

marched by the way of the Widow Smith, Williams, and the Gurley houses. Passed through the breast-works at the latter, moved across the open country in front of the fortifications to the Weldon railroad, and bivouacked near the Lewis house at 5 p. m. On Thursday, the 27th, at 3.30 a. m., resumed the march, following the Second Division down the Halifax to the Church road, thence by the way of the Wyatt house and Mrs. Davis' house to the Vaughan road, down said road to near the Cummings house, where I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps to mass, while the Second Division, commanded by General Egan, drove the enemy from the ford on Hatcher's Run, which was soon accomplished and some defensive works carried. At 8 a. m. I crossed Hatcher's Run with my First Brigade (Brigadier-General De Trobriand), followed by the Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Pierce), Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Tenth Massachusetts [Battery], ambulances, &c., with the Third Brigade (Colonel McAllister) in the rear. Immediately after crossing I relieved a brigade of the Second Division in the works that had been captured and threw forward two regiments (the Second U. S. Sharpshooters and the Seventy-third New York Volunteers) as skirmishers to drive the enemy out of a corn-field where it was reported they were throwing up some works to delay our advance, which they had no difficulty in doing. The column then advanced through a wood road to Dabney's Mill, where the road intersected another on which the Second Division was lying. At this place the major-general commanding the corps ordered a lieutenant in command of some 150 cavalry to report to me. I gave him instructions to look well after the rear and to throw vedettes well out on all by-roads; also to drive up all stragglers. The march was continued with flankers well thrown out on both flanks and arrived at the Boydton plank road at 12.30 p. m., when I immediately relieved a brigade of the Second Division with my First Brigade, and placed it in position in a curved line facing to the left and rear, with a strong skirmish line thrown forward to the White Oak road, on the right connecting with the Second Division, and on the left with cavalry pickets. The Second Brigade massed in the open field near the junction of the roads. The Third Brigade while coming up the road was halted by orders of Major-General Meade.

At 1.30 p. m., in compliance with orders from Major-General Hancock, I sent one of my aides-de-camp, Lieutenant Moore, to the lieutenant in command of the cavalry, which had been placed under my charge, with orders to report with his cavalry to General Gregg, which order was delivered at 1.45 p. m. At 2.15 p. m. I received orders to send a brigade to make a connection between General Crawford's division of the Fifth and the Second Division of this corps. As the brigade was about to move the order was countermanded. At 2.30 I sent two regiments to the support of a section of artillery posted in the corn-field near the woods on the right of the plank road. Soon after I sent forward the balance of the brigade and the Second, commanded by Brigadier-General Pierce, to take up a position in the field and to be ready for any emergency, and to throw out pickets well into the woods to guard against any surprise in that quarter. At 3 p. m. I received orders from Major-General Hancock to send a brigade to report to Brigadier-General Egan. The Third Brigade, Colonel McAllister, was accordingly sent. For the part taken by this brigade I respectfully refer to the report of Colonel McAllister. I will also add that Brigadier-General Egan expressed himself highly pleased with its conduct while under his command. Although composed in a great measure of new recruits, and there being a paucity of officers, it behaved most gal-

lantly and acted like veterans. During this time my command was subjected to a brisk artillery fire, which, however, did very little harm. The enemy commenced feeling all along the lines, and the firing increasing in the woods to the right of the Second Brigade, I sent a staff officer to inquire the cause of it. He returned with word from Brigadier-General Pierce that it was only a few stragglers that General Crawford's pickets were driving. The firing increasing, I ordered General Pierce to strengthen his picket-line, when he sent the First U. S. Sharpshooters and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The enemy finding there was no connection between us and the Fifth Corps must have immediately taken advantage of it, for at 4 p. m. they attacked my Second Brigade, with an overwhelming force, and with great vigor, driving back the regiments on the right, and striking the balance of the brigade on the right flank and rear, which caused it to fall back in some little confusion. I immediately rode out with a part of my staff and succeeded in rallying them again. Seeing the danger of being cut off from the road up which we had advanced, and the necessity of having a force there as soon as the attack commenced, I sent Major Willian, of my staff, to General De Trobriand for at least a regiment for that purpose. The Seventeenth Maine Volunteers was selected and taken on the double-quick to that point, when it was faced to the left and marched into the woods, striking the attacking force on the flank. I also sent word to General De Trobriand to take up a new line with the balance of his command along this road and to hold it at all hazards. About the time it was formed a charge was ordered by the major-general commanding the corps, and gallantly responded to by Fortieth New York, Twentieth Indiana, Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by General De Trobriand in person, driving the enemy and clearing the open fields from which they had been pressing us. At the same time the First Maine Heavy Artillery, with a portion of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was led by Major Mitchell, aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the corps, across the same field to the left of General De Trobriand. These troops with portions of the Fifth Michigan and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery recaptured a section of Battery C, [Fifth] U. S. Artillery, which had been taken from us at the first onset of the enemy. The firing on my left now increasing, and as it was only held by a skirmish line, I recalled General De Trobriand and the troops he had with him, excepting a line of skirmishers, to the road from which they started on the charge. This line of my left extended on the right along the White Oak road, with the center and left along the edge of a dense pine woods, and refused to connect with the cavalry. The enemy being posted on the opposite side of a large open field now made a vigorous attack on this line, but were handsomely repulsed. Some portion of the line was thrown into slight confusion for a few moments, but the exertions of the officers and steadiness of the veterans soon reformed it, and the enemy fell back to their original position, baffled in their attempt to break through, and, as they thought, to destroy us. These regiments consisted of the One hundred and twenty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, and Seventy-third New York Volunteers, and Second U. S. Sharpshooters. This line was held until dark, when, by some misunderstanding of orders, two of the regiments came in. I attribute this to the fact that the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers had its two field officers and two senior company officers wounded, leaving it with so few officers to command it that in the extreme dark-

ness some of the men came in, and the impression got among the balance that they had been ordered to do so. A line was subsequently established by General De Trobriand and no accident arose from it. I had also ordered General Pierce to reform his brigade on the road to the right of General De Trobriand with pickets well out. I deployed the First Maine Heavy Artillery down the plank road for the purpose of keeping a connection with the Second Division. This was my position when darkness closed the fighting, the enemy having been repulsed on all sides and in every attack made upon us, with large losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners, although in much superior force, as I took prisoners from the three divisions of Hill's corps and Hampton's cavalry. I now received orders to start the ambulances, pack-mules, and the two batteries of artillery (which were out of ammunition) toward the Globe Tavern, under the escort of a good regiment (the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers was detailed for the purpose), and that I would move my division at 10 p. m.; in the meantime to send for my Third Brigade (Colonel McAllister), who reported to me at 8.30. At the hour named I commenced to withdraw, having previously sent my provost guard ahead to clear the road, which, being a narrow wood road and the night very dark, was very much blocked up by the usual appendages of an army. When near Dabney's Mill I was met by a staff officer from army headquarters, who said he had orders from the major-general commanding the army to Major-General Hancock "to have me stop after crossing Hatcher's Run."

At 1 a. m. of the 28th, having crossed said run, I massed near the Widow Smith's house until after daylight, when I sent one brigade (Brigadier-General Pierce commanding) to the Wyatt house. During the morning I received orders from corps headquarters that I would follow the Second Division (General Egan), which was now coming on the road. At 12 m. I followed this division and arrived at the Southall house at 5 p. m. and massed my Second and Third Brigades. The First Brigade was massed near the Chieves house.

In closing this report I take pleasure in stating that my division behaved well, repulsed successfully every charge that was made upon it; that from the time of going into position all were exposed to a severe artillery fire, not only in front but from both flanks and from the rear. There has seldom been an action where there was as much individual bravery shown by both officers and men, fighting when completely surrounded and maintaining positions against fearful odds, and in some cases firing their last round of ammunition. Where so many did so well it would be invidious to particularize. Two of my brigade commanders claim to have captured flags from the enemy. As they were not sent to these headquarters I can lay no claim to but one of them, which was captured by Private W. W. Scott, Company A, First Maine Heavy Artillery, and taken from him by a sergeant of the Seventh Michigan, who was himself a prisoner of the rebels in the barn, and was delivered by my command. This sergeant has no possible claim to the capture of this flag.

Two pieces of artillery, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, were recaptured by my command, and from 400 to 500 prisoners. The exact number is difficult to tell, for a number of them were delivered direct to the provost-marshal of the corps.

For the part taken by the batteries attached to my division I respectfully refer to the report of Major Hazard, chief of artillery of the corps, he having taken charge of them on our arrival on the field.

I would call the attention of the major-general commanding to report of Brigadier-General Pierce, where it speaks of the bravery displayed by Sergt. Alonzo Woodruff and Corpl. John M. Howard, First U. S. Sharpshooters. Such conduct deserves particular mention.

Major Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, division officer of the day, rendered me great assistance in forming skirmish lines and gallant conduct in all parts of the field.

All the officers of my staff rendered me efficient service by their promptness in carrying orders, and were conspicuous for their bravery and gallantry during the entire action. Two of them (Captain Bell, judge-advocate, and Lieutenant Lockwood, acting aide-de-camp) were seriously wounded (the former, I fear, fatally) while nobly performing their duties.

The casualties in my division during the action were 5 commissioned officers killed and 28 wounded, 49 enlisted men killed and 338 wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 242 enlisted men missing; aggregate, 665.*

I forward brigade commanders reports.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 1, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Second Army Corps, of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to report that the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers lost three stand of colors during the action of the 27th ultimo (two national and one State color), under the following circumstances: As the skirmishing commenced in the woods to the right of the open field near the Boydton plank road, I ordered General Pierce, commanding brigade, to send some troops to the support of the skirmish line. The One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania and Fifth Michigan, both small regiments, were sent. Just as they were forming the skirmishers were driven in, and they were charged upon by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and obliged to retire with a loss of a number of officers and men, together with the color bearers and color guard. Upon investigation I find the regiment behaved well, and the loss of the colors was owing to being attacked suddenly as they were forming into line by a very much superior force. The regiment was composed of the veterans of the One hundred and fifth and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and had both of their national colors with it. The officers and men have always sustained a good reputation for gallant conduct.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised statement, p. 155.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
December 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by this division during the late move on the Weldon railroad.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., I received orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac to report immediately to Major-General Warren for orders. On reporting I received instructions to be ready to move with division at daylight the next morning, with six days' rations and 100 rounds of small-arm ammunition. Wednesday, the 7th, left camp at daylight and marched just south of the Yellow Tavern, of the Gurley house, Smith house, and of the Temple house, following General Ayres' division, of the Fifth Corps, and being joined by Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanded by Captain Stewart, which battery was assigned to my division by the chief of artillery of the Fifth Corps. Thence proceeded south by the Jerusalem plank road, arriving at Hawkins' Tavern at 4.30 p. m. At 6 p. m. received orders from the major-general commanding the expedition to pass the divisions of Generals Griffin and Ayres, and to cross the Nottoway on the pontoon bridge which had been previously laid. On arriving near the bridge there was some delay occasioned by a wagon having run off the bridge and broken one of the boats. The damage was soon repaired, under the immediate superintendence of Major-General Warren, and I crossed the bridge at 7.30 and bivouacked near the forks of the roads leading to Stony Creek and Sussex Court-House.

Thursday, December 8, I was charged with the protection of the general trains. Captain Stevenson, with 150 of the Second New York Mounted Rifles, reported to me for duty. At 6.30 moved the head of column, consisting of the Second and Third Brigades, the First Brigade, General De Trobriand, with five regiments with and five in rear of the train, and 100 of the mounted rifles with the five rear regiments; the balance were used to protect the flanks. At 8.30 the pontoon train was in motion and we moved rapidly forward, passing through Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well to the Chambliss farm, where I massed in rear of General Ayres' division at 3 p. m., reporting my arrival to the major-general commanding and receiving instructions to move forward to within about one mile and a half of the Weldon railroad, and bivouacked for the night at 4.30. Friday, the 9th, pursuant to instructions, moved at daylight and struck the railroad a little south of Jarratt's Station at 7.30 a. m., and immediately commenced the destruction of the rails and ties along my division front. After this had been accomplished I passed down the road to a point about one mile south of the Bailey house and completed the destruction of the road to that point, and at 4.30 went into bivouac for the night on the Bailey farm. About 6 p. m. I received verbal orders from the major-general commanding that there was a space of about one mile between General Ayres' division and the cavalry division which was not destroyed. Moved the division to the point designated, destroyed the road, and returned to the Bailey farm at 10 p. m. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, orders were received to withdraw at 7 a. m. next morning, following General Ayres' division.

Saturday, December 10, moved at 8.30 a. m. and marched steadily, with but few halts, until 6 p. m., when darkness set in, and the road becoming obstructed with wagons sticking fast, it was impracticable to proceed farther, so I massed my division and bivouacked for the night about three miles from Sussex Court-House. Sunday, December 11, moved at daylight and marched about three-fourths of a mile, when,

coming up to General Ayres' division, I massed in his rear until he moved off, then proceeded through Sussex Court-House to within about three-fourths of a mile of Freeman's Bridge, on the Nottoway River, when I received orders to mass and allow the trains and General Crawford's division to cross and to cover the same. Dispositions were accordingly made by throwing out the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers as skirmishers on the Sussex Court-House road, and the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers on the Stony Point [Creek] road. Small squads of cavalry were seen on the flanks, evidently watching our movements, and for the purpose of picking up stragglers rather than with the intention of attacking. After passing all the command, with the exception of these two regiments and a section of Captain Stewart's battery, six shots were fired as a parting salute, and by dark the last man was across the river without any hostile demonstration from the small force that followed our rear. Bivouacked at 8.30 about three miles north of Nottoway River on the Jerusalem plank road. Monday, December 12, moved at 7 a. m. along the Jerusalem plank road toward our old camping ground; reported at headquarters Second Army Corps at 2 p. m., and went into camp outside of the fortifications between the Halifax and Vaughan roads. As the division was not engaged with the enemy the operations were limited to forced marches of six days and nights, exposed to the most inclement weather of the season, the destruction of the railroad, and devastation of the country.

Officers and men performed the duty with alacrity, although at times suffering severely on account of extreme coldness of the weather. The first day's march was very severe on the command, being in the rear of the column, and having in one of my brigades many recruits and new men unused to marching caused many to straggle; consequently, they failed to arrive at the river before the bridge was taken up, and were therefore gathered up by the cavalry and returned to the headquarters of the corps.

My brigade and battery commanders, together with the officers of my staff, carried out all orders with promptness and zeal, and deserve commendation, as on many former occasions.

My loss, which was from straggling (as no casualties occurred where the men staid with their commands), was 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 25 missing; total of 29.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Lieut. Charles F. Moore, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, of operations December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 16, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the brevet major-general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from the 6th to the 12th instant:

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 6, orders were received from headquarters Fifth Army Corps directing that the command be in

readiness to move at 6 o'clock the following morning. The order was promptly promulgated to the division, and in accordance therewith the command was put in motion at the prescribed hour on the morning of December 7, but was delayed some time by the preceding division (Ayres') of the Fifth Corps, which it appears did not move promptly, so that it was after daylight when our column became fairly straightened out on the road. We now marched by the route prescribed in General Orders, No. 63, headquarters Fifth Army Corps, down the Jerusalem plank road to Hawkins' Tavern, where we arrived at 4.30 p. m. and halted for nearly an hour and a half, when an order was received from General Warren to pass by the divisions of Generals Griffin and Ayres to the pontoon bridge over Nottoway River. On our arrival near the river we found the road obstructed and the bridge broken down by the upsetting of a wagon. This delayed our column until 7.30 p. m., when we succeeded in crossing the troops, and after marching about three-quarters of a mile bivouacked at the forks of roads leading to Stony Creek and Sussex Court-House. At 10.15 p. m. we received the order of march for December 8, charging this division with the protection of the general trains. About 4 a. m. Captain Stevenson, with 200 men of the Second New York Mounted Rifles, reported for duty with our command. The column moved just before daylight, General Pierce in advance, followed by General McAllister. General De Trobriand disposed of his brigade so as to protect the trains. A sergeant and twenty-five men of the New York Mounted Rifles were ordered to report to him for rear guard, &c. The entire command now pressed forward as rapidly as possible through Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well to the Chambliss house, where we massed in rear of General Ayres' division at 3 p. m. while a staff officer rode forward to report the arrival of the column to General Warren and receive further instructions. We then passed on to a point about one mile and a half from the Weldon railroad and halted about 4.30 p. m. At. 11.40 p. m. orders were received from General Warren to be ready to march at daylight the following morning, December 9. The division moved promptly as directed, Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister in advance. Struck the railroad a little south of Jarratt's Station about 7.30 a. m., and immediately commenced the thorough destruction of the rails and ties along our division front. After this had been accomplished we passed down the road to a point one mile south of the Bailey house and completed the destruction of the road to that point at 4.30 p. m. and went into bivouac for the night on Bailey's farm. About 6 o'clock, however, an order was received to proceed some five miles farther south on the road and destroy it to a point near the bridge over Meherrin River. This was accomplished, and the troops returned to camp on Bailey's farm by 10 p. m. It was now announced in orders from headquarters Fifth Army Corps that the object of the expedition had been accomplished and directing the advance of the troops to withdraw at 7 a. m. December 10, this division following as soon as General Ayres had passed. It was 8.30 o'clock before we could get under way. We then pressed steadily forward with but little rest until 6 p. m., when darkness having set in, and the road becoming very much obstructed by wagons sticking fast, it was impracticable to proceed farther, and ground was selected on which to mass the troops until the road was cleared. Just as the division had been massed a staff officer from General Warren reported to headquarters and directed that the command bivouac for the night. This was about three miles from Sussex Court-House. December 11, the command moved at precisely 6.30 a. m., but before we had become fairly

straightened out on the road, we overtook General Ayres, who had not yet broken camp. Our division, therefore, was obliged to close up and halt again until he got in motion. We then moved on through Sussex Court-House to within three-fourths of a mile of Freeman's Bridge, where the troops were ordered to mass to allow the trains to cross the Nottoway River. Disposition was also made of the brigade of Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister to cover the crossing of General Crawford's division, after which the entire command withdrew to the north side of the river and camped for the night about three miles up the Jerusalem plank road at 8.30 p. m. On the morning of December 12, pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, the division moved at 7 a. m. and continued its march up the plank road toward our old camps. On our arrival and reporting to headquarters Second Corps about 2 p. m., orders were received to encamp the command outside the fortifications, between the Halifax and Vaughan roads.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. F. MOORE,
First Lieut., Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. Edwin B. Houghton, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, Acting Division Inspector, of operations December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
December 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from the brevet major-general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the recent expedition to the Weldon railroad:

On the morning of Wednesday, the 7th instant, the division broke camp at daylight, pursuant to orders from headquarters Fifth Army Corps, and marched in the following order: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. de Trobriand commanding; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce commanding; Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. McAllister commanding. During the morning Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery (temporarily assigned to the division), joined the column and was assigned a position between the Second and Third Brigades. The troops were provided with four days' rations on the person, two days' in the wagons, and beeves on foot, with sixty rounds of ammunition per man on the person. Following the Fifth Corps, the division marched down the Jerusalem plank road a distance of about fifteen miles to Hawkinsville, or Freeman's Tavern, where a halt was made at 4.30 p. m. The column was delayed a short time by an accident to the pontoon bridge which had been laid across the Nottoway River near Freeman's Ford. At 7.30 p. m. crossed the river and bivouacked for the night in a field about three-quarters of a mile from the river. On the morning of Thursday, December 8, the division marched at daylight, and to the brevet major-general commanding was assigned the duty of protecting

the trains of the expedition. The Second Brigade was in the advance, followed by the Third, and the First Brigade was deployed on the flanks of the train, with two regiments in the rear and a squadron of cavalry as rear guard. Marched via Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well to the Chambliss farm, where a halt was made, the division being massed near the Chambliss house. At 4 o'clock again resumed the line of march, and at 5 bivouacked for the night near Jarratt's Station, the Fifth Corps passing us meanwhile and moving on to the railroad. On Friday, December 9, the division moved promptly at daylight, and reached the Weldon railroad a short distance south of Jarratt's Station at about 8 a. m., and immediately set to work destroying the road, burning the ties and sleepers, and heating and bending the rails so as to render them unserviceable. After tearing up and destroying twice the length of the division front, the troops bivouacked for the night on the Bailey farm. During the evening, pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding the expedition, the division moved south, leaving camps standing, and tore up and destroyed more than the length of the division front, connecting, with the cavalry near Hicksford. Returned to camp about 11 p. m. On Saturday, December 10, marched at 8 a. m., moving north on a road parallel to the one by which we came. The roads were very muddy owing to the late storms; bivouacked at about 6 p. m. At daylight on Sunday, the 11th, resumed the line of march. After marching some two miles, the division was massed until General Ayres' division, of the Fifth Corps, had moved out, there being some misunderstanding by General Ayres as to the time at which he was to march. About 8 a. m. we were again en route and marched via Sussex Court-House to near the river, where the division halted to allow the trains and General Crawford's division to pass. To the brevet major-general commanding was assigned the duty of covering the crossing. Dispositions were accordingly made in the Third Brigade (Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister) for this purpose, and after the Fifth Corps and all the trains had crossed the river, the division crossed in good order without loss. Small squads of the enemy's cavalry were seen on the flanks, evidently looking for opportunities to pick up stragglers rather than with any intent to attack. A few shots were fired by a section of Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, as a parting salute, and by dark the last man was across and the pontoon bridges taken up without any hostile demonstrations from the insignificant cavalry force that had followed our column. Bivouacked at about 8.30 p. m. three miles north of the Nottoway River on the Jerusalem plank road. On the following morning (Monday, December 12) marched at 7 o'clock and about 3 p. m. arrived near the Yellow Tavern, when orders were received from the major-general commanding the Second Army Corps to go into camp on the right of Halifax road at least 1,000 yards outside of the works with a view to comfort and defense. The division camped at about 5 p. m. on grounds designated by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Willian, assistant inspector-general Second Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN B. HOUGHTON,

Captain, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, Actg. Div. Inspector.

[Captain FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 80.

Report of Chaplain Lorenzo Barber, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., December 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Division of the Second Corps in the late movement on and destruction of a portion of the Weldon railroad:

The division marched at daylight on the morning of the 7th instant and joined the Fifth Corps outside the works, near the Gurley house. After a short halt the command proceeded to the Jerusalem plank road and marched rapidly south till it reached a cross-road at Hawkins' Tavern, about eighteen miles from Petersburg, where it arrived about 4 p. m. Here it halted and made coffee, it being the first halt of more than a few minutes after leaving camp in the morning. As soon as the roads were cleared the march was resumed on this cross-road, going to the right of the plank road. About a mile from the plank road the Nottoway River was reached and crossed on a pontoon bridge, the common bridge having been destroyed. The division went into camp for the night about half a mile from the crossing. Great caution was used to prevent a surprise, all the roads being well guarded. Though it rained in the early part of the day, and a severe storm seemed about to burst upon us, it cleared off before night and the rain proved a decided benefit to the movement, saving annoyance from dust, improving the roads, and preventing the enemy from learning our movements and strength. It is to be regretted that, considering the good roads and weather, there was an unpardonable amount of straggling from the division, though much less than from the Fifth Corps.

Thursday, the 8th, the command was ready to march at daylight, but being assigned to the rear of the column it was obliged to wait for the crossing of stragglers and cattle and the removal of the pontoon bridge. These accomplished, the march commenced about 9 a. m. Stragglers who were not across the river before this time were marched back to army headquarters under a cavalry guard. Sussex Court-House was passed during the a. m. and the division went into camp for the night near Jarratt's Station, on the Weldon railroad, before dark, while a part of the Fifth Corps proceeded at once to the work of destroying the road. The cavalry had passed down the track toward Belfield. Many fine residences were passed during the day, among them one belonging to the relatives of the rebel Brigadier-General Chambliss, who was killed at Deep Bottom in July [August] last. Most of the residents asked for a guard to protect their property, and their request was invariably granted by the general commanding. The weather during the day was warm and pleasant.

Friday, the 9th, the division marched at daylight to the railroad, past Jarratt's Station. The buildings were nearly all burned, during a cavalry raid, from Suffolk, in May last. Marching past that portion of the Fifth Corps already engaged in the destruction of the road, the division was drawn up in line, facing the road, and stacked arms on its bank. The rails were so bolted together at the ends as to make a continuous rail, rendering the destruction of the track very difficult. Each brigade, under the immediate supervision of the brigade commander, took hold of the rails and ties on one side, and the entire track—a whole brigade front at once—was turned up on the ends of the ties on the

side opposite, as if by magic. While held in this position, the ties were knocked off and piled up on the bed of the road, making a narrow top, the rails broken apart and laid across the stack of ties, the center of the rail resting on the apex of the pile. The pile was then set on fire. A fence of dry rails, on each side of the track, greatly facilitated the burning. The heat of the burning ties, with the weight of the ends of the rails, caused them to bend into nearly the shape of a semicircle, and rendered them unfit for further use. The brigade commanders facetiously called the portion of road assigned them to destroy "their contract." As soon as the track in front of each brigade was destroyed, the division marched on to repeat the operation in a new place. Each brigade thus destroyed three such patches during the day. The First and Second Brigades marched four miles and destroyed such a piece of the road as described after dark. The Second Brigade marched farther south than any other infantry, and the last piece of road they destroyed, was the last destroyed by the infantry, the cavalry meeting them in the work of destruction on their return. While the First and Second Brigades were thus engaged, the Third Brigade destroyed nearly a division front in extent, it being their third "contract" for the day. Though the work was very laborious and fatiguing, officers and men labored with the greatest zest till a late hour at night. The sight presented by the burning road, bridges, piles of wood, and fences, was sad and grand in the extreme—a terrible comment on the waste and ravages of war. The troops encamped along the road near where their work had been done. Headquarters were established at the house of Reverend Mr. Bailey, a Baptist minister. Some thirty bales of his cotton had been burned, with the building in which it was stored. He estimated his losses, from our brief visit, at $75,000 or $100,000, rebel currency. During the evening, Major-General Warren, commanding the expedition, issued a general order, stating the object of the movement had been accomplished; that the return march would commence at daylight on the following morning, and battle be accepted if offered by the enemy. About fifteen miles of one of the most important railroads in the so-called Confederacy had been thoroughly destroyed.

Saturday, the 10th, the division commenced to march at 8 a. m. Rain had fallen during most of the night, and frozen as it fell. Every tree, twig, and shrub was heavily loaded with ice. The ground was slippery and the mud as deep and abundant as that in which Napoleon fought the battle of Waterloo. Such were the difficulties of marching that the progress was necessarily slow. The division went into camp for the night within about four miles of Sussex Court-House. The distance marched was sixteen miles. Considerable numbers of colored people joined the column during the day, one company numbering nineteen and embracing every period of life, from infancy to old age. Several of our men were found along the road who had been murdered, stripped, and mutilated by guerrillas. A number of buildings were burned in the vicinity where they were killed. The weather was rainy and cold.

Sunday, the 11th, the division started from camp soon after daylight, and, passing Sussex Court-House, reached the ground on which we camped the first night of the expedition about 2 p. m. Here the command halted, made coffee, and waited for General Crawford's division, which had marched in the rear, to pass. A number more of our murdered and wounded men were found along the way of march. Until these outrages were discovered but little destruction of private property had occurred, but now the burning of buildings commenced,

in retaliation, and nearly every building, including the Sussex court-house, for miles, was given to the flames. The division was the last of the command to cross the river, its artillery with infantry supports holding the position, and firing a few shells in the direction in which small bodies of rebels were hanging on our rear and left flank. The whole division crossed before dark and its battery held the position on the opposite bank while the pontoon bridge was being removed. The division went into camp for the night about two miles from the Hawkins Tavern, on the Jerusalem plank road, toward Petersburg, late in the evening. The weather became cold and windy in the evening.

Monday, the 12th, the division marched about daylight, and reached the vicinity of its former camp about 3 p. m.

The provost-marshal's, commissary, and quartermaster's departments were conducted during the whole movement with their usual vigor and promptness.

Officers and men of the division exerted themselves to the utmost to secure the success of the movement, and the grand old Third Division added new luster to the glory of its well-earned laurels.

Thus ended one of the most extensive, important, and successful infantry raids of the war, and one that must be very damaging to the enemy. The affair reflects great credit on all who participated in it, of which a full share certainly belongs to the Third Division of the Second Corps. When the adventures of "this cruel war" shall be talked over, after peace shall have again blessed our land, the great raid on the Weldon railroad in the frost and snow of winter and in the very face of the most powerful army of the rebellion will very justly receive a prominent place in the narration.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. BARBER,
Chaplain Second U. S. Sharpshooters.

Brevet Major-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division, Second Corps.

No. 81.

Reports of Brig. Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 12–20, October 26–28, and December 7–12.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
August 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the active operations of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, under my command, on the north bank of the James River, from the 13th up to the 20th instant:

On Saturday, the 13th, my command having moved the day before to City Point, was embarked on board of five transports, and with the rest of the flotilla carrying the division started at 10 p. m. for Deep Bottom, where we landed on Sunday, the 14th, at daybreak. As soon as my command was massed near the bank of the river I received from General Mott, commanding division, the order to deploy two regiments forward toward the left across Strawberry Plains, where I had already posted a picket-line, and to see if the enemy occupied the woods in front of us and some works erected by us during a former expedition. We found some small posts of the enemy on the edge of the woods,

which opened on us, but we had no difficulty in driving them back through the woods with four regiments, soon after occupying with my brigade the whole of the line of breast-works alluded to. A new line of skirmishers was formed at once, and under the able command of Col. E. R. Biles, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had already led the advance, the enemy was driven across open fields and woods to his main position under the protection of a very strong line of works. Our picket-line forming the extreme left of the line of battle and resting on some impenetrable swamps, was maintained close to the enemy although pressed hard by them in the afternoon, one of my regiments having been sent at once to strengthen it. On Monday, the 15th, I relieved early in the morning the picket-line of General Miles' brigade (First Division), and made some demonstrations during the day so as to draw the enemy's attention to my front, and prevent his sending re-enforcements to its left, where an attack was anticipated, which, however, did not take place until the following morning. On Tuesday, the 16th, having re-enforced my front, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, with two more regiments before daybreak, I opened fire on all my line to keep the enemy on the alert and to force them to strengthen their line while General Birney's attack was progressing on our right. Our demonstrations were renewed several times during the day on different points, assisted materially by a steady shelling of the enemy's position by Ricketts' (Pennsylvania) battery and one of the gun-boats in the river. They secured to us the possession of two heavy mortars and a magazine of ammunition, which, however, exploded by accident without injuring any of our men.

No active operations took place on the 17th and the picket-firing ceased in the afternoon during a suspension of hostilities under a flag of truce.

On the 18th (Thursday) the day had been very quiet along my line, when, about 5 p. m., a strong attack of the enemy on our right soon extended to our front, evidently to create a diversion and to keep us engaged where we were. The demonstration of the enemy twice repeated was twice repulsed without difficulty, and I had just posted my reserves to be ready for any emergency, when, about night, we received the order to withdraw, my picket-line being soon after relieved by the Second Division. After crossing the pontoon bridges on the James and Appomattox Rivers during the night, we halted near Dunn's house in front of Petersburg on Friday morning, the 19th, and soon after relieved Potter's division (Ninth Corps) on the extreme front in a position occupied previously by the Fifth Corps, and where we are still stationed.

I beg respectfully to state that during that period of operations all my officers and men have done their duty well.

The list of casualties has been forwarded.* I regret to have to record among them the names of Col. D. Chaplin, First Maine Heavy Artillery; Capt. G. W. Tomlinson, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. William E. Mapes, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, all dangerously if not mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

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* See p. 118.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the active operations on the Boydton road on the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant:

We broke camp on the 26th at 2 p. m. near the Southall house, and reached the same day a point on the Weldon railroad, where we bivouacked about three-quarters of a mile from Fort Dushane. On the 27th we started at about 4 o'clock in the morning, my brigade following the Second Division, along the Halifax turnpike and the Vaughan road till we halted at some distance of ——— Creek, the passage of which was forced by the Second Division and some defensive works carried without our assistance. My command relieved soon after the last brigade of the Second Division, which was pushing its advance toward a steam-mill in the woods by the main road (Armstrong's Mill). Pursuant to orders from brevet major-general commanding division, I sent forward two regiments deployed as skirmishers—the Second U. S. Sharpshooters and the Seventy-third New York—which had no difficulty in driving the enemy away from an open field through which we had to pass in order to reach by a side road the mill, where we met the Second Division again. From that point the brigade marched through the woods to the Boydton pike, the possession of which I was directed to cover on our left flank by a line of skirmishers thrown forward at a considerable distance toward the White Oak road, and a curved line of battle facing to the left and rear (west and south, across the pike). The skirmish line was formed by the One hundred and twenty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, and Seventy-third New York, re-enforced soon after by the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, and connecting on the right with the Second Division, and on the left with the cavalry pickets. The line of battle was formed by the Ninety ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, the Twentieth Indiana, the Fortieth New York, the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and Seventeenth Maine, extending across the open field on both sides of the road, and covered on both wings by dense pine woods. Such was our position under a brisk shelling, which, however, did not do any harm to my men, when in the afternoon, the successful advance of our forces for several miles having extended our line to a length which could but weaken its solidity, the enemy charged vigorously the point of connection of the Fifth Corps with our Second Brigade, broke it, and pushing its advantage, threatened to cut the Second Division and two of our brigades from the balance of our operating forces. The danger could not be mistaken and was rapidly increasing, as that portion of our troops near the point of attack was giving away on both sides. I at once ordered a change of front to the rear by countermarching my six regiments at hand so as to face the enemy, and by order of brevet major-general commanding division, formed a new line along the road we came by, which I had to defend at all hazards. On the left I then formed the First Maine Heavy Artillery along the Boydton pike, in conformity with direct orders from major-general commanding Second Corps. The line was scarcely completed when the order to charge was given on my right by some officer from Second Corps headquarters, and with a will onward went the Fortieth New York, Twentieth Indiana, Ninety-ninth and part of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, cheering lustily. I joined them at once and up we went, driving the enemy before us, and clearing the whole of the open field, where they were pressing our men. In the meantime, on the Boydton pike, another officer from Major-General Hancock's staff (Major

Mitchell, as reported to me) had led the most of the First Maine Heavy Artillery and of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, which rushing forward succeeded in saving two pieces of artillery from the hands of the enemy, in capturing one rebel battle-flag (which, however, in one way or other, passed afterward in the hands of a sergeant of the Seventh Michigan), and in securing a number of prisoners, which cannot be estimated less than 150, the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania alone claiming about 100 taken in a clump of pine trees, independently of those captured in and around the barn by the First Maine Heavy Artillery and the three other regiments. I beg respectfully to insist upon these details, as some erroneous reports were made about that part of our attack, the exact truth of which I only ascertained afterward. So the credit due to the First Maine Heavy Artillery was wrongly attributed to the Seventeenth Maine, the only one of my regiments which was not seriously engaged with the enemy. And again the exclusive credit of the capture of prisoners and recapture of guns was awarded to the First Maine Heavy Artillery, while a large portion of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania had a good share, if not the largest share in it.

To return to the right wing: The enemy driven away by our charge from the open field retreated through the woods, threatening for a moment the right flank of my regiments engaged, but having been ordered by brevet major-general commanding division to fall back and resume the line which we had formed before our repulse of the advancing foe, the enemy disappeared gradually from our front and abandoned any further attack on that point. Not so on our left, which was now protected only by the four regiments mentioned above and forming a picket-line on the edge of a dense pine wood. The enemy posted on the opposite side of a large open ground, resolved to drive them and to find what was behind. They advanced, therefore, with great determination through the field, but although some points of our line were at first thrown in some confusion the exertions of officers and steadiness of the veteran soldiers succeeded in rallying the new men, and finally the rebels were repulsed at all points and fell back to their previous position baffled in their attempt. So the pickets held their ground until after dark, when by want of instructions two of the regiments, deprived of their commanding and field officers wounded, misunderstood an order to keep a close connection on their right, and reformed in line in that direction. Even there the communication had become so extremely difficult through the woods in consequence of the condition of the weather and darkness of the night that it was deemed impossible to re-establish the line, which in my opinion was rather fortunate, as it is most doubtful if we would have succeeded in bringing it back safely after the withdrawal of our main force. As it was a new line was formed along a road nearly parallel and much more accessible, which allowed me as general field officer of the day for the Second Corps to bring back during the night the whole of the pickets with the exception of three officers and twenty-six men from the Seventy-third New York. These, according to all probabilities, having not followed the first movement of the balance of the line lost their way in the woods and were captured during the night, an occurrence which repeatedly took place among the enemy's as well as among our own men during that evening, several on both sides having been captured, who soon escaped in the dark. On the early morning of the 28th I reported with the rear to Major-General Hancock, who ordered me to join the division at Davis' house, which was promptly done.

To résumé in a few words what my brigade accomplished on the 27th: On the right five of my regiments, at a critical juncture, repulsed a most dangerous attack of the enemy, threatening to cut off the Second Division, and two of our brigades secured back 2 guns already lost, captured 1 battle-flag and from 150 to 200 prisoners; while on the left my four other regiments, deployed as skirmishers, held their ground against a serious attack, and were equally successful in repulsing the enemy, although the circumstances did not admit their securing any trophies but some prisoners.

In all parts of my command the officers and men behaved bravely and did their duty well, the veterans showing a good example to the new men.

My heavy loss in officers (19 killed, wounded, and missing) bears sufficient testimony to their gallantry, and it would be difficult without the risk of some injustice to discriminate here among them.

I still make one exception in favor of Captain Finnegan, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, who fell mortally wounded on the picket-line, when his noble exertions had succeeded in maintaining his men in spite of the loss of their two field officers and two of their lieutenants.

The officers of my staff did their duty bravely and efficiently. Among them Lieut. S. Bonnaffon, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, one of my aides, was seriously wounded while gallantly charging among my right regiments, and Lieutenant Shoup, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, ambulance officer, volunteering his services as acting aide, remained with me in the thickest of the fight as long as his duties did not absolutely require his presence with the ambulance.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
December 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, under my command, in the recent operations on the Weldon railroad:

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, we broke camp at daybreak and marched during the day on the Jerusalem plank road, crossing the Nottoway River on a pontoon bridge in the evening near Freeman's, and bivouacking in the fields on the south bank. Thursday, the 8th, resumed the march and passed through Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well, reaching the Weldon railroad at sunset near Jarratt's Station. Friday, the 9th, destroyed the railroad during the day from Jarratt's Station toward Three Creeks, and during the evening between Three Creeks and Belfield. Saturday, the 10th, marched back toward Sussex Court-House and bivouacked about three or four miles before reaching it. Sunday, the 11th, recrossed the Nottoway River and bivouacked four or five miles this side of the pontoon bridge, along the Jerusalem plank road. Monday, the 12th, returned to our lines before Petersburg and encamped near the Halifax road. As the brigade was not engaged with the enemy the operations, limited to a march of six days in the enemy's country, with destruction of railroad, houses, barns,

cotton, &c., do not afford ground for mentioning in particular anything else but the remarkable alacrity and skill of the men in their welcome work of devastation.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 82.

Report of Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 14–17.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 23, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with orders received from headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated August 21, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent operations on the north side of James River:

The troops of this brigade arrived at Deep Bottom, Va., and disembarked at daybreak on the morning of the 14th instant. At about 10 o'clock the same morning we were moved a short distance across the plain from James River, and massed in column of regiments near a piece of woods, in which position we remained the rest of the day and the following night. On the 15th we were temporarily detached from our division and ordered to report to the Tenth Corps for duty. The brigade was attached to the Second Division, Tenth Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. William Birney. We had no sooner halted after having reported than the brigade was ordered to make a reconnaissance to the extreme right of our position toward Charles City road, with instructions to "push on and reach the road if possible." At 2 p. m. the brigade was placed in position. The First U. S. Sharpshooters were deployed in front as skirmishers, while the line of battle consisted of the following-named regiments in the order given from right to left: Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This line was supported on either flank by the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifth Regiment Michigan Veteran Volunteers, respectively, massed in column by division, while the Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteers was also massed in column by division behind the center of the line of battle. The Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was deployed as flankers to protect the left flank of the brigade, while the right flank was protected by cavalry. After these dispositions were made the skirmishers moved forward and engaged those of the enemy, who were deployed only a short distance in a piece of woods and one mile and a half from Charles City road. They were closely followed by the line of battle and supports and were driven back from their position to their line of battle, which, after a sharp engagement of short duration, was completely routed and we pursued them closely as far as Charles City road, where we took up a position in accordance with our instructions, and where we found them strongly intrenched about 800 yards distant

from the road. Here we remained until nearly dark the same evening, when we were ordered back three miles to General Birney's division, where we arrived soon after dark and massed in column of regiments for the night.

Our loss in this engagement was as follows:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	1	2	7	.....	1	11
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
84th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	8
105th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
57th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
93d New York Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
5th Michigan Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	3	3	32	.....	1	39

Prisoners captured during the day, none.

The same evening an order was received from headquarters Second Division, Tenth Corps, to detail 800 men to relieve some colored troops in the front line and occupy the works during the night. Accordingly the Fifth Michigan, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were selected for the purpose, the detail being commanded by Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Volunteers. On the morning of the 16th instant we were well prepared for action, which belief led the commander of the Tenth Corps to attach us to the attacking column. For this purpose we were ordered to report to General Terry, commanding division, Tenth Army Corps, for duty. We had scarcely reported when the order of attack seemed to have been changed, as the assaulting column was to be that of General Foster, which occasioned another transfer of the Second Brigade and another report. The brigade was used in this attack to protect the right flank of the assaulting column. For this purpose the First U. S. Sharpshooters and Fifth Michigan Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers on and extending back from the right flank of General Foster's division. This skirmish line was supported by a line of battle consisting of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery were massed in column by division in rear of the line of battle to extend the skirmish line to the right, or to support the line of battle, as the case might be. After these dispositions had been made the front lines of the attacking columns moved forward and we conformed to their movements by marching by the left flank. We had not advanced far before the engagement commenced. The enemy's pickets were driven in and the front line confronted their rifle-pits, which were soon assaulted and carried. This advance occasioned the deployment of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery on the right of the Fifth Michigan Volunteers as flankers. From the rifle-pits the lines again moved forward and soon became severely engaged with the enemy in their earth-works. The left of our skirmish line also became engaged. A brisk and hotly contested action ensued,

which, after a determined assault by our lines, resulted in the capture of their earth-works. In front of these works a ravine extended in an oblique direction from left to right, across an open field, a distance of about 250 to 300 yards. The enemy still occupied this ravine and the crest beyond. To drive them from this position the balance of this brigade was ordered up to make a charge and drive them out. Accordingly those regiments which were not on the skirmish line (Ninety-third New York, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) were marched up by the left flank and formed in front of these earth-works in two lines, the second line consisting of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. We formed on left by file into line at nearly right angles with the earth-works and parallel to the ravine which we had to charge. From this point we charged across the open field and into the ravine, driving the enemy before us. The enemy fought stubbornly and the position was hotly contested. In this advance the brigade took 3 commissioned officers and 100 enlisted men of the enemy prisoners. We held our position in the ravine for nearly an hour, until we were completely flanked, receiving a fire on both flanks and in front, and as we had no supports we were compelled to fall back to the captured earth-works, which were now occupied by troops from the Tenth Corps. In this action and after we had fallen back to the earth-works, Col. C. A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding brigade, was mortally wounded through the head by a musket-ball while he was in the act of giving an order about reforming his brigade. His gallantry and efficiency on the field had been remarked by all and the brigade felt severely his loss.

The losses of the brigade in this action were as follows:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.[a]		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5th Michigan				3			3
57th Pennsylvania			1	10		4	15
84th Pennsylvania	1			10		29	40
105th Pennsylvania	1	1	1	17		6	26
141st Pennsylvania				7	1	5	13
93d New York		4	2	18		28	52
1st U. S. Sharpshooters			2	6			8
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery		1		1		20	22
Total	2	6	6	72	1	92	179

[a] The missing are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

As soon as we had fallen back to the earth-works the brigade was ordered to the rear to reform. The command now devolved on Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, who was informed and immediately assumed command. Within three-quarters of an hour's time the brigade was reformed about 600 yards in rear of the front lines and reported to division headquarters for duty. In consideration of the last desperate charge that was made by the brigade, far beyond the advance of any other troops, of the stubborn resistance to the fire on both flanks and in front, of the final charge of the enemy on the ravine, which compelled it to fall back, and the capture of a portion of the command by the enemy, all told of the discipline of the brigade which

allowed it to be reformed in three-quarters of an hour. But very few stragglers were in the rear and the troops were well organized. After lying in the rear about one hour we were again placed in position on the front lines, our left connecting on the right of the Seventh U. S. Colored Infantry. While in this position the enemy made a demonstration on our right flank, which compelled us to refuse a portion of the brigade on the right, consisting of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, after which they were repulsed. We remained in this position until late in the evening of the 16th, during which time a line of earth-works was constructed in rear of our lines. After they were completed, our line was withdrawn from the advanced position and occupied the line of earth-works that had been prepared for us. In the meantime the First U. S. Sharpshooters had been relieved from the skirmish line on the flank, and ordered to report to headquarters Tenth Corps for special duty. The Fifth Michigan Volunteers and the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery remained on the skirmish line and the remainder of the brigade occupied the front line of earth-works until the morning of the 17th, when the brigade was relieved from duty with the Tenth Corps and ordered to rejoin our division.

To more fully set forth our conduct while attached to the Tenth Corps I herewith subjoin a copy of an order issued at headquarters Second Division, Tenth Corps, at the time of being relieved:

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 17, 1864.

In accordance with orders from corps headquarters the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty with this division and will report to its own division commander for duty. The brigadier-general commanding cannot part with this brigade without testifying to his high sense of its gallantry on the field while under his command. He was an eye-witness of its stand in the rebel works, which was worthy of its old reputation for hard fighting.

By order of Brigadier-General Birney:

M. BAILEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The brigade rejoined the Third Division, Second Corps, in the afternoon of the 17th instant, and massed in column by regiments, where we remained until the evening of the 18th, when we were conducted to the north side of James River, en route for the vicinity of Petersburg, at which place we arrived on the 19th. Here our troops were placed in position (mostly on picket) in the front lines, connecting on our right with the First Brigade, Third Division, and on our left with the troops of the Fifth Corps.

I cannot close the report without personally mentioning the officers of the staff of this brigade. I find, too, that not only one should be mentioned by name, but the whole of them who were so active during all the operations. The names of Capt. F. E. Marble, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William H. Loyd, assistant inspector-general; Capt. S. S. Hill, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. S. D. Newcomb, acting aide-de-camp, shall ever be remembered as very gentlemanly and efficient officers, who were conspicuous for their bravery by remaining in the most dangerous situations to attend to the welfare and prompt duties of the brigade.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PULFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 83.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 1–5 and 27, and December 7–12.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, the part taken by this brigade in the recent operations on the left of the army.

At 12.30 p. m. of October 1 I received orders to move my brigade to Hancock's Station at once, where cars were in waiting to transport them to the Yellow Tavern, and then march to the left of the line and report to General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps, at the Peebles house, near Poplar Spring Church. I at once complied with the order, and arrived at the Peebles house, about two miles and a half beyond the Weldon railroad, at 2.40 p. m. Reported to General Parke and received orders to mass my command and await the arrival of the division. Subsequently received orders from the general commanding division to bivouac for the night. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d received orders to be ready to move at 6.30 a. m. against the enemy's works. Moved at the time and formed line of battle on the left of the Ninth Corps, by orders from the general commanding division, with instructions to keep the connection with said corps.

My line of battle was formed in the following order from right to left: The First U. S. Sharpshooters, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers deployed as skirmishers, supported by the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, Ninety-third New York, and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Advancing about three-fourths of a mile we came upon the enemy's first line of works, which we carried at once, the enemy making but little opposition. As soon as the movement was commenced Colonel McAllister formed his brigade upon my left, as most of the firing was upon my left flank. After taking the first line of works, advanced about one mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us, when we came upon the second line, and stronger than the first. These works were well manned with infantry and artillery. After skirmishing with the enemy for some little time, I received orders to make a demonstration against the works in order to ascertain the strength of the enemy, using, if necessary, a portion of Colonel McAllister's brigade. I at once formed a storming party of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the First U. S. Sharpshooters on the right flank, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with instructions to charge the enemy's works. This line was formed in a ravine about 200 yards from the enemy's works, and to the right of the battery. I also instructed Colonel McAllister to move one regiment of his brigade to the left and opposite the battery, and when the portion of my brigade charged to open a severe fire upon the battery, in order to draw a part of the fire, and relieve the charging column as much as possible. At 3 p. m. I ordered the line forward, when it charged most gallantly to within a few rods of the works, under a severe concentrated fire from musketry and artillery. Colonel Zinn, seeing it was impossible to take the works without great loss of life,

ordered the men to retire, which was done in good order. The regiment which Colonel McAllister ordered to the left is entitled to credit for the promptness in which it moved to the point designated, and opened fire upon the battery. The casualties in this charge were 5 killed, 49 wounded, and 14 missing (supposed to be wounded and left upon the field), including Lieut. Col. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded, and Capt. J. J. Wirsing,* Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed within a few yards of the works while gallantry leading on his men.

About 4.30 p. m. I received orders to withdraw my command and march it back to the position occupied in the morning, leaving the Ninety-third New York as skirmishers to be withdrawn by the division officer of the day. I marched my command back, arriving there soon after dark, and bivouacked for the night. Remained at this point until the evening of the 5th, furnishing large details for fatigue duty upon the fortifications then being built.

On the eve of the 5th marched with the division back to the Jones house, relieved the garrison in Fort Alexander Hays, and massed the balance of my brigade in rear of it, in compliance with orders from the general commanding division.

The conduct of both officers and men during these five days' operations was eminently satisfactory. It would be invidious to particularize where all behaved with such marked gallantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the 27th instant:

At 2 a. m. of the 27th instant my brigade moved from its position on the Halifax road, where it bivouacked the night previous. Following the First Brigade, we moved with flankers well out on the Halifax, Church, and Vaughan roads, via the Dabney Mill, to the Boydton plank road, where we arrived at about 12 o'clock. After remaining here about one hour, I received orders to send two regiments to the front to support a section of Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery. I at once sent the Fifth Michigan (Colonel Pulford) and the Ninety-third New York State Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Butler), both under command of Colonel Pulford. They went into position in the woods and on the right of the battery, where a line was formed facing nearly at right angles with the battery, and with skirmishers well out. It was in this position that I found them when I advanced with the balance of my brigade with orders to form in line of battle on the left of the battery, where they remained about one hour under a severe artillery fire from the enemy. Hearing slight skirmishing in front of the Fifth Michigan and Ninety-third New York State Volunteers, and finding the skirmishing increasing, I ordered the First U. S. Sharpshooters to report to Colonel

*Captain Wirsing was taken prisoner and finally mustered out of service January 3, 1865.

Pulford, with instructions to him to place them on the right of the skirmish line, to prolong it well to the right, in order to apprise him of any movement of the enemy on that flank. They had scarcely got into position when skirmishing opening quite briskly, I placed the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in line on the right of the Fifth Michigan, and ordered a change of front of the balance of the regiments, which were lying in line in the corn-field, but before this could be executed the enemy had charged with vigor the line in the skirt of the woods with a superior force. At the first volley from the three regiments I had in line, the enemy was handsomely repulsed, and was held in check in their front, but their line being much longer than mine, they came around each flank and completely enveloped them, so much so that three regiments (Fifth Michigan, Ninety-third New York, and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers) had to cut their way out. On seeing the enemy break through on my right I used every exertion to hurry forward a regiment (the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler), then marching up from near the plank road, to charge the left of the enemy's line, but before I could get them there the enemy had broken through and cut this regiment off from the brigade. This regiment, however, opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's left, checking them at this point, which I think proved of valuable aid to the regiments on my left. The enemy, however, did not receive that check on my left, and succeeded in driving back the line in some confusion to the plank road, leaving on the field the section of battery. Colonel Pulford (Fifth Michigan) and Major Shatswell (First Massachusetts) rallied the men at the plank road, charged the enemy, drove them across the field to the woods, recaptured the artillery, and brought it off the field; after which they swung around to the left and charged simultaneously with a portion of General Egan's command, coming from the opposite direction, to the old barn in the ravine, where some 200 prisoners were captured, with 1 stand of colors. The prisoners and colors were sent to corps headquarters. At this time I received orders from General Mott (commanding division) to form my brigade on the right of the First Brigade, which had formed at right angles with the plank road. This I did, and placed two regiments on picket in the woods in my front. I remained in this position until about 11 p. m., when I received orders to withdraw my command and march it back by the road we came up. I marched the balance of the night and bivouacked about daylight near Wyatt's house. Colonel Pulford (Fifth Michigan) says in his report in relation to the recapture of artillery:

I reformed my men near the plank road, stopped the enemy, and drove the enemy back into the woods, recaptured the two pieces of artillery and brought them off the field. Here Captain Converse, of Company A, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, deserves to be specially mentioned for his gallant conduct in taking one piece of this artillery out of the hands of the enemy. My adjutant fell mortally wounded in assisting to get off the artillery.

Maj. N. Shatswell (First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery) says in his report:

I immediately collected together what men of my command I could find and assisted Colonel Pulford and Lieutenant-Colonel Butler (Ninety-third New York Volunteers) to form a line on the plank road. Afterward the men of my command present, assisted by volunteers from different commands, drew off the section of artillery left on the field, which the enemy had been unable to remove. Captain Converse, of the Fifth Michigan, and Second Lieut. R. S. Littlefield, of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, deserve special mention for their assistance rendered me in saving this artillery.

Captain Peck, commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters, mentions a case of personal bravery which I consider worthy of mentioning and should be honorably rewarded. He says:

I wish to call your attention to the bravery displayed by Sergt. Alonzo Woodruff and Corpl. John M. Howard. They were posted on the extreme left of the line as the enemy passed our left flank. After discharging their rifles and being unable to reload Corporal Howard ran and caught one of the enemy who seemed to be leading that part of the line. He being overpowered and receiving a severe wound through both legs, Sergeant Woodruff went to his assistance. Clubbing his rifle, had a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, but succeeded in getting Corporal Howard away, and both succeeded in making their escape.

I saw the above encounter, being but a few rods from it.

I have to regret the loss of Capts. J. C. Conser and C. E. Patton, acting field officers of the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were killed in the fore part of the engagement. They were both brave and efficient officers. A commission of major has since arrived for Captain Conser. The One hundred and fifth lost three stand of colors with the color bearers and color guards taken prisoners. Had the commanding officer lived the result might have been different.

I would specially mention Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, for the gallant manner in which he held his regiment to its position until it was nearly surrounded. The evidence of the good behavior of this regiment is shown in its casualties.

The conduct of my staff was satisfactory. They rendered me great assistance on the field by their exertions in rallying the troops. Captain Loyd, assistant inspector-general, was severely wounded in the fore part of the engagement.

The loss in my brigade during this engagement was 22 killed, 117 wounded, and 126 missing.* I would also state that a large number of men not on the list of casualties were captured by the enemy, disarmed, and subsequently made their escape. I also submit a nominal list of casualties.

Respectfully submitted.

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent movements on the Weldon railroad:

In compliance with orders broke camp, which was situated about 1,200 yards in front of Fort Siebert, at daylight on the morning of the 7th instant, and took up the line of march, following the First Brigade. Marched via the Globe Tavern and Gurley house to the Jerusalem plank road; following this road, arrived at the Nottoway River about dark. Crossed the river the same evening and bivouacked for the night. The distance marched this day was about twenty miles. On the morning of the 8th resumed the march at daylight, passing through Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well, and bivouacked for the night about three miles from Jarratt's Station, on the Weldon railroad. At

* But see revised statement, p. 154.

daylight on the morning of the 9th resumed the march down the railroad to a short distance below Jarratt's Station, where we commenced destroying the railroad. Continued marching and destroying the road until 4 p. m., when I received orders to bivouac for the night. At 6 p. m. received orders to proceed with my brigade in light marching orders to within one mile of Belfield for the purpose of destroying more of the railroad. Moved at once, accomplished the work, and returned to bivouac about 10 p. m. This march of about five miles was made in a severe storm of rain and sleet. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, having received orders that the object of the expedition had been accomplished, the return march was commenced, and we bivouacked for the night about four miles south of Sussex Court-House. Resumed the march at daylight on the morning of the 11th and arrived at the Nottoway River about 1 p. m. Remained here until about sunset, when we recrossed the river and continued the march about four miles, where we bivouacked for the night. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th resumed the march and arrived at Fort Dushane, about 2 p. m., and bivouacked, in compliance with orders, about 1,500 yards in advance of the fort.

The loss from straggling, a nominal list of which is herewith attached,* was as follows: 1 from the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, 11 from the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 4 from the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 4 from the Ninety-third New York Volunteers; total 20. Most of them were recruits and straggled on the first day's march. They were undoubtedly picked up by the enemy, as they have not as yet reported to their regiments.

Officers and men suffered severely on account of the inclement weather and the distance traveled, which was nearly 100 miles. A large number became foot-sore. I saw several marching over the frozen ground in their stocking feet, their shoes having entirely given out.

I would especially mention the officers and men of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill commanding, and the Fifth Michigan, Lieut. Col. S. S. Mathews commanding, for the admirable manner in which they performed the march. On no occasion could I find a straggler from their ranks.

Respectfully submitted.

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Corps.

No. 84.

Reports of Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, of operations August 15–16, September 30–October 5, and October 27.

CAMP FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY,
August 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular this day received, I have the honor to report as follows:

In the action of the 15th the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery occupied the right center of the line of battle, the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania being on its right and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania

* Nominal list omitted.

Volunteers on its left, the Ninety-third New York acting as support. Occupied the same position during the day. Loss in First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 1 killed, 6 wounded. On the 16th formed in column by division as support to the main line (the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers being on my right), lay in column about an hour, and then moved to the right flank; formed in line of battle as support to the Fifth Michigan (then on the skirmish line protecting our right flank). As the main line advanced the Fifth Michigan moved to the left and my regiment was deployed on its right. Held the same position through the day and night, losing one man wounded. No prisoners were taken by the regiment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. SHATSWELL,

Major, Commanding First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

[Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

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HDQRS. FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from superior headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery from September 30 to October 5, 1864:

September 30, the regiment lay at its late camp at the works in rear of the Jones house, awaiting orders to move. October 1, left camp at 12.30 p. m., took the cars at Hancock's Station, disembarked at Warren's Station, near the Yellow Tavern; marched from there past Poplar Grove Church to near the headquarters Ninth Army Corps; camped for the night. October 2, marched with the brigade at 7 a. m.; moved to the left and in front of our line of intrenchments. The First U. S. Sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers; my regiment was ordered to support them; formed the regiment in line of battle; advanced, found no enemy; reached the enemy's first line of intrenchments, found them abandoned; advanced again. By some misunderstanding of orders the regiments on the left halted at the first line of works, leaving our left flank exposed. At 12 m. the balance of the brigade came up and formed line of battle; my regiment connected with the Ninth Army Corps on the right; advanced to an open field near the enemy's second line of works. At 2 p. m. the regiment was moved to the right and formed in line to charge the works of the enemy; at 3 p. m. charged the enemy's works in company with three other regiments of the brigade; charged their works and were repulsed with a loss of 2 commissioned officers wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 9 enlisted men wounded, 8 enlisted men captured. At dark fell back to position occupied in the morning. October 3 and 4, 1864, entire command engaged in building works to the left and rear. October 5, 1864, broke camp and regiment placed on picket; relieved from picket at 11 p. m., and marched back to position in line to rear of Fort Hays and bivouacked for the night.

Respectfully submitted.

N. SHATSWELL,

Major, Commanding First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY,
October 30, 1864.

Report of part taken by the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery as a part of Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, in the engagement near the Boydton plank road, October 27, 1864:

Arrived at the plank road at 12.30 p. m., massed in an open field on the right of the road; at 2 p. m. advanced and formed line of battle in the corn-field on the right of the road, supporting a section of Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, my regiment connecting with the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. Lay in line about one hour under a heavy fire of artillery. About 3 p. m. the regiments of the brigade that had previously been formed in the woods to the right of the line as protection to that flank became engaged with a heavy force of the enemy. My regiment was ordered to move up by the right flank and form line of battle near the edge of the woods. The right of the regiment had just reached the woods when a heavy fire was opened on them and the regiments in the woods fell back, making it impossible to form the line. Fell back in disorder to the plank road and the woods on the left of road. I immediately collected together what men of my command I could find and assisted Colonel Pulford, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Ninety-third New York, to form a line on the plank road. Afterward the men of my command present, assisted by volunteers from different commands, drew off the section of artillery left on the field, which the enemy had been unable to remove.

Captain Converse, of the Fifth Michigan, and Second Lieut. R. S. Littlefield, of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, deserve special mention for their assistance rendered me in saving this artillery.

Joined the brigade and reformed the command at the rifle-pits in rear of the corn-field.

Respectfully submitted.

N. SHATSWELL,
Major, Commanding First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Report of Maj. Daniel S. Root, Fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 15–16.

HDQRS. FIFTH MICHIGAN VET. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
August 18, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the movements of this regiment on 15th and 16th instant is respectfully submitted:

On the morning of the 15th instant this regiment moved with the brigade from its bivouac near Deep Bottom toward the right of the line, and about 11 a. m. was formed, by order of Colonel Craig, in double column fifty paces in rear of the left wing of the brigade battle line, then forming for the double purpose of supporting that portion of the line, and to protect the left flank in the proposed advance. As the brigade advanced to attack the enemy, and while driving him through

the woods, the regiment continued to occupy the same relative position, deploying in the course of the afternoon several companies as skirmishers for the better protection of the left flank. When the brigade returned to the main force in the evening the regiment returned with it, except that portion deployed on the left, which was moved out by the left flank and rejoined the command at its bivouac about 8 o'clock. About 10 p. m. this regiment, together with three others, under command of Colonel Pulford, in accordance with orders from superior headquarters, moved out and took possession of some slight works built by a portion of the Tenth Army Corps, and there remained during the night. Early on the morning of the 16th five companies of this regiment were detailed for picket duty with orders to report to Colonel Hawley, of the Tenth Corps, who sent them to cover the front of our own brigade. About 9 o'clock the brigade moved out on the right of the line then forming to attack the enemy, and our remaining five companies were ordered to deploy skirmishers for the protection of the right flank, our left joining the right of the sharpshooters, who covered the front of the brigade (our line about perpendicular to theirs), with orders to conform to their movements, moving by the left or right flanks as they advanced or retreated, and also to keep up connection on our right with the pickets of the Tenth Corps. As the battle progressed and the lines advanced it was found that we had too few men to cover the whole ground, and the other five companies were relieved from picket and deployed on the flank as they were needed, and subsequently some companies of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery were deployed on our right to keep up the communication. About 2 p. m. an order was received from the brigade commander to assemble on the right, which was done at once, but the movement was hardly completed when we were ordered to deploy again and resume our old position, which was done. About 5 p. m. the sharpshooters were ordered to another part of the field, and this regiment was moved by the left flank in order to occupy the ground they left, and while doing so, through some misunderstanding, moved farther than was necessary, coming in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, and causing a little fight in which we had three men wounded. The skirmish line was then reformed, this regiment closing to the right in a heavier line, and retained the same position until 11 a. m. of the 17th, when they were relieved by the Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, and rejoined the brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. ROOT,
Major, Commanding Fifth Michigan Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 86.

Report of Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. FIFTH MICHIGAN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement of the 27th instant:

On the march to the point where the brigade was massed, near where we were afterward engaged, my regiment acted as flankers to protect

the right flank of the brigade. About 12 m. I received an order from the general commanding to take my regiment and the Ninety-third New York Volunteers to an advanced position to support one section of artillery, which I did, forming on the right of the guns in a very thick wood. After I had got the line of battle formed in this position I deployed three companies of the Fifth Michigan as skirmishers to the front, with orders to advance about 1,500 yards, which they did, and had not been there fifteen minutes, when the enemy's skirmishers were seen advancing, and brisk skirmishing commenced on both sides. The enemy's line of battle advanced and drove in my skirmishers, when the line of battle opened fire upon the enemy and checked him. Kept up this fire about ten minutes, when the line of battle to my right and left gave way and I was compelled to fall back. The right and left of the regiment had to cut their way out, as the enemy had got around both flanks; fell back to the road, where the regiment was formed in rear of the fence. Stopped the enemy and drove him back into the woods; recaptured the two pieces of artillery and brought them off the field. Here Captain Converse, of Company A, Fifth Michigan, deserves to be specially mentioned for his gallant conduct in taking one piece of this artillery out of the hands of the enemy. After these guns had been recaptured a part of the brigade advanced down the road to the old barn near the ravine, where there was a large number of prisoners taken, one color, and several swords. General Egan's division advanced on one side of this barn and this brigade on the other, and these prisoners were captured between the two commands and sent to corps headquarters. In trying to get off the two pieces of artillery my adjutant fell mortally wounded.

The [following] are the casualties in the regiment on the 27th instant: 9 enlisted men killed, 5 commissioned officers and 46 enlisted men wounded, and 43 enlisted men prisoners of war.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN PULFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 87.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler, Ninety-third New York Infantry, of operations August 15–16 and October 27.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
August 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report that at 10 a. m. of the 15th instant my regiment moved into the woods and to the right a distance of about three miles with the rest of the brigade. We then formed into close column by division, right in front, and followed the movements of the main line in our front during the entire day. We moved through the woods on to the Charles City Cross-Road about three miles. At 5 p. m. we moved down by the left flank for three miles, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 16th, at 7.30 a. m., we moved by the left flank about 200 yards and stacked arms. At 10 a. m. we followed the Fifth Michigan for about a mile into the woods by the right flank. We then formed into close column by division, right in front, and conformed to the move-

ments of so much of the brigade as had formed into line of battle on our front. We followed their movements for a few hundred yards, and then deployed and took up a position on the right of the line. At 1 p. m. we moved by the left flank with the rest of the brigade, crossed the enemy's breast-works, and formed on the left by file into line. We then advanced in line. Just as we were about to charge an order came to move by the left flank. This was not heard by the companies on the right, who, consequently, went directly forward. Shortly the order was given to charge, and the whole command went forward at the double quick across a corn-field and into a ravine—a distance of, say, 400 yards from the breast-works. There was no disorganization, but all went forward with a cheer. We held the ravine for, say, three-quarters of an hour, or until the regiment had fired about thirty rounds of ammunition each, by which time the position was flanked on both sides. At last, when the position was no longer tenable, and in pursuance of an order from brigade headquarters, I gave the order to fall back. The regiment then withdrew into the line of breast-works and remained there for about three-quarters of an hour, doing good execution. Finally the enemy made a charge and recovered the line. We then fell back and reformed with the brigade at a distance of about 800 yards. We lost 2 captains and 48 men killed, wounded, and missing. There were also a few stragglers. Beyond this there was no disorganization. At 4 p. m. we went forward and formed again into position, with, I think, the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right and the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left. We remained in position till 12 p. m. and then retired in rear of a line of breast-works which, pending this time, had been constructed. My regiment took two prisoners.

I am, respectfully, yours,

B. C. BUTLER,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Ninety-third New York State Vols.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th we moved to the Weldon road. On the 27th we moved with the rest of the brigade on to the Boydton plank road a distance of five miles. At 3 p. m. we moved across the field in connection with the Fifth Michigan to support a section of artillery. We formed in the woods adjoining and remained till 3.30 p. m., when a sudden attack was made upon us from a considerable force of the enemy. It was pressed with vigor. The regiment stood their ground until 4 men were killed, 20 wounded, and 41 captured, of whom 12 got away after being stripped of their arms, equipments, knapsacks, and in some cases their pocket-books. After about five volleys they fell back, being outflanked by the enemy, but were soon reformed with the rest of the brigade in a position on the right, which we held until about 10 p. m., when we retired.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, yours,

B. C. BUTLER,
Lieut. Col. Ninety-third Regt. New York Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieutenant FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Report of Capt. Alanson H. Nelson, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–17.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
August 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, dated August 18, I have the honor to submit the following report:

August 15, 8 a. m., marched from near Deep Bottom by the right flank to the extreme right of the Tenth Corps. Were massed in the rear of the colored troops. Remained in this position fifteen minutes, when we moved off about two miles to the right to a point where a small body of cavalry was skirmishing with the enemy. Here we were placed as flankers on the left of the First U. S. Sharpshooters, advanced into the woods, skirmished with the enemy, and drove them steadily before us. Two companies of the Fifth Michigan were now deployed on our left. Continued to advance and crossed a deep swamp and advanced to a second swamp near the Charles City road, it then being about 5.30 p. m. Remained here until after dark, when we were drawn in by the left flank and returned in good order to the rear of the colored troops, where we bivouacked for the night, having lost four men severely wounded. August 16, about 7 a. m., moved out to the right about three-quarters of a mile; were massed in close column. While in this position Lieut. Col. William B. Neeper was wounded and taken to hospital. Capt. A. H. Nelson then took command. Remained in this position until about 12 m.; were ordered into the front line to support the right; charged across an open field in front of the work which had been captured from the enemy to a small ravine, where we halted and commenced firing on the enemy, who were advancing in line of battle. Remained in this position until our right was turned (there being no support on our right) and the left forced back by the enemy. We were under fire from both flanks and in front. Were ordered to fall back; did so and halted behind the breast-works, which had been captured; could have held the position, but were relieved by a brigade of the Tenth Corps and taken back a short distance, where we formed a line. Remained in this position a short time, when we were ordered out on the right flank. Were formed in line of battle on the left of the Ninety-third and on the right of the One hundred and fifth [Pennsylvania]. The enemy made another attempt to turn our right flank and we were compelled to face to the rear and make a half wheel to the right. About-faced and held this position until a line of breast-works was built. We were then marched by the right flank to the rear of the breast-work, where we were massed and remained all night, having lost 10 men severely wounded and 4 men missing. August 17, 10 a. m., were relieved from duty with the Tenth Corps and ordered to report to our division, which we did, and have remained quietly since.

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. NELSON,
Senior Captain, Comdg. Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Neeper, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, dated October 7, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

September 30, in compliance with orders, we were packed up and ready to move at a moment's notice and remained so during the day, but did not move out from our camp. October 1, about 12 m. received orders to fall in and march to Hancock's Station, which we did, and there took the cars which ran us down to the Yellow House, or Warren's Station, where we got off and marched about two miles and bivouacked for the night in rear of Ninth Corps. October [2], 7 a. m., moved out to the left of the Ninth Corps, advanced through a thick woods, and charged with the balance of the brigade on a line of the enemy's works through a thick slashing. This line appeared only to have been occupied by a few pickets, who fled at our approach, which gave us a bloodless victory. Remained half an hour in these works and again advanced; passed over a second line of works and advanced about half a mile; found the enemy strongly intrenched and obstinately resisting our farther advance. At about 3 p. m. we were deployed out as flankers and were to act as provost. The balance of the brigade charged the enemy's works, but were repulsed and fell back to the line we occupied. Remained in this position till about 4 p. m., when we were relieved by the Ninth Corps and marched back about one mile and a half to the Fifth Corps, where we bivouacked for the night. October 3, were under arms at 4 a. m.; furnished a fatigue detail for work on the fortifications. The balance of the regiment remained in camp. October 4, were under arms at 4 a. m.; furnished a detail for fatigue, but remained in camp during the day ready to march at a moment's notice. October 5, were under arms at 4 a. m. At 7 a. m. the regiment was sent out to work on the fortifications; returned to camp at sundown and were ordered to pack up immediately. Moved out about 8 p. m. and marched back to Fort Alexander Hays, where we arrived at midnight.

Loss: Joseph Shara, Company E, mortally wounded; Daniel Kunkel, Company E, severely wounded; Joseph Clark, Company H, severely wounded.

WM. B. NEEPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 90.

Reports of Capt. Lorenzo D. Bumpus, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, dated October 29, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment on the 27th instant:

We marched without interruption to the Boydton plank road, where we halted with the brigade. The enemy appeared to be in force in

front; lay massed in an open field near the plank road for some time, then advanced about fifty rods into a corn-field, where we lay in line of battle for an hour under a hot shelling from the enemy's batteries. At about 5 p. m. we were attacked on our right and rear. The enemy charged as our column was trying to change position, which threw our line into confusion, so that it was impossible to rally the men in the field; but after falling back to the woods formed line of battle and advanced, driving the enemy before us in great confusion. At this time some of our men caused about 200 of the enemy to surrender, and with a portion of the First Massachusetts Regiment brought them into our lines. At dark fell back a short distance; built a temporary breast-work of rails. Remained in this position until 10 p. m., when we marched out and returned to present position without further interruption.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. BUMPUS,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, dated October 29, 1864, I have the honor to state that Adam Wert, private, Company K, caused about 200 of the enemy to lay down their arms, and was marching them in on the plank road when a portion of the First Massachusetts Regiment came to his assistance, and together they brought them into our lines. Also, about dark, Sergeant Slaven, of Company I, captured two of the enemy and brought them in.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. BUMPUS,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 91.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–16.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
August 21, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular of the 18th instant, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the part taken by this regiment in the engagements north of the James River on the 15th and 16th instant:

On the morning of the 15th the regiment, in conjunction with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps (temporarily attached to the Tenth Army Corps), marched from the extreme right of the Tenth Corps in the direction of the Charles City road. We came up with the skirmish line of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had been engaging the enemy earlier in the morning, at Mrs. Craddock's house. Here

a line of battle was immediately formed. Preparatory to advancing, the First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters was thrown forward as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade. The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers was on the right of the line of battle, and was joined on the left by the First Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The regiment had advanced but a short distance into the woods, until our skirmishers met the enemy's skirmishers, who were slowly but steadily driven back. As we advanced the enemy fought more stubbornly, and two companies of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered to report to Captain Wilson, commanding skirmishing line, for purpose of strengthing and making connection with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were moving up on our right flank. The skirmishers then advanced, followed by the line of battle close in the rear until we reached the Charles City road, where we were ordered to halt. Here we lay a short time, when the regiment received orders to return. We bivouacked for the night with the balance of the brigade in a corn-field near headquarters Tenth Army Corps. Casualties: Commissioned officers, wounded, 1; enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 5.

On the morning of the 16th the Second Brigade, with the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, formed in line of battle and moved forward on the line and protecting the right flank of the Tenth Army Corps. About 11 a. m. a part of the Tenth Corps charged the enemy, capturing the works on the left of his line. The enemy fell back into a deep ravine running in an oblique direction to their line of breast-works. The Second Brigade was moved forward by the left flank across the captured works, forming on the left by file into line, the left regiment resting on the breast-works, the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania, and the Ninety-third New York Volunteers on the right of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the line of battle running in an oblique direction to the breast-works, and parallel to the ravine in which the enemy were posted. The brigade being thus formed charged the enemy, driving him from the ravine. In this charge the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers captured and sent to the rear 11 prisoners. We held the ravine about thirty minutes, when the enemy succeeded in driving our support on the left back, and there being no troops on the right of our brigade (Second) the enemy came in on that flank, thus having a cross-fire on the brigade, and the Eighty-fourth, with the balance of the brigade, was compelled to fall back to the captured line of works, which by this time was occupied by troops of the Tenth Army Corps, and the Second Brigade was ordered a short distance to the rear to reform. While this was being done the Tenth Army Corps was driven or fell back and took up a new line of battle in rear of the line captured in the morning. The Second Brigade was placed on the right of a brigade of colored troops of the Tenth Corps, the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers being the extreme right regiment of the brigade. Soon after dark we received orders to withdraw and march a short distance to the rear into a line of breast-works and bivouac for the night. Casualties: Commissioned officers, missing, 1; enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 10; missing, 33.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ZINN,

Lieut. Col. Eighty-fourth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 92.

Report of Capt. John R. Ross, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
October 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of October 29, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this command in conjunction with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps:

Having reached the Boydton turnpike road, the regiment was massed with the brigade in an open field. After remaining in this place about an hour, the regiment was ordered to take up its position in line of battle about one-quarter of a mile in advance of the above position, the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry being on our right, and the left resting on the Boydton turnpike road. We remained here about an hour under a severe artillery fire of the enemy, suffering the loss of one man wounded. Shortly after the fire of the enemy had ceased in our front, firing was heard on our right flank, which was found to be that of the enemy. Efforts were made to reform the regiment on a line facing the enemy, who were advancing on our right flank, but owing to the different orders given, the regiment could not be formed until the brigade commenced falling back in confusion. The men were rallied on the road running parallel with our first line of battle. A charge was made at this time, but owing to the confusion along the line we were again compelled to fall back. Slight breast-works were thrown up on the last above-mentioned road, where we lay with the balance of the brigade until about 9 p. m., when the brigade was ordered to retire on the road on which we had advanced in the morning.

The casualties were as follows: 4 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man missing in action, and 6 enlisted men taken prisoners, who afterward escaped.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. ROSS,
Captain, Eighty-fourth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 93.

Report of Capt. Charles E. Patton, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–17.

HDQRS. 105TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
In Field, near Deep Bottom Landing, August 18, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders of this date from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, I have the honor to report that on the 15th instant the regiment was formed on the extreme left of the brigade in front line of battle, which position it held during that day in driving the enemy to their works and taking possession of the Charles City road. We were withdrawn at dark, brought back and formed in column with brigade in field to the right and near the Tenth Corps headquarters, where we remained a short time, when an

order was received to move forward and occupy the works on the front line, where we remained until the morning of the 16th. Our loss during that day (15th) was six enlisted men wounded. On the morning of the 16th the regiment moved with the brigade and formed on right of the Tenth Corps to protect the flank, the left resting on First Maryland (dismounted) Cavalry, and advanced with that line in driving the enemy to their line of works. When their position was charged on we were formed in front of works at right angles, the left of the regiment resting on the rifle-pits. We advanced and charged down the line on the enemy's left flank, capturing about 75 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers, who were sent to rear. At this time, the right of the brigade having fallen back, our right and left were entirely unprotected, and, being exposed to an enfilading fire on both flanks, we were forced to fall back. We then moved with One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and formed line in woods parallel with rifle-pits, where we remained a short time, when we were ordered to join the brigade a short distance in rear. We were then moved and formed on right of Tenth Corps in front line, where we remained until near daylight next morning, when we moved back in rear of rifle-pits. Our loss on that day was 1 commissioned officer killed (Colonel Craig, commanding brigade), 1 commissioned officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 16 wounded, and 6 missing, making a total loss of 26 on that day.

Our loss during the entire operations was 1 commissioned officer killed and 1 wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 22 wounded, and 6 missing, making a total of 32.

The regiment behaved gallantly; no instance of cowardice occurred amongst officers or men.

On the morning of the 17th we moved with the brigade and joined the division in rear.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. PATTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 94.

Report of Capt. John C. Conser, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HDQRS. 105TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to report that this regiment moved with the brigade October 1, 1864, to Hancock's Station. Shipped aboard the cars to western terminus of railroad; unshipped and took our line of march toward Poplar Grove Church, where we halted and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 2d we moved with the brigade toward the South Side Railroad. Left wing of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and right wing formed 100 paces in rear as support. Line advanced through slashing and took first line of enemy's works; loss, one man wounded. Halted a short time, when the regiment again moved with the brigade

by the right flank a short distance along the line of the rifle-pits. Were then moved by the left flank through woods to fields in front of the enemy's second line of works, where we halted for a short period. We were then moved with a portion of the brigade to the skirmish line under cover of hill and skirt of woods. A charge was ordered on the enemy's line of works. This regiment was ordered to support the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, fifty paces in its rear. Charged line of works; was repulsed and fell back in good order. Our loss in the charge was 1 killed, 1 commissioned officer and 11 men wounded, and 1 missing. Were then ordered back to field in rear of skirt of woods, where the brigade was formed. Moved with brigade by the right flank to first line of rifle-pits, where we halted for a short time; then moved with brigade along road; halted in field near Poplar Grove Church, where we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 3d the regiment was ordered on fatigue on chain of forts being erected on new line. Returned to camp in field above mentioned in the evening, where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 4th the regiment was again ordered on fatigue on same fortifications as the day previous; returned to camp in the evening, where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 5th was again ordered on fatigue on the same fortifications; returned to camp in the evening; was then ordered to prepare to move. Moved with the brigade at dark; took our line of march toward right of line; halted near Fort Hays, in line of rifle-pits, where we bivouacked for the night.

Both officers and men, without exception, behaved gallantly during the entire operations.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. CONSER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Capt. James Miller, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. 105TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, dated October 29, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 27th instant, about 4 o'clock, this regiment moved with the brigade from field at Weldon railroad near Yellow House (where we bivouacked during the night of the 26th); marched in a westerly direction, halting frequently; passed through first line of the enemy's works, halted in field in their rear for a short time, then moved with the brigade along White Oak road, passed Dalton's Saw-Mill, and halted in field at Boydton plank road in rear of battery, where we remained about two hours, then moved with the brigade by the right flank to rear of section of artillery in corn-field, under fire from the enemy's artillery, where we remained about one hour. Were then moved by the right flank into skirt of woods on right of field to support skirmish line, which was then being driven back. Formed line parallel with the

field, when the enemy charged our line and were gallantly repulsed along our entire front. They then moved around our right flank, which was unprotected, formed line of battle in the field in our rear, and poured a destructive fire on our line, killing the two senior officers of the regiment (Capts. John C. Conser and C. E. Patton). Our regiment, being almost surrounded and considerably decimated by the enemy's fire, was compelled to break through their line to prevent being captured. A large number of our men were captured and disarmed, but a portion of them succeeded in escaping to our lines. Our colors were also captured by the enemy; being surrounded there was no possibility of getting them away. The regiment then fell back and formed line on road at right angles with Boydton plank road. We were then ordered on picket in woods in front of brigade, where we remained until about 1 a. m. 28th instant; were then moved with the brigade along White Oak road.

Our casualties during the day was 2 commissioned officers killed, 2 enlisted men killed, 18 enlisted men wounded, and 34 enlisted men missing.

The officers and men all behaved admirably under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. MILLER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 96.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 15–16 and October 1–5 and 27.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 24, 1864.

In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, dated August —, A. D. 1864, I have the honor to make the following report:

My command broke camp about 11 a. m. on Monday, August 15, A. D. 1864, and moved with the brigade some three miles to a road leading to the Charles City and Richmond road, where, by command of Colonel Craig, commanding brigade, I formed my battalion into close column by division upon First Division, right in front, in rear of the right wing of the line of battle, and in echelon to the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania [New York?] Volunteers. Moved in rear of the center of the line. I maintained this relative position until I received orders to prolong the line of battle, connecting with the Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left. After deploying and moving my command into line, I advanced, supporting the skirmish line, until the line reached what I was informed to be the Charles City and Richmond road. Here my command rested, the right overlapping the Richmond and Charles City road. After remaining here some two hours, I received orders to withdraw the skirmish line, the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers supporting. After allowing the brigade about half an hour precedence, I withdrew

the First U. S. Sharpshooters from the skirmish line and with them and the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers rejoined the brigade. During the day I had but one man wounded, though most of the time exposed to a brisk skirmish fire. There were no other movements worthy of mention during the day.

Early on the morning of the 16th my regiment was in line, the Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on my right, with the One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left. My orders were simply to keep intact my connection on the left. This position I maintained during the advance upon the enemy's works. The enemy's works being carried I moved by the left flank, following the One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, crossing and forming line at right angles and within the enemy's works, going into position on the left by file into line, the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers still upon my left. My command was here confronted by a thicket, through which we advanced, emerging into an open field. The line, being somewhat broken in consequence of the difficulty in getting through the woods, here rallied and moved across the open field in magnificent style, although subjected to severe musketry fire both from the woods in front and from the woods upon the right flank, into a deep ravine densely wooded. The left bank of this ravine in front of the right of my regiment was so steep and thickly overgrown with bushes as to be almost impassable, while to preserve a line was impossible. I moved up the ravine in obedience to directions from Colonel Craig to urge forward the right. I found the Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third Regiments rapidly falling back, the enemy pressing them both from the front and flank. To advance farther on the right or even to have maintained the position occupied at this time I considered impracticable, if not impossible. I hastened to communicate with Colonel Craig and learned that he had been mortally wounded and carried from the field. In the meantime the One hundred and fifth and One hundred and forty-first Regiments had advanced into an open field beyond the ravine, driving a large number of prisoners into the lines, where they were taken and sent to the rear under guard. The number of prisoners thus taken, I have no doubt, would number between 80 and 100. In this open field the enemy's fire was very severe and seemed to come from almost every direction. The two regiments on my right had already been forced back and were rapidly recrossing the line of rifle-pits in which supporting lines had already formed or were forming. There being but two small regiments across the ravine the contest could have had but one result had it been longer continued. I immediately withdrew my regiment and the One hundred and fifth. The works being full I moved into a ravine some four or six rods in their rear and awaited orders. I reported in person to General Birney and by his order took up a position on a little road running parallel with the line of rifle-pits and a little in their rear, which position I held with the One hundred and fifth and One hundred and forty-first Regiments until relieved, when I joined the brigade. There were no other movements of importance during the day. During the action of to-day my command lost 1 commissioned officer missing, 7 enlisted men wounded, and 6 missing, making in all 14. Those reported missing are, without doubt, either killed or wounded and prisoners.

Of the conduct of my officers and men during the two days' operations I can only speak in terms of praise. When every one does well it would almost seem unjust to particularize. However, I must

acknowledge the services rendered by Captains Atkinson and Peck and Adjutant Brainard. By their example and presence they assisted me materially in performing the various duties allotted me.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TYLER,
Lieut. Col., Commanding 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

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HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from Second Brigade headquarters, dated October 7, 1864, calling for a detailed account of the operations of the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, I have the honor to make the following report:

About 12 m. on Saturday, October 1, 1864, my regiment broke camp, moving by rail to near the Yellow House near the Weldon railroad. Marched from thence some two miles, when we bivouacked for the night. Early Sunday morning marched about half a mile due southwest to a piece of woods, when I received orders to move my regiment to the left of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and deploy and advance as skirmishers. Being on the extreme left of the line I directed Captain Horton, Company A, to deploy his company as flankers to prevent my line being surprised. I left Captain Gyle, Company H, with two companies about thirty yards in the rear of the left of the skirmish line as a support, with directions that in case the enemy made an attack upon my flank to change front and deploy his command as skirmishers. My line advanced and soon occupied the enemy's works, he having made but little opposition. Soon after I advanced in line of battle, the Eighty-fourth on my right and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left, until the line came in close proximity to the enemy's second line. I was here ordered to move my command to the support of the skirmish line, which I did. Some two hours later I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Zinn to move my regiment so as to connect on my right with the Eighty-fourth, left with First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, preparatory to storming the enemy's position. Although Lieutenant-Colonel Zinn's superior in rank, I obeyed his orders cheerfully, regarding success paramount to a question of temporary command. I regret to say that the storming party failed to carry the enemy's position. Presenting but a narrow front, the enemy concentrated his fire upon it so effectually that it was impracticable, to say the least, to advance farther than I did, though I did not fall back with my command until I had received orders to that effect. Upon falling back, reformed upon the skirmish line, where I remained until relieved, whereupon my command moved to camp with the brigade.

The operations of the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of October are of but little moment. On the night of the 5th returned to our old camping-ground near Fort Alexander Hays.

The conduct of my officers and men during these five days' operations was eminently satisfactory.

I lost 1 corporal killed, 2 sergeants and 5 privates wounded.

Respectfully submitting the above report, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TYLER,
Lieut. Col., Commanding 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Vols

Capt. J. B. TEN EYCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Corps, dated October 29, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the 27th day of October, A. D. 1864:

The march from Fort Dushane, where the night previous we bivouacked, was without particular interest. Acting as flankers, to us the march was particularly severe, the woods and bushes being so dense as at times to be almost impenetrable. Arriving at the Petersburg and Boydton plank road, I massed by direction of General Pierce in rear of the brigade. After resting about an hour the brigade moved into the open field on our right and formed line of battle, moving diagonally across the field, the left of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers resting upon the Boydton road. The One hundred and forty-first was formed in line of battle in rear of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers with the left also resting upon the road. While here the enemy's shell fell about us with great accuracy of range, one of which I barely escaped by the sudden plunge of my horse, the shell passing a few inches from my body. There were other narrow escapes of a similar character. While lying in line of battle the enemy unexpectedly and swiftly attacked the right of our position, striking our line in flank and rear. Hearing the musketry, I instantly changed front by filing my command to the right and then moved forward in line of battle toward the woods and in the direction of the enemy's attack. I executed the movement without having received any orders to do so. I had two reasons for doing it: First, my regiment was farthest from the point of attack. The nature of the attack was such as to demand instant action. Brigadier-General Pierce, commanding the brigade, was not near, he being away to the right near the point of attack, and I was satisfied could not get orders to me in time to do any good. Second, supposing that the line lying in the field would change front by a similar movement which I had executed, I hastened thus to throw my regiment from the left to the right of the line. It seems to me that this was the only movement that could be made in time to offer any resistance to the swiftly advancing line of the enemy. I was surprised that instead the line commenced changing front forward, a long and somewhat intricate movement, and hazardous under fire. I had expected to unite with the right of the line as it moved to the right; instead, I found my command isolated and the line to the left in confusion and rapidly falling back. The enemy were emerging from the woods in heavy masses and firing rapidly. I ordered my men to fire. The regiment was excited and difficult to control. Everything was falling back. I succeeded in holding two or three of my companies just at the point of the woods, though under a murderous fire, until they exchanged fifteen or twenty rounds with the enemy. I think by this fire the enemy's left was checked, and that it proved a valuable aid to the balance of the regiments near the battery. Brigadier-General Pierce, commanding brigade, was present and saw the position and the efforts of myself and officers to check the enemy. If I erred in leaving my position in line it was an error of the judgment in the absence of instructions. After we were driven from this point I rallied my men behind a rail fence only a few rods in rear and engaged the enemy, pouring into his ranks a rapid and well-directed fire. As the enemy gave way I advanced into the woods, perhaps forty rods, where I remained until the line fell back

to the road. After dark we returned to near where we bivouacked the previous night. I reported seven stragglers the next morning, who came up within a few moments after the report was sent in.

I regret to say that Captain Kilmer, commanding Company C, was seriously wounded in the head while rallying his men at the point of the woods where my line was first formed. I here lost 2 enlisted men killed and 6 wounded and 1 missing. The missing man belonged to Company H. His name is Gilbert Corwin, and there was no braver man in this or any other regiment. I fear that he is killed.

Of the conduct of my officers and men I will not further speak. The commanding general was near them during the fight and personally observed both, and is well acquainted with all the circumstances.

Respectfully submitting the above report, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TYLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Second Brigade.

No. 97.

Report of Capt. John Wilson, First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations August 15–16.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,
August 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 15th instant the First U. S. Sharpshooters skirmished through the woods in advance of the Second Brigade, meeting and driving the enemy behind their breastworks, reaching the Charles City road, when the line was halted. We remained in this position until the brigade fell back, when we returned to where we had started from in the morning. On the 16th we were deployed as skirmishers on the right of General Foster's command, connecting on the left with the First Maryland [Cavalry (dismounted)] (Tenth Army Corps); on the right with the Fifth Michigan (Second Army Corps), remaining in this position until relieved and ordered to report to Major-General Birney for special duty. We captured 6 prisoners, including 1 officer.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. WILSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 98.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Garrison, First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations October 1–5.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the part taken by First U. S. Sharpshooters from September 30 to October 5:

Near m. October 1 the regiment broke camp, went aboard the cars at Hancock's Station, and was transported to Warren's Station, where it

debarked near the Yellow Tavern; bivouacked for the night two miles from the railroad. Moved forward the following morning, skirmishing with the enemy, and sustaining a loss of three wounded. Was relieved with the brigade Sunday afternoon; went one mile and a half to the rear, and remained in temporary camp until the evening of the 5th instant, when it returned to the position in the line it now occupies.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. GARRISON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Captain TEN EYCK.]

No. 99.

Report of Capt. Benjamin M. Peck, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations October 27.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,
October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from corps headquarters, dated October 29, 1864, requiring a report of the part taken in the operations of the 27th instant, I have the honor to make the following report:

The First U. S. Sharpshooters started with the brigade from the Weldon railroad about one mile below Warren's Station at 3.30 a. m., and moved in a southwesterly direction. After crossing the first line of the enemy's works, captured by the Second Division, the regiment was formed in line of battle along the edge of a piece of woods to the rear of the works and on the right of the brigade. We remained in this position a short time and then resumed our march, again halting near the Boydton plank road. At 2 p. m. I was ordered by General Pierce to advance across a corn-field to the right of the road, letting my right flank rest at the edge of the wood on the right of the field, making connection with the left of the Fifth Michigan Veteran Volunteers and forming a line along the crest of the hill to the rear of a section of artillery. The enemy were shelling this field, but we did not suffer any loss in consequence of it. About 3.30 p. m. heavy skirmishing was heard in the woods upon our right. I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers, connecting with the right of a portion of the Fifth Michigan, which had previously been deployed, and to let my right flank rest in the field. This brought my line nearly at right angles with the one established by the Fifth Michigan. The formation of this line had not been completed when the enemy charged upon the Fifth Michigan with a line of battle, striking the left flank of my line, the enemy cutting their way through the line at the angle which rested upon an old road. This brought them to the rear of both regiments. The left of my line swung back a few rods, when Lieutenant Robins, of Company I, brought up the support (a part of his company), but was unable to do more than check the enemy for a very short time. The enemy passing our left flank, the line again swung back. We rallied and made another stand, but being unable to check the enemy's advance were compelled to fall back to the edge of woods, where I reformed the line along a rail fence. The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers here came to our assistance. We here succeeded in stopping the enemy's advance in our front, but they again pressed forward on our left and passed out into the open field, forming a line along the crest of the hill and between our left flank and the section of artillery before spoken of.

I would wish to call your attention to the bravery displayed by Sergt. Alonzo Woodruff and Corpl. John M. Howard. They were posted on the extreme left of the line. As the enemy passed our left flank, after both first discharging their rifles and being unable to reload Corporal Howard ran and caught one of the enemy, who seemed to be leading that part of their line. He being overpowered, and receiving a severe wound through both legs, Sergeant Woodruff went to his assistance. Clubbing his rifle, had a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, but succeeded in getting Corporal Howard away, and both succeeded in making their escape. The enemy's line being at right angles with the fence the line fell back to change front and reform. I deployed my battalion on the right of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to protect its flank. The enemy were unable to make any farther advance, and were soon driven back. After remaining in this position until nearly dark I was ordered to assemble the regiment and move back to a road in our rear. Just at dark I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers upon the right flank of the Twentieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, who were posted in front of the road in the woods. Some two or three hours after this the officer commanding the Twentieth Indiana assembled his men upon the right and moved back to the road. I then sent a man to tell General Pierce that I had no connection upon either my right or left flanks, but owing to the extreme darkness he was unable to find the general or any of his staff. After consulting my officers it was thought best to move to the right. After moving a few rods I found the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right, who, owing to the darkness, had failed to make the connection on our right. I halted and reported to General Pierce what I had done and the condition of the line in his front. About midnight I was ordered to withdraw. We marched some two miles outside of the works captured in the morning and halted for the night. The next day returned to camp.

We lost 2 privates killed, 1 corporal and 4 men wounded, and 6 men missing.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. M. PECK,
Captain, Commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters.

Lieut. C. W. FORRESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 100.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert McAllister, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 13–20 and 25, September 9–10, October 1–5 and 24–28, November 5, and December 7–12.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1864.

MAJOR: In pursuance to orders from the general commanding the division, directing me to make a demonstration in front of the enemy's works, I proceeded at once to the trenches. Orders were issued to the command to strike shelters in front where they could be seen by the

enemy, the men to sling their knapsacks and take arms. After the batteries had opened on our line orders were given and repeated throughout our line to prepare to advance, banners were unfurled, and every demonstration made to jump over the breast-works by raising muskets and hats, while the whole line was cheering. This had the effect of bringing the enemy up partly on top of their breast-works, apparently waiting for our advance. Opposite our center we observed a strong line of skirmishers, and behind an extensive abatis (Spanish ridas) a line of battle in strength fully equal to ours. On the right (their left) they did not appear quite so strong, owing to the continual fire kept up.

R. MCALLISTER,
Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Second Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
August 22, 1864.

MAJOR: In pursuance to orders from headquarters Third Division, of the 21st instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command north of James River, Va., from 13th to 20th instant, inclusive:

At 5 p. m. of the 13th this command embarked on board of the steamers Perit, Sedgwick, and Collins, and was landed at Deep Bottom bridge at 5.30 next morning, the 14th. At 9.30 a. m. marched forward from the river up to New Market road. At 7 p. m. the brigade was ordered to report to General Miles, who ordered us to take position on his right near New Market in front of the enemy's works, where we remained in line until 4 o'clock next morning, the 15th, when we were ordered to rejoin our division in the rear. At 9 a. m. we were again advanced to the front on the left of Four-Mile Creek, massed in the woods, and remained there all day. Toward evening the Eleventh New Jersey was ordered to proceed to Malvern Hill road to support our cavalry. At 2 p. m. of the 16th one of our regiments (the Sixth New Jersey) was ordered to make a demonstration on our left to draw the enemy's attention, while at the same time two other regiments (the Eighth New Jersey and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers) made a demonstration on the right of our picket-line to feel the enemy's strength. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out, consisting of the Eighth New Jersey, and ordered to advance, while the Eleventh Massachusetts remained in reserve. Our skirmish line was at once exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy. Although the enemy's force being apparently weak in our front, it was found that his works were too strong to be surprised by a small force. After one hour's heavy skirmishing, in which the officers of the Eighth New Jersey and all the men, with very few exceptions, behaved in a very gallant and creditable manner, we fell back to our former position, with the loss of about 15 in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 17th and the most part of the 18th remained quiet in bivouac, when, at about 6 p. m., the enemy made a demonstration in our immediate front and then turned to our right, in consequence of which the brigade was ordered to take position between New Market and Malvern Hill roads to protect the pontoon bridge, as an attack of the enemy was expected. At 10 p. m. orders were received to rejoin our division then recrossing the James River; crossed

pontoon bridge at 11, and marched back to the front of Petersburg, where we arrived at 8 a. m. on the 19th. At 3 p. m. relieved the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, U. S. Colored Troops, in the works on the Norfolk and Suffolk Railroad, and took position in the trenches.

At the demonstration of the 16th I wish to mention the efficient and gallant conduct of two of my staff officers who had accompanied me to the scene of action, viz, Capt. J. P. Finkelmeier, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. R. T. Lombard, acting aide-de-camp, and also Major Willian, of General Mott's staff, who assisted me most bravely and effectually in the midst of the enemy's fire.

Subjoined is a list of casualties from the 13th up to the 20th instant, inclusive.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,

September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders received this morning from division headquarters I would respectfully report that my command, consisting of the Third and part of the Second Brigades, left their position near Jones' house at 2 p. m. on the 25th ultimo. After a detachment of cavalry, consisting of forty men under Captain Hare [Hess?], Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, had joined us, we proceeded down the plank road to the intersection of the Reams' Station road. On our arrival there at 5 p. m. our troops were massed to the right and left of said plank road and the fact reported to Major-General Hancock at Reams' Station. Meantime the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac arrived at this point, and ordered me to take a good position and deploy my command across the plank road. After reconnoitering I found a suitable place about a mile south of the intersection and deployed my command, advancing the cavalry detachment stationed in our front well toward Blackwater. While receiving this order at 6 p. m. the head of General Willcox's brigade [division] passed Mrs. Fuller's house, at the intersection toward Reams' Station. A battery of six pieces of artillery had at this time reported to us, and we immediately after took position on the line designated. After having posted two pieces of this battery on the left and rear and four pieces to the right and rear of our position, so as to afford a complete sweep of both roads, breastworks were erected along the line occupied. At 1 a. m. next morning received orders from General Hancock to remain in our old position until General Willcox's command had passed and then march in their rear back to our old position near Jones' house, where we arrived at 5 a. m. No casualties occurred during this movement except an officer missing, Assistant Surgeon Heritage, who while reconnoitering happened to come in the enemy's lines and was taken prisoner.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. J. H. LOCKWOOD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Corps.

* Embodied in table, p. 119.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
September 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from division headquarters of September 11, 1864, I respectfully report the following part taken by this command in the operations of the 9th and 10th instant:

On receiving orders advising me of a movement on our right, the Fifth and Eleventh New Jersey and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to the front in reserve with instructions to be in readiness in case of need to support our picket-line at the advance. Having increased before the strength of the pickets, the headquarters of this brigade was moved to the reserve during the operations. When the advance was made at 1.30 a. m. the detail from the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers advanced with the right of our line with their pickets, and, after successfully driving the enemy, occupied their line in our front in company with the Second U. S. Sharpshooters. Toward morning, at about 3 o'clock, when the enemy threatened the right of our line, re-enforcements were sent from the Sixth and Eleventh New Jersey and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under a most rigid fire. The effort of the enemy to retake this part of the line was twice repulsed and the picket-line firmly held. During the operations the whole command stood under arms ready for any emergency. On the evening of the 10th orders were received to advance during the night the left of our picket-line, which, under a heavy musket fire of the enemy, at about 2 a. m., was done equally successfully. The enemy has since kept up a constant firing, thus causing daily casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. J. H. LOCKWOOD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 20, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received this morning from division headquarters, relative to a report of my operation during the action at Reams' Station, I would respectfully state that I have, on the 8th instant, rendered a report to that effect, a copy of which, marked "I," is hereby inclosed.* The order to be ready (No. II) and the one to move (No. III) were received at 12 m. and 2 p. m., respectively, on the 25th ultimo. When leaving camp at 2.30 p. m. my command consisted of 685 men of the Second and 1,307 of my own brigade, making a total of 1,992 enlisted men, exclusive of the cavalry and artillery detachment previously reported. At the Jones house we were waiting about half an hour for the Second Brigade. On my arrival at the Fuller house (intersection of Reams' Station road), at 5 p. m., a staff officer, in company with Major Willian, went to Major-General Hancock to report this fact, and a verbal order was brought by these officers to take a position across the road and to hold it until further orders against an attack of the enemy in our rear. Another order from Major-General Hancock, directing me to remain in the position indicated until General Willcox's command had passed on its way back and then bring up the rear and destroy all property left, was conveyed to me verbally by Col-

*See p. 391.

onel Morgan at 1 a. m. on the 26th ultimo. While on my way to the old camp, and near the Williams house, an orderly brought me a written order from Major-General Humphreys to the same purport as the one marked No. III, which unfortunately was lost by Lieutenant Rusling, aide-de-camp, now out of service. The order itself was undoubtedly intended to come to my hands the afternoon previous.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,

Before Petersburg, Va., October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Division of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent operations on the left of the army:

On the morning of the 1st instant I received orders to hold the brigade in readiness to move to the trestle bridge as soon as relieved from the works I held near the Avery house. At a later hour in the morning, 4 o'clock, I was instructed to commence the movement without waiting for the troops sent to relieve me, and arrived at the trestle bridge soon after daylight, remaining there until 3 p. m. I was then ordered to place my brigade aboard the cars and proceed to the Peebles house, southwest of the Weldon railroad. Arriving at the Yellow House the brigade again took up the line of march at 4.30 p. m., arriving at the Peebles house at 6.30 p. m. of this date, where we bivouacked for the night. During the night I received orders to be ready to move at daylight, and at 6 a. m. of the 2d I moved forward with my command and ordered to close en masse. We moved up the road, following General Pierce's orders to form regiment after regiment on the left of him, as he was to swing around his left to right. I was ordered also to deploy regiment after regiment as a very strong line of skirmishers. The One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tappen, and the Fifth and Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Price, marched up toward the enemy's redoubt through the slashing, driving the enemy from the redoubt and breast-works. Colonel Price was ordered to support General Pierce's advance, at the same time my left stretched out past the white house (Smith's house) and far into the woods, driving the enemy before them.

After our forces had got possession of the works we were ordered to move by the right flank, having all my brigade but two regiments deployed as skirmishers. I closed them up, leaving a sufficient number of skirmishers to more than cover my brigade, and followed General Pierce by the right and left flank until we came in sight of the enemy's second line of works near the Boydton road, where we halted and pushed the skirmishers forward, who were hotly engaged and under a sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, together with an enfilading fire from the rebel batteries in earth-works. I was ordered to make a demonstration in front of General De Trobriand's brigade, while General Pierce charged on the works on my right. I ordered Major Rivers to make the demonstration, which he did with the Eleventh Massachusetts. This regiment marched under a galling fire and did all that was

asked of them. After the demonstration was over the enemy moved on my left flank and made it very unpleasant for this regiment, as well as my whole brigade, together with a portion of General Pierce's. Late in the afternoon Colonel Biles, of the First Brigade, informed me that he was taking his regiment from my left and that I must look out for my left flank. I soon received orders to move my whole command back. My first effort was to get the Eleventh Massachusetts out of its critical position, which was accomplished by Major Rivers in a manner highly creditable to himself and his command. The manner in which the officers and men during the transactions of the day performed their duty is alike creditable to themselves and the brigade. All showed a willingness to obey every order. Colonel Tappen and Major Rivers deserve particular mention. Captain Snyder, in command of my picket-line, showed himself a brave, efficient officer. He was badly wounded.

I returned and took position in the rifle-pits on the right of the Squirrel Level road. Large details were made to slash in our front, and from that time details were kept slashing and building new works until 10 p. m. on the 5th, when I received orders to march my brigade to occupy the works connecting between Forts Davis and Alexander Hays. On my arrival I found the only troops occupying the works were the Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops, whom I relieved at the breast-works and on the picket-line at 11 p. m., at the same time placing 575 men in Fort Davis and massing three regiments in rear of General Pierce's old headquarters, my brigade being in position, as ordered, at 12 midnight.

I cannot close my report without favorably mentioning Major Willian, of your staff; always where he is needed, regardless of danger.

My own staff did all that I asked or desired of them, and deserve my warmest thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,

October [30], 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, dated October 29, 1864, I have the honor to report the following operations of this brigade as a part of the late movement on the left of the army:

I left camp at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, and massed my brigade near the Southall house, where I remained in bivouac until 3 o'clock of the 26th, when I followed the Second Brigade of this division, taking the road leading through the wood, by the Widow Smith, Williams, and Gurley houses, reaching and going into bivouac near the Lewis house at 5.30. At 4 o'clock on the 27th followed the Second Brigade of this division, arriving near the Boydton plank road at 12 m. I was halted by General Meade before reaching the Boydton road, where I was to mass my brigade. Firing could be heard a little to the left and in rear of me. I formed my rear regiment in line across the road, facing it to the rear, to be prepared for an attack in that direction. I

was then directed by General Mott to form a connection with General Crawford, and was in motion when the order was countermanded, and I massed my brigade, as previously directed, near the Boydton road. At 1 o'clock I reported to General Egan. At 9 o'clock I withdrew from the battle-field, taking the plank road leading to General Mott's headquarters, to whom I reported, and was directed to follow the Second Brigade of this division, taking the road General Egan advanced upon in the morning; bivouacked near the Davis house at 3.30 a. m. of the 28th. At 11 a. m. followed the Third Brigade of the Second Division; at 2.30 passed the Second Division and bivouacked for the night near the Southall house.

Subjoined is a list of casualties:

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	.....	*a*1	1	.....	.....	2
7th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
8th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	2	*b*2	68	.....	.....	72
11th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	1	.....	17	.....	36	54
11th Massachusetts	*c*1	2	*c*1	10	.....	10	24
120th New York Volunteers	*d*1	7	.....	30	.....	21	59
Total*	2	12	4	130	.....	67	215

a Second Lieut. John Swift, wounded slightly.
b Capt. M. Beahen and Second Lieut. D. M. Ford, wounded.
c Capt. Alexander McTavish, killed; Capt. D. A. Granger, wounded mortally.
d Capt. James Chamberlain, killed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, dated October 29, 1864, I have the honor to report the operations of my brigade while under your command in the battle of the 27th instant.

At 1.30 p. m. I was directed to report to Brigadier-General Egan, commanding Second Division, and without delay moved up the Boydton plank road, turning in on the right along the crest of the hill overlooking the mill-dam. Here I reported to General Egan in person and was directed by him to form my brigade in two lines of battle, facing the enemy across the mill-dam stream. Fifteen minutes after I was ordered to form in one line of battle by extending my left to the plank road. While executing this movement I received a severe fire from the enemy on the opposite hill. I had just got this movement completed when I heard heavy musketry in our rear, which plainly told that the enemy were there in some considerable force. I was now directed by General

* But see revised statement, p. 155.

Egan to change front to the rear. Having a large number of recruits, and but few officers and time precious, I deemed it best to about-face and move on the enemy with my rear rank in front, General Egan keeping the Seventh and Fifth New Jersey Volunteers (Colonel Price), as a reserve for the front line. I moved to the slope of the hill and halted a few moments. The enemy were advancing in my rear (now front) and also along the plank road. I ordered Colonel Schoonover, commanding Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, to wheel the left wing of his regiment (now the right) to oppose the enemy's movements in that direction, which he did, and had the desired effect. A charge was now ordered and made with the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Tappen), Eighth New Jersey Volunteers (Colonel Ramsey), Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Captain Granger), and the one wing of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers (Lieutenant Cummings). We moved down the hill on the charge over the gulleys and through the thick hazel-brush under a severe flank fire. On reaching the high ground on the opposite side I received a severe fire in our front, which was too much for our raw recruits to stand and they broke. We tried to rally them on the low ground, but could not. On reaching the high ground we reformed very nicely with a full line of battle. The enemy again advanced in our front, when our line opened a destructive fire upon them, driving them back to the shelter of the wood. As our charge was made the enemy tried to get a battery into position in front of our left center, but seeing us charging upon them, they limbered up and moved off as my left regiment (One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers) swung around onto them. Had my left extended the distance of one more regiment it could have captured the battery entire. As it was, we captured many prisoners. The enemy opened with musketry, shell, and canister from all sides. For a short time we were completely surrounded, receiving a fire from four directions. Had our line broken while in this critical situation all would have been lost, but the gallantry displayed by officers and men of your entire command saved the day. I had but few officers and can truly say they did nobly. The enemy now moved on our right (now left flank) with the intention of making an attack there. I was ordered by General Egan to change position of some of my regiments so as to form a second line, which I did, connecting with Second Division troops, and also sent men forward to strengthen the outer line. I have never seen officers work harder and brave danger more willingly than all did on that day, without an exception.

My staff did anything that I could desire; all deserve great credit.

I regret exceedingly the loss of Captains Granger and McTavish, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Chamberlain, of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, who were killed while showing an example of the greatest heroism. Their loss will be mourned by all who wish to see this rebellion crushed. I would also mention Captain Beahen, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, who was wounded while behaving handsomely, rallying his men for a second charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. EMBLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
November 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that last night, 11 p. m., my picket-line in front of Fort Morton was charged upon by a rebel line of battle with a loud yell and vigorously attacked. The left of the part charged gave way and the enemy took possession of about forty pits. In about three minutes our men about-faced and retook one-half of them, driving the enemy to our right. The struggle for the balance of those pits was a desperate one, hand-to-hand across the breast-works with butt and bayonet, and lasting until near daylight this morning. I re-enforced the fighting party three different times. Our enfilade fire on the enemy's lines was very destructive to him. Besides the great number of the enemy's killed and wounded carried back by them quite a number of the dead lay in our trenches, also a large number of shovels and picks. We captured 1 lieutenant and 41 men prisoners, whom I sent up to you. My officers and men behaved splendidly. Our loss is light. We think they got from us very few prisoners. They captured the adjutant of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers. I do not now know of any other. The names of those who did so nobly in this affair I will give when I get all the facts; also the number of killed, wounded, and missing. I strengthened the pickets, and placed the balance of command in the inclosed works and along the breast-works to be prepared for the worst. The colonel commanding a brigade from the First Division massed here furnished me with one regiment, which I placed in Fort Morton to take the place of troops taken from there to the picket-line. All is now quiet. The old line is re-established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Second Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
November 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with your wishes, to forward you the following report relating to the attack on my picket-line on the night of the 5th instant:

On receiving orders from headquarters of the corps and division relative to the disposition of the troops under my command for defense in case of an attack, I immediately placed them as follows: Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Capt. Thomas G. Morrow, on the right and as garrison to Battery 14, connecting with General Egan's command; Eleventh Massachusetts Battalion, Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers, in the curtains between Battery 14 and Fort Morton; Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, in Fort Morton, one company at Battery 15; Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, Col. John Ramsey, on the left of Battery 15; One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. R. Tappen, connecting with the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and extending to Fort Meikel; Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Capt. Thomas C. Thompson, in and occupying the left wing of Fort Meikel. A strong picket-line in front, ninety-two posts,

four men to a post, commanded by Capt. James A. Hyde, One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, senior officer; Capt. J. K. Holmes, brigade officer of the day. Between 11 and 12 p. m. the enemy charged on the picket-line front of Fort Morton, meeting the picket details from One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers. The Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers held their ground and stood firm except one post on the left. A part of the One hundred and twentieth New York gave way, being unable to fire but one volley. They rallied again and retook a portion of their lost posts. It was at this time reported to me that the line was re-established, and I so reported it. I sent out Capt. C. F. Gage, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, to inspect the line, accompanied by Adjt. Michael Boucher, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers. The latter was captured by the enemy in our pits. I ordered one company from each the One hundred and twentieth New York and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers to retake those pits. Capt. C. F. Gage and Lieut. William Plimley, my aide-de-camp, went with them. After a hard struggle a few were retaken. I then sent two companies from the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers to report to these officers, and they fought with the others hand to hand across the pits with brave determination and gallantry. The struggle was long, and I sent two more companies from the Eleventh Massachusetts Battalion to assist. The line was re-established and the enemy beaten back, leaving 42 prisoners, including 1 officer, in our hands.

Their dead have not been counted, but are quite numerous, lying between the two lines. A part of the staff of one of their colors, guns, and cartridge-boxes, and intrenching tools were left lying in front of our pits. They came in force, and, as prisoners say, with the intention of staying. The enemy's loss must have been quite heavy as we kept a constant enfilade fire on his flanks as well as his front. The night was very dark, and as the contest was raging, fearing that the enemy was massing troops in rear of battle, I ordered the mortar batteries of Fort Morton to open and throw their shells over the fighting line into the enemy, and have no doubt it had a good effect.

Officers and men worked in this affair with a will and determination to recapture the line that merits the greatest praise.

I take great pleasure in mentioning the following officers as having borne a conspicuous part in the re-establishment of our line: Capt. Rodney B. Newkirk, Lieut. C. F. Bowers, and Lieut. William Plimley, of my staff; Capt. James A. Hyde, Lieuts. A. R. Cole, T. C. Brooks, Ambrose M. Barber, and Richard W. Clark, of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers; Capt. C. F. Gage, Lieut. C. A. Oliver, and Sergt. E. White, commanding company of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers; First Lieut. and Adjt. Michael Boucher, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

My orderly, Private Thomas McBride, deserves great credit for the fearless manner in which he performed his duties. He fell while contending with the enemy near the rifle-pits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Second Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the late movement under command of Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

December 6, at about 2 p. m., I received orders from General Mott, commanding this division, to prepare my command to move at 6 a. m. on the following day.

December 7, moved at 7 a. m., marching in rear of Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and on arriving at the Gurley house at 7.30 a. m. orders were received to march left in front. Moved on the Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River, which I crossed with my command at 7.45 p. m. and bivouacked for the night near its bank. My command was in the rear of the column, and the march being a rapid one, and having many recruits and new men (unused to marching in heavy order), caused many to straggle, consequently they failed to arrive at the river before the pontoons were taken up, and they were taken to the rear by the cavalry escort. The most of these men have since been returned to their respective regiments.

December 8, marched to Sussex Court-House. Flankers were thrown out at the left and right of the column. Halted from 8 a. m. to 8.30 a. m. Passed Sussex Court-House at 8.45 a. m. Halted at 9.20 a. m. and moved at 9.45 a. m. Passed Coman's Well at 11.40 a. m. Halted at 12.50 p. m. until 1.10 p. m. Resumed the march, and at 4 p. m. bivouacked near Jarratt's Station, on the Weldon railroad, my command being well closed up.

December 9, marched at 6.30 a. m., passing Jarratt's Station at about 8 a. m., halting about two miles south of the station, where my brigade was formed in line of battle on the railroad. Received orders from General Mott to have pickets well thrown out. Arms were stacked and orders given to destroy the railroad, at which the whole command commenced with a will. At 11 a. m. the pickets of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, in front of the brigade line, south of Jarratt's Station, captured 1 prisoner, 19 head of cattle, and 3 mules, all of which were taken in charge by the officers of the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence departments. At 12.40 p. m. moved, halting at 3 p. m., and resumed our operations, destroying the line of the railroad south of this point. My brigade was formed in single line of battle along the road. When orders were given to destroy the same they commenced and soon had the entire length of the road in front of our command utterly demolished. Thus the men worked, and at three different times and places the command was put at work and nothing left undone toward destroying the enemy's communication by rail. We then bivouacked midway between Jarratt's Station and Hicksford. At 12 midnight received orders from General Warren that the object of the expedition had been fully accomplished and that the command would return at daylight in the morning. The weather was very inclement at the time; the ground was covered with sleet and snow.

December 10, marched at 8.30 a. m., leaving the Weldon railroad to the left, taking the road leading to Sussex Court-House. Passed a church at 10 a. m. Halted at 11.10 a. m. At 11.25 a. m. resumed the march and at 12.30 p. m. rested the column. At 1 p. m. resumed the march until 2.10 p. m., when we halted and at 2.40 p. m. again took up the line of march until 6 p. m., when the command was halted and we bivouacked for the night. Heavy rain setting in during the night rendered our situation very uncomfortable.

December 11, resumed the march at 7.10 a. m., passing Sussex Court-House at about 10 a. m., halting near the Nottoway River at 12 m. to refresh the troops. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps passed us, leaving us to cover the rear of the whole command. The Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers commanding) deployed across the Halifax road, holding the enemy in check, their vedettes following in proximity of the Third Division, Fifth Corps. The Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey commanding, were deployed to the right of the road running at right angles with the Halifax road, where a squad of the enemy's cavalry was held in check until the whole command had crossed the river with the exception of one section of Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which after the above-named regiments were drawn in and assembled near the section of artillery, two rounds were discharged on the enemy's front, after which the guns were quietly withdrawn, the Eighth New Jersey and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers bringing up the rear. At 5 p. m. crossed the river and bivouacked for the night about three miles distant on the Jerusalem plank road.

December 12, resumed the march at 7 a. m., arriving at the Yellow House at 1.30 p. m. Bivouacked in front of the rear line of intrenchments west of the Halifax road.

I am happy to say that the conduct of both officers and men of this brigade was highly satisfactory—the former without an exception; the latter did all that was desired of them, and all deserve great credit.

Appended is a list of casualties occurring in this command.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
November 8, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD BRIGADE:

With pride and gratification the colonel commanding the brigade returns his thanks to the officers and men of this command for the noble bearing and gallant conduct in the affair of the evening of the 5th instant. Special credit and praise is due the three companies of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers and one company Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, and staff and line officers, who so nobly led these gallant bands of brave soldiers to a successful recapture of the lost works against an overwhelming force of the enemy. The skill, bravery, and determination of the officers and men thus engaged representing these (the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers and nearly all the regiments in this brigade) is worthy of note, and should be placed side by side with the heroic deeds and gallantry displayed in other and greater battles.

By a firm reliance on God and by His blessing and a firm determination to do our duty, this contest for our glorious Union will soon be ended in favor of its restoration.

R. MCALLISTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

* Shows 1 officer and 1 man wounded.

No. 101.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOL. BATTALION,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, I have the honor to forward the following report of the proceedings of this battalion during the operations on the left of the army:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant this command received orders to march, and about 7 a. m. broke camp at Fort Davis and joined the brigade, then camped in the vicinity of division headquarters. Remained here until about 2 p. m., when we embarked on the cars and proceeded to Warren's Station, and from there marched about two miles, when we bivouacked for the night. About 7 a. m. on the 2d instant the line of march was resumed, and after proceeding about a mile halted in a piece of woods. Here the brigade was formed in column of battalions and moved forward. After moving a short distance this battalion was ordered to the left, which was done, the line of march taking us down a small road and along the line of works previously held by the enemy. After moving a short distance in this direction skirmishers were thrown out in our front (the detail from this battalion being fifty men). Halted in a ravine, where we remained under fire from the enemy's artillery for a short period, losing 1 enlisted man killed and 1 mortally wounded by a shell. About 3 p. m. the command moved a short distance to the left and in advance of that part of the line held by General De Trobriand's brigade, with instructions to co-operate with the Second Brigade of this division in capturing one of the enemy's batteries. Before this battalion could take up position required to make this advance the Second Brigade charged. The battalion did not advance, but maintained its position under a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers, losing 1 enlisted man mortally wounded. About 5 p. m. the battalion received orders to fall back and join the brigade, and moved to the line of works occupied early in the day. The command remained here until the afternoon of the 5th instant, when orders to march were received. Marched back to the position held by a colored division of the Ninth Army Corps, in the line of works to the left of Fort Davis. After some little delay this battalion was moved back toward the railroad and went into camp, where it remained.

CHAS. C. RIVERS,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. T. H. DUNHAM, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.*

No. 102.

Report of Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 13–21.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with circular dated headquarters Third Division, to forward the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers from the 13th to the 21st instant:

On the afternoon of August 13 embarked on steamer at City Point, Va., and sailed down to Light-House Point, and there remained until 10

in the evening, when we again steamed up the river to Deep Bottom and disembarked about 6 o'clock on the morning of 14th. At 11 a. m. marched across Strawberry Plains and remained until 5 p. m. Marched to the front and joined the left of the Second Division. About 8 a. m. [15th] were sent on picket, relieving the Fifth New Hampshire. On the morning of the 15th [16th] were relieved from picket at 9 a. m. Under a severe fire of the enemy were relieved by the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and joined the brigade about 11 a. m., lying between the First and Second Divisions, and there remained the balance of the 15th [16th], during the 16th [17th], and on the evening of the 17th [18th] took up line of march for James River. About 10.30 p. m. recrossed that river and marched until 7 a. m. on the morning of the 18th [19th], and remained until 2 p. m., when we took position in the first line of works in front of Petersburg, relieving the Twenty-second U. S. Colored Infantry. Remained in this position until the afternoon of the 21st [20th], when we were relieved by a part of the Eighteenth Corps, and marched to the left, near Jones' house, where we threw up line of breast-works. During this time only one man was wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. GODFREY,
Captain, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 103.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis Price, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
October 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular, dated October 7, 1864, from headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command (Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers and Fifth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers) in the late movement west of the Weldon railroad:

My command, then consisting of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Fifth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, and Eleventh Massachusetts Battalion, comprising the infantry garrison of Fort Davis, on the Jerusalem plank road, was relieved by a portion of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps (Colonel Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers, commanding), at about 7 a. m. on the 1st instant. Pursuant to instructions I marched to the trestle bridge on the Weldon branch railroad, at the point where the Weldon crosses the Norfolk railroad, and joined the balance of the brigade. Here I remained until about 3 p. m., when the Seventh Regiment and Fifth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers were embarked upon the cars and transported to the Yellow House, on the Weldon road. Disembarking, I marched on the road leading toward the Poplar Grove Church, passed the same, and encamped for the night three-quarters of a mile beyond it. My command was under arms at 5.30 a. m. on the 2d instant, according to orders. About 9 a. m. moved with the brigade to the support of Brigadier-General Pierce, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division,

Second Corps. Advancing in line of battle through a thick wood, I came in view of the enemy's works. Arriving near a small road running parallel with the rebel intrenchments I was ordered to move up the road by the flank. I reported to General Pierce, was ordered into line of battle, and then moved forward on the enemy's works, which seemed to be defended by a small number of cavalry. No resistance of any account was offered to the attack and the works were soon occupied by my command and the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers. After a short delay skirmishers were thrown forward and the line was again advanced, arriving and halting in front of a second line of the enemy's works. Nothing of importance occurred here, and at about 4 p. m. the line was withdrawn and retired to our first line of works near Poplar Grove Church, where I remained until the afternoon of October 5, when, with the brigade, I marched back to Fort Davis and occupied the same position that I did previous to the movement.

The following are the casualties: Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, killed, Privates George Adams and John Luckmeyer (accidentally); wounded, Dennis M. Kaine (slightly). Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, wounded, Private William Lawson (severely).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS PRICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., 3D BRIG., 3D DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS.

No. 104.

Report of Capt. Michael Beahen, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NEW JERSEY BATTALION,
Near Petersburg, Va., October 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of this date from headquarters Third Division, Second Corps, I have the honor to make the following report:

This regiment broke camp on the morning of October 1, 1864; took passage by rail in the afternoon to the Yellow House, marched from there to Poplar Grove Church, bivouacked for the night. Morning of the 2d instant got into position and advanced in line of battle, supporting the skirmish line. Continued in line of battle after the taking of the enemy's line of works for one or two miles, finally halting abreast of the enemy's second position. Here we remained supporting the skirmish line until near sunset, when we returned to Poplar Grove Church, doing picket duty and working upon fortifications until p. m. of the 5th instant, when we returned to the present position.

Casualty while engaged as above, 1 man wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL BEAHEN,
Captain, Eighth New Jersey Infantry Battalion, Commanding.

Capt. T. H. DUNHAM,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 105.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report as follows:

The regiment marched out of the intrenchments near Fort Morton just before daylight on the morning of October 1, and halted near division headquarters. In the afternoon the regiment, with the exception of two companies (for which there was no transportation), took cars and rode to the Yellow House, and from this point marched about two miles to the left, bivouacking shortly after dark. October 2, moved off at 7 a. m. and marched a short distance to the front, when the regiment was ordered by Col. R. McAllister, commanding brigade, to protect the left. I then moved forward in column of company, deploying one company as flankers to act as a skirmish line if necessary. Marching in this order a short distance, the regiment was moved off by the flank until it reached the open field in front of the enemy's works, when, it being reported that the enemy was moving a force around to his right, the entire regiment was deployed and moved to the left. After moving forward a short distance, the regiment was drawn to the right, joining the line of battle along the works just evacuated by the enemy, three companies being left on the skirmish line, under command of Captain Gage. The regiment then moved to the front, halting at intervals until it reached a point on the edge of a field, under fire of the enemy's battery on the left. The regiment remained in this position until the afternoon, when it was withdrawn and marched to the rear, halting at the Chimneys, in rear of the breast-works. October 3 and 4, the regiment remained in camp, furnishing heavy details for fatigue duty. Late on the afternoon of the 5th the regiment moved to the right and halted near Fort Davis about midnight, with scarcely a straggler. The regiment, although for a short time under shell fire, met with no casualties. During the entire advance on the 2d the regiment behaved with uniform steadiness, and the recruits, who composed about two-thirds of the command, behaved in such a manner as to lead me to believe that they will do their duty under more trying circumstances.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. SCHOONOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. H. DUNHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Second Corps.

No. 106.

Report of Lieut. Col. John R. Tappen, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of operations October 1–5.

HEADQUARTERS 120TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of October 1 this regiment, in accordance with orders received, proceeded to the railroad near the trestle bridge

and then embarked for the Yellow House. On arrival there we immediately took up the line of march for the extreme left; bivouacked for the night in the woods in rear of the Peebles house.

Sunday, October 2, in line at daylight on right of this brigade and following the Second Brigade. In obedience to orders from Colonel McAllister, commanding brigade, the left wing of this regiment was deployed as skirmishers, under command of Capt. J. L. Snyder. The right wing was formed on the left of Seventh New Jersey Volunteers; moved forward immediately in line of battle, driving the cavalry garrison from the fort and line in our front. Here the alignment was rectified, and again moved forward, proceeded about a mile, and then halted in front of the enemy's works, where the skirmishing was quite brisk; near sundown fell back to the breast-works near the Peebles house.

October 3 and 4, remained in breast-works. Afternoon of October 5 returned to near Fort Davis.

Casualties: October 2, 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded. October 5, 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

J. R. TAPPEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS H. DUNHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 107.

Report of Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations August 12–26.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., October 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the artillery of the Second Corps in the late movement across the James River, and the action at Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, being from the 12th to the 26th day of August, 1864, inclusive:

In obedience to instructions received through Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff to Major-General Hancock, the batteries of the corps were moved from their camps near the Deserted House at dusk on the evening of August 12, and marching by the way of Point of Rocks crossed the Appomattox and bivouacked about two miles and a half from Major-General Butler's headquarters, on the road to Jones' Neck, where they remained until the night of the 13th of August, when, in obedience to orders received through Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, I directed the following named batteries to report to the divisions named at Jones' Neck at daylight on the morning of August 14: K, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Roder, and Eleventh New York, Captain Burton, to the First Division; Sixth Maine, Captain Dow, and G, First New York, Captain Ames, to the Second Division; F, First Pennsylvania, Captain Ricketts, and B, First New Jersey, Lieutenant Sims, to the Third Division. These batteries accordingly crossed the James River before daylight at Jones' Neck and reported as directed, although

at that time the troops had but just commenced to disembark. The Third Division was advanced during the day and occupied the line of works thrown up by our troops when the corps made the demonstration at this point in July, near the Pottery. Battery F, First Pennsylvania (rifled guns), and B, First New Jersey (light 12-pounders), were placed in position near the old Pottery, and were engaged several times by the enemy's artillery, but had no difficulty in silencing it at any time. Meantime the First and Second Divisions had swung around on the right and occupied the New Market road, and the Eleventh New York, Captain Burton, and a section of the Sixth Maine, under Lieutenant Rogers, were brought up and placed in position on the left of the First Division, where they did excellent service in silencing one of the enemy's batteries, which was seriously annoying our troops. At dark these guns were withdrawn.

On the following day (15th) the Tenth Corps were thrown to our right and front, and on the 16th attacked the enemy's position near Fussell's Mill. By direction of Major-General Hancock, I sent Batteries K, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Roder, and G, First New York, Captain Ames, to report to Major-General Birney, commanding Tenth Corps. They were immediately ordered into position by Lieutenant-Colonel McGilvery, chief of artillery, Tenth Corps, on an elevated piece of ground near the mill, about 550 or 600 yards from the enemy's position, and commenced firing at once with good effect, rendering excellent service to the assaulting columns. Their losses in this engagement were slight, K, Fourth United States, losing 2 men wounded and 3 horses. At dusk they were ordered to rejoin their corps. In the afternoon of the same day a section of the Sixth Maine, under the command of Lieutenant Rogers, was placed in position on the right of the Second Corps line to silence the fire of a section of a rebel battery, which enfiladed the attacking party of the Tenth Corps, and accomplished the object satisfactorily. The batteries of the corps near the pontoon bridge meantime were placed in position to repel any flank attack by the enemy's cavalry either by the Malvern Hill or river road. On the 18th the Third Division, with Batteries F, First Pennsylvania, and B, First New Jersey, marched back to Petersburg and took position in the line of works previously occupied by the Fifth Corps. The Eleventh New York, Captain Burton, and Sixth Maine, Captain Dow, took the position left by the above batteries. On the 19th Battery K, Fourth United States, was placed in position on the New Market road, on the right of General Miles' line of battle, but was not engaged. No change of any moment occurred until the night of the 20th, when the remaining divisions and batteries of the corps recrossed the James River and marched back to their old camps in front of Petersburg. On the morning of the 21st marched about one mile and a half to the left and took position near the Jones house, on the west side of and nearly parallel to the Jerusalem plank road. On the 22d the divisions marched to the left and massed near the Gurley house. The batteries which had been with the First and Second Divisions were now relieved and ordered into camp near the Southall house, and the Tenth Massachusetts, Captain Sleeper, and A and B, First Rhode Island, Captain Brown, reported to the First Division; C, First New Jersey, Captain Woerner, and Twelfth New York, Lieutenant Dauchy, reporting to the Second Division.

On the morning of the 23d these divisions with the batteries marched back to and three miles down the plank road and bivouacked until 4

a. m. on the 24th, when they marched to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad. The infantry immediately commenced destroying the railroad by tearing up the track and burning the ties. The batteries were placed in position in a line of rifle-pits near the station. The Tenth Massachusetts and Batteries A and B, First Rhode Island, Lieutenant Perrin commanding (Captain Brown being absent since the 23d on special service), were placed on the west side of the railroad and on the left of the station, and the Twelfth New York and C, First New Jersey, on the right of the station on the east side of and nearly perpendicular with the railroad. Everything remained quiet on this day and until about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. At this time the Second Division was moving down the railroad with the intention of destroying the road still farther, and had already proceeded about a mile from the station when the cavalry pickets in their front were attacked by the enemy's skirmishers, consisting of dismounted cavalry, and were being slowly driven back. The troops were immediately formed and advanced to the support of the cavalry. While this was being done the enemy brought a section of rifled guns into position near the railroad, about one and three-quarters mile from the station, and opened fire on our line of troops. I immediately sent a section of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery (rifled guns), under Lieutenant Granger, about one mile down the railroad, where it was placed in position by Captain Sleeper, about seventy yards to the left of the road. They immediately opened fire on the enemy's guns, compelling them to withdraw at once to a position farther to the rear, and finally drove them entirely from the field. The section returned to its original position about noon. The enemy meantime and up to noon continued to make demonstrations on different parts of the line and nearly around us, at one time almost entirely in our rear. Battery C, First New Jersey, Captain Woerner, was withdrawn from the line of rifle-pits about noon and placed in the corn-field in rear of the station in order to repel any attack from the rear and left; one section placed on the knoll near the rear line and one section near the grove and immediately in the rear of the church.

In the early part of the afternoon our line in front of the station was attacked by the enemy's infantry and dismounted cavalry, but they were easily and quickly repulsed. From then until about 3 o'clock the enemy continued to feel the line, but made no other attack until the hour named, when they assaulted the line again and in nearly the same place. This attack was stronger and more persistent, but was repulsed handsomely. During this attack, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, commanding the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, was wounded, but though a painful wound he remained with the battery nearly a half hour until the firing had ceased. He then turned the command of the battery over to Lieutenant Granger and left the field. About 4.30 o'clock the enemy were reported advancing in column on our right and near the edge of a swamp about 600 yards distant. The Twelfth New York Battery, Lieutenant Dauchy, immediately opened fire in the direction in which they were reported advancing, and although he could not see the enemy on account of the woods which intervened, he aided materially in checking and breaking the column. One piece of his battery, under the command of Lieut. Henry D. Brower, was at the same time, by order of Brigadier-General Miles, placed in position near the railroad in front of a couple of small buildings, and where the line on the right crossed the road. About 5.30 p. m. the enemy opened suddenly a furious artillery fire from a large number of guns which he had massed in our front under cover of

a piece of second growth pine wood. This fire was concentrated almost entirely on our immediate front. The batteries which could be brought to bear upon the enemy's guns immediately replied to their fire. A short time after the enemy's artillery commenced firing their infantry and dismounted cavalry attacked with great fury that part of the line which the artillery had attempted to shake. Against these troops the batteries which could bear upon them gave their whole attention, using shell and shrapnel until within short range, when they fired rapidly with canister. Almost at the commencement of the assault Lieutenant Brower was killed while bravely fighting his gun in the most gallant manner.

The command of the gun devolved upon Corporal Liddle, who, after firing canister as the enemy came over the works until they had nearly surrounded him, limbered the gun and attempted to bring it off, but part of the horses being instantly killed, he cut the others loose and escaped with them. The other guns of the battery, under the command of Lieutenant Dauchy, were firing canister at the advancing line (the most of the drivers carrying ammunition) until the enemy had broken through the work and were endeavoring to form on the road near the church, when he drew his left gun out of the work and throwing it to the left fired double-shotted canister, and, as soon as our infantry had left the work immediately on his left, threw canister from his other guns down the outside face of the work where the enemy were endeavoring to come. This he did until the enemy had advanced nearly to his guns under cover of the wood to his rear, when he endeavored to limber his guns. With two of them the horses were shot before it could be done. The remaining one succeeded in limbering, and went a short distance down the road, when these horses fell and he was obliged to leave them all.

On the left of the line Batteries A and B, First Rhode Island, and the Tenth Massachusetts were hotly engaged and both were firing rapidly with double-shotted canister, fighting gallantly. Even after the enemy had swept the line back and were completely in their rear they continued to fire, ceasing only when the cannoneers were driven or taken away from the guns.

Lieutenant Perrin, commanding A and B, First Rhode Island, a brave and gallant officer, lost his leg by cannon shot, and, with the other officers of the battery, Lieutenants Chase and Spencer, were captured by the enemy at their guns. The officers of the Tenth Massachusetts fortunately succeeded in escaping. When the enemy first broke through the lines I caused the guns of the section of Battery C, First New Jersey, which was near the grove, to change direction to fire to the right. Captain Woerner also changed the other section, and as soon as it could safely be done they opened fire on the enemy's line.

The section on the right near the grove was charged several times, but by a rapid fire of canister repulsed them each time and aided very materially in checking the enemy. Soon after the line had broken the First Division (General Miles) was reformed and gallantly charged the enemy, retaking and holding the greater part of their original line of works and also three of the guns of the Twelfth New York Battery. The other one lay between the buildings, and it was impossible to get it.

Darkness now put an end to the fight. Battery C, First New Jersey, being out of ammunition, was then taken to the rear about one-third of a mile, halted, and its horses brought back to bring off the recap-

tured guns of the Twelfth New York and such limbers and caissons as could be brought away. After considerable time was lost in trying to get men three of the guns were dragged off the line down into the ravine at the rear of the battle-field, where the horses were hitched to them and the guns taken to the rear. The other gun could not be reached. Three of the limbers and two caissons were afterward saved by the assistance of Lieutenant Sweeney, with the provost guard of the First Division, and a few men of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, they having volunteered for that purpose. All the pickets with the exception of a cavalry vedette had been withdrawn ere the last caisson was drawn away.

Horses from one of the batteries near the Southall house were sent down as soon as possible where these limbers and caissons were brought and drew them away, taking also the caissons of Captain Woerner's battery which had been left by taking the horses to draw off the guns of the Twelfth New York.

By 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th the guns and caissons were all in camp near the Jones house.

Our losses in this movement were severe. They are as follows, viz: Officers—killed, 1; wounded, 1; wounded, missing, 1; missing, 2; total, 5. Enlisted men—killed, 10; wounded, 24; missing, 65; total, 99. Many of the wounded are among the missing.

The total number of guns lost was 9, 5 light 12-pounders and 4 3-inch ordnance guns, also 8 caissons. The total number of horses lost was [134].

In closing this report I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers of the different batteries and the men under their charge during this movement, and especially during the last engagement. Under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry combined they stood bravely to their guns, fighting with the greatest gallantry to the end. For coolness and courage they could not be surpassed, and the record of their gallant deeds will be cherished with pride and will ever hold a bright and honorable place in the history of the corps. And I would not forget the cool courage and gallantry on the field of Lieutenants Eddy, Bull, and Fairchild, of the brigade staff, or their unwearied exertions at the close of the engagement in getting off the shattered remnants of the artillery engaged.

Individual acts of gallantry were numerous, but when all were brave it were almost an injustice to speak of individual cases. I will only mention one, Private Ginley, G, First New York Artillery, who was acting as mounted orderly on the field. When the line was giving way he drew his saber and riding gallantly among the men succeeded in rallying a large number and taking them back into the fight. But while we remember with pride the glorious deeds of those who fought so gallantly, we do not forget the heroes who have fallen at the post of duty. We deeply mourn their loss and will ever cherish and keep green their memory.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. JUDSON CLARK,
Captain, First New Jersey Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

ADDENDA.

*Field return of Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, showing the loss of men, horses, and material during the action of August 25, 1864.**

Command.	Effective strength.			Casualties this day.						
				Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total enlisted men.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Batteries A and B, 1st Rhode Island	.....	139	139	.....	4	.....	3	*a* 3	43	50
3d New Jersey Battery	5	109	114	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	10
10th Massachusetts Battery	4	120	124	.....	.....	*b* 1	14	.....	22	36
12th New York Battery	1	83	84	*c* 1	2	.....	2	.....	6	10
Total	10	451	461	1	10	1	19	3	77	106

Command.	Horses.			Material.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	
Batteries A and B, 1st Rhode Island	.....	.....	54	4 light 12-pounder guns, carriages, and limbers complete; 3 caissons and limbers complete; 1 caisson body; 13 sets horse equipments complete; 7 sets wheel harness; 13 sets lead harness; 1 odd harness.
3d New Jersey Battery	5	3	8	
10th Massachusetts Battery	34	3	37	4 3-inch guns and limbers complete and 3 caissons taken by the enemy.
12th New York Battery	.....	.....	35	1 light 12-pounder gun and 2 caissons taken by the enemy.
Total	39	6	134	

a First Lieut. Walter S. Perrin, wounded and missing; First Lieut. James E. Chase, missing; Second Lieut. Gideon Spencer, missing.
b Capt. J. H. Sleeper, wounded.
c Second Lieut. H. D. Brower, killed.

None of the other batteries attached to this brigade were in the engagement.

No. 108.

Report of Maj. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the battle of Hatcher's Run October 27, 1864, and the operations of the portion of my brigade which moved with the column previous to and after the engagement:

At 12 a. m. October 26 Beck's battery (C and I), Fifth U. S. Artillery, six light 12-pounder guns, was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Egan, commanding Second Division; Granger's (Tenth Massachusetts), six 3-inch Parrotts, and Roder's (K, Fourth United States), four light 12-

* Furnished August 27, 1864, by Maj. John G. Hazard.

pounders, to Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, for the march. Capt. A. Judson Clark, First New Jersey Artillery, senior officer, was placed in command of the batteries left on the intrenched line held by the First Division. The batteries moved with the divisions to which they were assigned at 2 p. m., and camped for the night near Fort Dushane. At 3.30 a. m. of the 27th the column moved down the Halifax road to the Church road, by the Church road to the Vaughan road, and by that route to Hatcher's Run. No artillery was used in the affair at this point. As soon as the crossing was effected Beck's battery went into position on the west bank of the stream. The troops moved on at once, accompanied by the artillery, the Second Division to the right, the Third by a different road. A junction was formed at Dabney's Mill, and the column moved by a narrow wood road toward the Boydton plank road. As the infantry emerged from the woods and massed on both sides of the plank road a battery opened on them from a hill near Burgess' Tavern. A battery which had fired a few shots from a point near Mrs. Rainey's house, taking our line in reverse, retired about this time. Beck's battery was hurried forward and placed in position at the junction of the wood road with the Boydton plank road. Lieutenant Beck opened on the enemy's battery at Burgess' Tavern, silenced it, and drove it away. At this time Lieut. Thomas Burnes was struck by a bullet while fighting his section. The wound was mortal, and Lieutenant Burnes died during the night. Lieutenant Beck continued to fire on the enemy at this point as General Egan's division advanced across the plain against the position at the tavern. The enemy attempted to get artillery in position so as to open fire on our advancing line, but the heavy fire from Beck's battery drove them away. The line advanced and occupied the crest at Burgess' Tavern. One section of Beck's battery, under command of Second Lieut. R. Metcalf, was ordered forward, and went into position on the crest in rear of the ravine near the tavern, opened on the enemy's battery west of the Boydton road, which was enfilading General Egan's line, and drew the fire on himself. Lieutenant Beck, with another section, was ordered forward across the ravine. I went into position near the tavern and opened fire on the enemy's battery in the road.

The enemy replied heavily, and the other section was ordered up and took position with Lieutenant Beck. The enemy then concentrated a heavy fire on him from three batteries. Lieutenant Beck fought his battery stubbornly, losing heavily. The enemy then charged his battery in flank with infantry, but broke and ran back when he opened on them with canister. They seemed determined to silence him, but they did not succeed. In the meantime Roder's and Granger's batteries had arrived on the field and were massed near the junction of the roads. It soon became evident that Lieutenant Beck needed assistance. I ordered up Lieutenant Granger's battery of six 3-inch guns, which went into position by the side of Lieutenant Beck. The enemy's fire had already begun to slacken and almost ceased when Lieutenant Granger opened. General Egan now advanced toward the bridge over Hatcher's Run. Lieutenant Smith's section of Granger's battery moved forward with the infantry and took position near the south end and opened on the enemy. During this time the enemy kept up a continuous artillery fire, enfilading the Boydton road and crossing it at right angles. The fire did not seem to be directed at any particular point, and did but little damage. Lieutenant Metcalf continued to fire occasionally from his position near the woods. Lieutenant Beck was

now ordered to withdraw his four guns by General Egan, and massed his battery near Lieutenant Roder's. He had expended all his ammunition except canister. At about 3 p. m. the enemy commenced a furious attack on our right, and succeeded in driving the line back for a time to the Boydton road. They swept over Lieutenant Metcalf's section by the time he could fire a half dozen shots. Their fire killed nearly all the horses, severely if not mortally wounded Lieutenant Metcalf, who was made prisoner and carried off by the enemy. Many of the men were killed and wounded, and it was impossible to get the guns away. The enemy hauled one of the limbers off into the woods and it was not recovered. The movement of General Egan's division, made about this time, forced the enemy to retire, and the infantry hauled the guns off by hand. As General Egan's division returned from the bridge for the purpose of attacking the enemy, who were in their rear, a staff officer of General Egan's directed Lieutenant Smith to withdraw his section to the tavern and join the rest of the battery at that point. He did so, and at the moment of arrival received a mortal wound, from which he has since died. The battery commenced firing to the rear and continued to do so as long as there was any ammunition left; as only the limbers were there the supply was small. After the charge of Egan's division the battery retired down the plank road and massed near Mrs. Rainey's house without serious loss in men or horses.

At the moment the attack commenced Lieutenant Roder was directed to put his battery in position on the right of the plank road, near its junction with the wood road, covering the edge of the wood toward which the enemy were advancing. He did this with great rapidity; Lieutenant Beck's four guns took position on his left. Lieutenant Beck obtained a supply of ammunition from Lieutenant Roder, and an accurate fire was opened upon these eight light 12-pounders. A brigade advancing checked the enemy and the fire of spherical case in addition to that of the infantry forced them to retire at this point, and our skirmishers reoccupied the edge of the woods. Our line being a few yards in front of the guns prevented the use of canister. At about 4.30 p. m. the enemy made an attack on the rear and attempted to force their way up the plank road from the south. The cavalry were severely engaged with them, and as a precautionary measure, Granger's battery, was placed on the west of the road and facing toward the threatened point. Soon after taking up this position Lieutenant Granger was shot through the body. It is feared that the wound will prove mortal. The battery was left without officers. Lieut. E. S. Smith, of Roder's battery, was directed to take command, and Lieut. J. G. Deane (Sixth Maine Battery), acting aide-de-camp, sent to assist him. Until some time after dark the enemy kept up a heavy fire of artillery on the position held by the troops. The attack on the cavalry was repulsed, and by 7 p. m. all was quiet. About this time I sent to the rear with the ambulance train, under an escort of the Seventeenth Maine Infantry, Beck's and Smith's (late Granger's) batteries. They moved back to the Yellow House and parked there. Lieutenant Roder was ordered to report to General Egan, and moved back with him. The battery halted at Hatcher's Run until 6 p. m. of the 28th, and then returned with the Second Division. The commands moved back to the points from which they had started, and the batteries camped at the same.

The limber of Beck's battery, which the enemy drew back into the woods, was not recovered. The loss of this and 14 horses rendered it necessary to abandon one caisson body, which was destroyed.

The casualties and loss of material were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Loss in horses.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Battery K, 4th U. S. Artillery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	3
Batteries C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	1	4	1	13	.....	4	23	14
10th Massachusetts Battery	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	4
Total	1	6	3	19	.....	4	33	21

Second Lieut. Thomas Burnes, serving in C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, killed; Second Lieut. R. Metcalf, serving in C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, wounded and missing; First Lieut. H. H. Granger, commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery, mortally wounded; Second Lieut. Asa Smith, commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery, mortally wounded.

The loss of Lieutenants Granger, Burnes, Metcalf, and Smith will be severely felt in the command. They were all experienced officers of more than three years' service. Burnes and Metcalf were promoted from the ranks in the Regular Army for gallantry and meritorious conduct. Both fell in the faithful discharge of duty. To Lieutenant Granger great praise is due for the able and gallant manner in which he fought his battery. Lieutenant Smith was a most efficient officer, and one who took a deep interest in the cause for which he died. Forgetful of self, even after he had received a mortal wound, on learning that fire ceased for lack of ammunition, he told Lieutenant Granger that a few more rounds were left in his section.

Lieutenant Smith, of Roder's battery, who was ordered to take command of the Tenth Massachusetts after Lieutenant Granger was wounded, deserves great credit for the energy shown by him in getting the battery into fighting condition in so short a time. Lieutenants Beck and Roder also deserve great praise for the coolness and judgment with which they fought their batteries.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to call attention to Lieutenants Eddy, Bull, and Deane, of my staff, for their good conduct, and the valuable assistance rendered on the field and on the march during the entire move.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 109.

Report of Capt. Edwin B. Dow, Sixth Maine Battery, of operations August 12–27.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MAINE BATTERY,
Fort Warren, August 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings of my battery from August 12 to 27, 1864:

August 12, broke camp at 6 p. m. and marched to Jones' Landing, where we remained in camp till 2 o'clock morning of the 14th, when we crossed James River at Turkey Bend. Immediately went into park and remained till 2 p. m., when the right section, under Lieut. William H. Rogers, was ordered into position near Spring Hill with a section of

the Eleventh New York Battery (Captain Burton) and was smartly engaged; fired ninety rounds of ammunition. Withdrew at dark. 15th, was ordered to rear and went into camp. 16th, battery moved out to near Spring Hill. Right section in position and engaged. Expended eighty-five rounds of ammunition. At night withdrew and went into first camp. 17th, remained in camp. Night of 18th went into position to guard against a flank attack by the enemy's cavalry; in three different positions during night, the last of which was near and on the right of Four-Mile Creek, where we remained until night of the 20th. Night of the 20th moved to front of Petersburg. 21st, went into camp. At 12 m. moved to left near the Jerusalem road. Lay there till 12 o'clock night of the 21st, when we went into Fort Crawford. 22d, hauled gabions and repaired the fort. 23d to 27th, inclusive, remained in Fort Crawford. The battery has sustained no loss of men or material.

EDWIN B. DOW,
Captain Sixth Maine Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 110.

Report of Lieut. Henry H. Granger, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, of operations August 25.

HDQRS. TENTH BATTERY MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, August 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Tenth Massachusetts Battery in the action at Reams' Station, Va., August 25, 1864:

The battery, in company with the First and Second Divisions of the Second Corps, arrived at Reams' Station, Va., on the Weldon railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg, Va., on the morning of Wednesday, August 24, 1864, and was massed in an open field on the left of the church and on the east of the road. Shortly before noon Captain Sleeper placed the pieces in position on the west of the railroad behind a low line of breast-works, running parallel with it, and received orders to hold the road running west at right angles with the railroad. Everything remained quiet during the rest of the day and the night ensuing; no enemy made his appearance. During the forenoon of the following day, August 25, skirmishing began on the left and rear of the position, and Captain Sleeper ordered Lieutenant Granger to report for duty to General Gibbon with the right section of the battery. He did so, and was assigned a position on the left, east of the railroad, to operate against a rebel battery. After engaging this battery, and finally silencing and driving it from its position, after using forty-eight rounds of ammunition, he received orders to report back to Captain Sleeper, and was ordered to take the same position occupied by the section in the morning. About noon the rebel skirmishers advanced upon our pickets in front, but were repulsed by them in connection with a few shells from our guns. Shortly after 1 o'clock they advanced again in strong force, drove in our pickets, and their skirmishers and sharpshooters took position in the dense woods on the right, and the corn-field and buildings on the left of the road we were guarding. We immediately shelled these woods, corn-field, and buildings, driving the sharpshooters from the latter.

At this stage of affairs Captain Sleeper was wounded in the arm and left the field, Lieutenant Granger assuming command of the battery. The rebel sharpshooters, from their position in the corn-field had full range of the horses attached to our limbers and rapidly shot them down until not one remained unhurt on either limber, many receiving five or six bullets before they fell. By 5 p. m., 45 minutes before the last charge, not one horse was left standing, and several of the men had been wounded. The rebels now attempted to charge on the right of our guns, but were repulsed and driven back before reaching half the distance across the field. Soon after this the rebel artillery opened a furious cannonade on our lines from twelve pieces of artillery, and under cover of this fire their infantry again advanced in solid column with regimental front. They succeeded in reaching the works and partly breaking the line, some of our infantry stampeding. The latter, however, were rallied again, and with the aid of canister from our guns a second time drove them back in confusion. About 6 o'clock they advanced again for the final charge, and breaking the lines a short distance from our right, they poured over the works, and driving our infantry before them, turning, advanced upon our guns. The right piece was swung round and poured charge after charge of canister into the approaching column. The cannoneers then fell back to the next piece, under direction of their lieutenant, and fired that piece in like manner. So, falling back from piece to piece, firing each in succession, they did not leave their guns until all their supports had gone and the last round of ammunition had been expended, then being compelled to leave the field. Some time after dark Lieutenants Granger, Adams, and Smith, with about forty men, came together, and with one single caisson, the sole remains of the battery, were ordered to report to the Williams house, which was accordingly done, arriving there at 11.30 p. m. and camped for the night. The following morning we marched for our former camp, arriving there at 8.30 a. m.

Total loss of the battery was all 4 guns captured, 3 caissons destroyed or captured, 33 horses shot, and 30 men killed, wounded, and missing.

I must say that great credit is due Lieut. J. Webb Adams for his promptness and fearless conduct in the discharge of all duties assigned him on that day. Likewise to Lieut. Asa Smith, as chief of caissons, in keeping the limbers well supplied with ammunition and for the safety of one caisson and seventeen horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. GRANGER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Second Army Corps.

No. 111.

Report of Lieut. Edward S. Smith, Fifteenth New York Battery, commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery, of operations October 27.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., November 2, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, of this date, I have the honor to make the fol-

lowing brief sketch of the part taken by the Tenth Massachusetts Battery in the engagement of October 27, 1864:

George M. Townsend, first sergeant, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, makes the following statement: Lieutenant Granger, commanding battery, was ordered by the chief of artillery to report to the commanding officer of the Third Division about 1 o'clock on the 26th ultimo, and he was directed by him to follow the division when it moved out, which was about 2 p. m., and marched to the left of our line, which was to the Weldon railroad, and encamped for the night in the vicinity of the Yellow Tavern; resumed the march about 3 a. m. next day; arrived on ——— farm, near the Boydton plank road, about 11 o'clock. Lieutenant Granger was directed by one of General Mott's aides-de-camp to park his battery in an open field. About 3 o'clock the battery was ordered into position, from 1,200 yards down the road which was running across our front (Boydton, I think), and turning off the road to the right, the right and center sections went into battery to the left, while the left relieved the section of C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which was guarding the bridge across the run. The right and center sections opened upon a section of the enemy's battery about 1,000 yards distant, and silenced it in a short time. The left section was relieved by the right and the former ordered to take a more advanced position, and one enfilading the bridge, which was done, the section taking position 150 yards of the bridge, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry; remained there until he (Lieutenant Smith) received orders from Lieutenant Granger to withdraw. He did so, and halted under cover of a barn opposite the old tavern, and was in the act of reporting to Lieutenant Granger, when he was struck by a musket-ball and fell from his horse. Meanwhile the right section was directing its fire upon the same point with the left section (viz, the bridge and the redoubt on the rise beyond). When the charge was made upon our rear the right and center sections changed front immediately; our old opponent also, the battery in the redoubt, opened a very hot fire; the section again changed front, and a few well-directed shots silenced them, and then changed front again and fired to the rear. Shortly after the charge of our infantry, at about 5 o'clock, the ammunition being all expended, the right and center sections limbered to the rear, and took cover behind the barn until it could be ascertained if the road to the caissons was open. Lieutenant Granger, thinking it still passable, mounted the cannoneers on the carriages and ran the gauntlet. The enemy's skirmishers were in considerable force in the edge of the woods on the left of the road. Scarcely had the pieces reached the house near the caissons and changed the limbers, when orders were received to put the battery into position on the right of the road, to command the road to the left, and reply to a battery that was enfilading our line. Lieutenant Granger was struck by a ball while walking in the rear of the pieces, about twenty minutes after going into position. He was taken to the rear as soon as possible, and Lieutenant Smith, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, took command.

After I assumed command of the battery I found that nearly all the non-commissioned officers and privates were missing. I believe most of them were attending to Lieutenants Granger, Smith, and wounded men. I immediately went to work and collected as many of them as I could, so as to bring the battery into serviceable condition. After remaining in position for a short time I was directed by Lieutenant Bull, aide-de-camp to chief of artillery, to change front with the right section and reply to one of the enemy's batteries (which had been shelling our

troops collected in the open field near General Hancock's headquarters) if it should open again, which it did not, consequently, I did not fire. Remained in position about one hour, when I was directed by Lieutenant Eddy, acting assistant adjutant-general, Artillery Brigade, to follow Lieutenant Beck, commanding Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was ordered to fall back. I arrived in camp near the Yellow Tavern about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, and remained there until sometime in the afternoon, when I received instructions from Lieutenant Eddy, acting assistant adjutant-general, to march the battery near the Southall house and go into camp.

The casualties in the battery are as follows: 1 enlisted man killed, 2 officers wounded (died since), 2 enlisted men wounded, 7 horses wounded and killed.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Lieutenant Deane, and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the battery for their hearty co-operation, and the cheerful manner in which they performed their duty while under my command.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. SMITH,
First Lieutenant, Fifteenth New York Battery.

Maj. J. G. HAZARD, *Chief of Artillery, Second Army Corps.*

No. 112.

Reports of Capt. Christian Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, of operations August 12–27.

Report of operations of the Third New Jersey Battery, from the 12th to the 27th day of August, 1864:

August 12, p. m., the battery marched from the camp of the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, near Petersburg, Va., across the Appomattox, to near Jones' Landing, on the James River, Va. August 13 to 20, in reserve near Jones' Landing, Va. August 20, p. m., marched back and recrossed the Appomattox. August 21, a. m., arrived in the camp of the Artillery Brigade near Petersburg, Va. August 22, ordered to report to General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, and marched to the Weldon railroad. August 23, marched along the Weldon railroad toward Reams' Station. August 24, arrived at Reams' Station and took position in the breast-works on the right of the Twelfth New York Battery. August 25, 3 p. m., took position on the left assigned to the battery by Acting Adjutant Bull. 4 p. m., the enemy opened a heavy fire on the position of my battery from two batteries, which I returned with good success, silencing several of their guns. The infantry of the enemy also made several charges on our position, but were held in check by the well-aimed fire of my battery until all our other troops had left the field. At 7.30 p. m. the battery left the field, with a loss of 4 men killed and 7 men wounded, 5 horses killed and 6 wounded; also the rear part of one of the caissons could not be brought off the field. Returning, the battery commander was informed by Adjutants Eddy and Fairchild that the guns and caissons of the Twelfth New York Battery could be saved, when the battery was halted, and the guns and caissons of the Twelfth New York Battery were carried off by our horses. August 26, a. m., arrived near Petersburg, Va., and encamped near the Jones house.

CHRISTIAN WOERNER,
Captain, Commanding Third New Jersey Battery.

THIRD NEW JERSEY BATTERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to give you in the following a report of the operations of my battery at Reams' Station, Va., on August 25, 1864:

On the morning of the 25th of August my battery was in position in the breast-works near Reams' Station on our right wing and on the right of Captain McKnight's (Twelfth New York) battery. At 3 p. m. I was ordered by Lieutenant Bull, acting assistant adjutant-general, to move the battery through a little grove to an open field of some twenty acres on our center. Here the first section, under command of First Lieut. John J. Bargfeld, was brought into position in front of the wood and toward the left. The second section was brought in position in the center of the open field toward the left, where the enemy were expected to appear. At about 4 p. m. a rebel battery opened a heavy, concentrated fire from the woods opposite our center on the second section of my battery in position on the field, which I returned with good effect, silencing some of their pieces. The rebel infantry attacking and approaching very near to our position, I changed my position about 100 yards to the rear and fired with canister against them. When nearly dark I changed my position again to the front of the woods, where I kept up firing until night, when the troops were withdrawn, it being impossible to hold the place during the night.

During this engagement I fired 48 shell, 184 spherical case, 116 solid shot, 74 canister, 422 rounds, of which 318 rounds was of my own ammunition and the balance from ammunition abandoned by some other battery.

The losses of my battery are 4 men killed and 7 wounded; 5 horses killed and 6 wounded. I also lost a caisson body, which it was impossible to bring off the field.

When returning from the battle-field I was informed that some of the pieces and caissons abandoned by other batteries might be saved, when I at a favorable place brought my battery to a halt, returned with my horses, and brought off and in safety several pieces and caissons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHRISTIAN WOERNER,
Captain, Commanding Third New Jersey Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 113.

Report of Capt. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, of operations August 12–28.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Camp Second Army Corps, Near Petersburg, Va., August 29, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following brief report of the operations of my battery from August 12 to 28:

On the 12th instant marched with the Artillery Brigade to near Jones' Landing, on the James River; remained here until the morning of the 14th, when I crossed the James River and received orders to report to the commanding officer of the Second Division with my battery for duty.

Was directed to park in the oak grove near the river and await orders. Remained here until 11.30 a. m. 16th, when I received orders from Lieutenant Bull to move to the front at once and report to Colonel McGilvery, chief of artillery, Tenth Army Corps. Was assigned a position on a small rise of ground to the left of the Charles City road and overlooking Deep Run, some 400 yards from the enemy's works. I was directed by Colonel McGilvery to open on the enemy's works with canister at 5 degrees elevation, but not being able to comprehend the benefit to be gained by firing canister at heavy earth-works, after a few rounds substituted solid shot and shell in place of canister, apparently with good effect. Was engaged at intervals until dark, when I withdrew and parked near the river. Remained here until the afternoon of the 20th, when I joined the reserve batteries on the south side of the river. Marched with them to my old camp near Petersburg. August 21, marched with the corps to near the Jones house. Remained here until the 24th, when I took the position in the works where I am at present.

I have expended during the time specified 384 rounds of ammunition.

I am happy to be able to report I have suffered no loss in either men, horses, or material.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. AMES,

Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery G.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Frank Seymour, Battery L, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations August 12–27.

Report of the proceedings and operations of Company L, Fourth New York Artillery, guarding ammunition train, from August 12, 1864, to August 27, 1864:

August 12, left camp near Petersburg, Va., at 6 p. m.; marched four miles toward City Point and encamped; remained in camp near City Point, Va., until August 23. Left camp at 6 p. m.; marched back three miles toward camp last left and encamped, where the company has since remained.

FRANK SEYMOUR,

Second Lieut., Fourth New York Artillery, Comdg. Company L.

No. 115.

Report of Capt. John E. Burton, Eleventh New York Battery, of operations August 12–26.

CAMP ELEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
August —, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows the operations of this battery since the 12th of August:

On the evening of that day the battery moved from its camp, and following Battery G, First New York Artillery, marched to City Point,

and from there to near Jones' Neck, on the James River, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks. Early on the morning of the 14th, having been assigned to the First Division, I crossed the James River and reported to Brigadier-General Barlow. At 2 p. m. of that day was put in position on the Second Division line, in front of the Second Brigade, where the battery did some excellent shooting, knocking over a number of the enemy's horses and silencing their battery. I had here one man wounded in the arm by musket-ball. Since that time we have not been engaged, although we have had several different positions, as follows: Was ordered back to gate posts at dark on the 14th. At 8 p. m. on the 15th was put in position near the oak grove. On the 17th I had two horses killed by the falling of a tree which was blown down. On the 18th was put in position near the corps hospital, where remained until the next day, when I reported to Colonel Smyth, commanding Second Division, and relieved Captain Ricketts at the Potteries. On the night of the 20th I followed the Second Division across the river and back to our old camp, from which time and until the 26th have been in the reserve. On the 26th I reported to Major-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, and am now in position near the Williams house.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BURTON,
Captain Eleventh New York Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of First Lieut. George K. Dauchy, Twelfth New York Battery, of operations August 12–27.

TWELFTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations and movements of the Twelfth New York Battery from August 12, 1864, to August 27, 1864:

The battery, pursuant to orders, marched at 7 p. m. August 12, with the reserve artillery of the corps, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and parked near Dutch Gap, where it remained until August 16, when it moved with the reserve artillery to Jones' Neck. At dark August 20 I marched back with the reserve artillery to our old camp. At 11 a. m. August 21 I marched to the left, parking about half a mile from the Jones house to the right of the plank road. At 11 a. m. August 22 I marched to the left and parked near the Gurley house, reporting to Major-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps. Remained there until dark August 23, when I marched with Second Division, Second Army Corps, to the plank road and up the road about three miles; parked until 4 a. m. August 24; then marched to Reams' Station and took position in the line of breastworks about 300 yards to the right of the church, relieving Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery. During the 24th everything was quiet while the troops were engaged in tearing up the railroad. On the morning of the 25th skirmishing commenced nearly all around us.

Shortly after noon the enemy made two charges on the works some distance to my left, where I could not open upon them. About 5 p. m. the enemy opened upon our lines heavily with shell. I was ordered to return fire upon their column in the woods, at the distance of 600 yards, with solid shot and shell. After firing a few rounds Brigadier-General Miles, commanding First Division, Second Army Corps, ordered me to send one piece farther to the left, in the angle where the line crossed the railroad. I sent Second Lieut. Henry D. Brower with my right piece to take the position indicated. Very soon the enemy charged with a heavy force upon the works some distance to my left, near the piece sent to the left. Lieutenant Brower was killed, while fighting his piece in the most gallant manner, by a shot through the head, when Corporal Liddle, left in command of the piece, after firing upon the enemy with canister as they came over the works until they had nearly surrounded him, limbered up and drew the gun off a few yards, where, one of his wheel horses falling dead, he cut the other teams loose and escaped with the teams. As soon as my front was cleared of our skirmishers I opened with a rapid fire of canister upon their column approaching our works, having the most of my drivers carrying ammunition. The enemy having broken through the lines formed in column near the church, endeavoring to advance down the road in rear of our breast-works, and also upon the outside. I ran the left piece out of the work to bear upon the road, turned my two other pieces down along outside of the works, and as soon as our infantry had retreated from my left, fired along the road and works with double-shotted canister until the enemy had advanced nearly to my guns under cover of the woods to the rear of my works, when I ordered limber to the rear. The right wheel horses to each limber were shot in crossing over the road to the guns and two fell, so that the guns could not be limbered; the third succeeded in limbering and getting the gun some distance down the road before the horse fell. When the teams advanced across the road to limber up, I went into the woods and mounted my horse, and turning to go out to lead the teams to the rear, saw the enemy in force advanced as far as my right piece, when I galloped to the rear. In a short time the enemy was driven back from the works, when I returned and endeavored with Sergeant Outwater to reopen my guns upon the enemy, but was unable to do so, as I had no lanyard. My cannoneers being to the rear, I sent Sergeant Outwater to bring them up, and he afterward reported to me that the provost guard would not allow them to the front nor him to return on account of their not being armed. Not being able to reopen fire, at dark I proceeded to getting off my carriages. After the three pieces to the right had been sent off the field, Captain Clark, acting chief of artillery, directed me to endeavor to get off the gun that had been ordered to the angle to the left. I started up the road toward the church, and after going a short distance I met Colonel Lynch, commanding First Brigade, First Division, who informed me the gun could not be reached, as it was outside of our lines, and the troops were being withdrawn pursuant to orders. The troops were then marching down the road. I then turned my attention to getting off my other carriages, and with the assistance of men from the Sixty-first New York Volunteers got the gun limbers carried off the field. I could get no assistance to draw off the two caissons in the woods, the other two having been drawn away while the enemy held the works, when Lieutenant Sweeney, commanding the provost guard First Division, came up with the guard, saying they had volunteered to return and assist in drawing off the

caissons, which they accordingly did, taking them off the field of battle. The pickets then being withdrawn, and, waiting for the carriages to be drawn off, Lieutenant Fairchild, aide-de-camp to the chief of artillery, returned with me to that point with a team, and assisted me in getting one carriage away after the troops had withdrawn, except a cavalry vedette.

My men behaved in the most gallant manner, remaining at their guns long after all support had left them, both on the right and left, never leaving until the enemy were immediately upon them. Sergeant Slocum, commanding the left section, fought his section with the utmost coolness and efficiency.

My loss in the action of the 25th of August, at Reams' Station, was as follows: Second Lieut. Henry D. Brower, 1 corporal, and 1 private killed, 2 privates wounded, and 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 4 privates missing. Also 1 light 12-pounder gun, 2 caissons for same, 1 ambulance, and 34 horses.

On the morning of August 26 I returned to my camp near Jerusalem plank road.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. K. DAUCHY,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Twelfth New York Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps.

No. 117.

Report of Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations August 12–27.

HDQRS. BATTERY F, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTY.,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my battery in the operations of the Second Army Corps, from August 12 to August 27, 1864:

August 12, marched with the Artillery Brigade of the corps from camp in rear of Fifth Corps. At 6 p. m. crossed the Appomattox and bivouacked near Bermuda Hundred. August 14, marched at 3 a. m., crossed the James River at Deep Bottom, and reported to General Mott. In position on the left of the Second Corps line, near Four-Mile Creek, from the 14th to the 18th of August. Fired from this position 466 rounds of ammunition. August 18, marched with General Mott's division. At 7 p. m. recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and returned to camp in rear of the Avery house. From August 20 to August 27, in position on the right of the Jerusalem plank road, between Forts Tilton and Warren. Fired from this position forty-four rounds of ammunition. No casualties during the month. Number of rounds of ammunition fired, 510.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS,
Captain, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Battery F.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps.

No. 118.

Report of Capt. T. Fred. Brown, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Batteries A and B, of operations August 23–25.

CAMP OF BATTERIES A AND B,
FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of Batteries A and B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, during the action at Reams' Station, Va., on 25th ultimo:

At 4 p. m. on 23d of August, 1864, battery moved from near Yellow House with Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, out on to plank road toward Reams' Station, Va., where arrived at 5 a. m. 24th; right section took position immediately on railroad at extreme left of batteries. At 7 a. m. left section moved to railroad and took position with right section in an old line of works. Teams in harness all day and night.

August 25, at daylight commenced to strengthen position. Right section was placed beyond railroad, and the two sections were at exact right angles from each other. From 10 a. m. to 3.30 p. m. the enemy threw occasional shots from a battery on their right, all of which passed over the position occupied by the battery. At 4 p. m. the infantry pickets were driven in on to the line. At the same time the enemy opened fire from their batteries, a part of their shots enfilading the position. At the first approach of the enemy the guns were opened with case-shot, firing 1½-second fuse, but as the action became general along the line, and their line approached nearer, canister was used from all the guns and with good effect. Their line gave way in their first assault and they fell back to a belt of woods 400 yards in front. The guns were again shotted with case-shot, and the fire directed to that point. The enemy's artillery was again opened, and with that fire and that of their sharpshooters, which had been posted in the woods and in a corn-field on the left, the horses were shot in great numbers. Up to this time but one or two men had been wounded. Their line was again advanced from the woods, and came charging over against our lines, which were firmly held, and they again fell back to form. The canister had all been expended, and solid shot and case were being used.

Again the enemy came forward, and again they were repulsed, but it was but momentary, for they came en masse, and with as reckless determination as was ever seen. The infantry line gave way on the right. They jumped onto the redoubts, and even pulled the men over them while standing at their posts. First Lieut. W. S. Perrin had been wounded and taken from the field. The two officers remaining staid with their guns to the last, and as the enemy closed in around them were taken. To have removed any of the carriages from the field would have been an impossibility, as the caissons and limbers were in a thick wood, and a majority of the horses had been shot down. One limber was brought from the field and seven horses.

During the action I should judge there were 550 rounds of ammunition expended, though cannot give exact figures.

The casualties were as follows: First Lieut. W. S. Perrin, commanding company, had right leg shattered below knee, and is missing; First

Lieut. James E. Chase and Second Lieut. Gideon Spencer, missing; 4 enlisted men killed, 3 wounded (who got off field), 42 missing; number of horses lost, 67.

T. FRED. BROWN,
Capt., 1st Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Companies A and B.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps.

No. 119.

Reports of Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations August 12–27 and October 26–28.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 28, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions of this date from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of battery (Fourth U. S. Artillery), under my command during our late movements:

In accordance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, I left camp near Petersburg, Va., about 6 p. m. on the 12th day of August, 1864, and marched with the rest of the batteries of the corps in the direction of the James River, and encamped about three miles on this side. August 13, remained in camp all day. August 14, received orders about midnight to move at 1.30 a. m.; was conducted by Lieutenant Bull, aide-de-camp, to the river, crossed on the upper pontoon bridge, near Deep Bottom, and reported to General Barlow, commanding First Division, Second Corps; was directed by him to go into park near the head of the bridge and await further orders. August 15, battery remained in park all day. August 16, about 1 p. m. I was directed by Lieutenant Bull, aide-de-camp, to move the battery to the front and report in person to Major-General Birney, commanding the Tenth Corps. After I had reported I was ordered by Colonel McGilvery, General Birney's chief of artillery, to take up a position on an elevated piece of ground and within about 600 yards of the enemy's works, and open fire at once, which I did, and, by all accounts, with good effect. I fired 323 rounds of ammunition of various kinds, had 2 men wounded (1 slightly and 1 severely—lost his leg) and 1 horse killed and 2 wounded; was ordered to withdraw at dark and go back to my old camp near the pontoon bridge. August 17 and 18, remained in camp. August 19, left camp at 9 a. m.; was directed by General Miles to take up position on the right of his line. August 20, left position at 7 p. m., joined the First Division, recrossed the James River, and halted. August 21, started again at 1 a. m., arrived in my old camp near Petersburg about 9 a. m.; left camp again at 12 m., marched two miles to the left of our line and went into park near the Jones house. August 22, battery remained in park all day. August 23, left park at 9 a. m., moved back about half a mile and went into camp near Artillery Brigade headquarters. August 24, moved to the front about half a mile and went into position. August 25, remained in the same position. August 26, was directed by Lieutenant Eddy, acting assistant adjutant-general, to move the battery to the left and report to General Miles. By him I was directed to take up a position near the Williams house, on line with his division. August 27, left position at 9 a. m.; followed the division to the Avery house; was then directed by one of General Miles' aides-de-camp to go back to my old camp near army headquarters, where I am at present.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates all behaved in their usual good manner, both on the march and in action.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
Second Lieut., Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Maj. J. G. HAZARD,
Chief of Artillery, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., October 31, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the recent movement:

In accordance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, I reported with my battery to General Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Corps, at 1 p. m. the 26th instant. Was directed by him to follow the division as soon as it moved out. Marched to the left of our line about five miles and encamped on the Weldon railroad near Yellow Tavern. Left camp at 3 a. m. the 27th; continued to march with the division; arrived on Hatcher's farm, near the Boydton road, about 12 m.; was directed by one of General Mott's aides-de-camp to park my battery in the field, where General Hancock had his headquarters. Here I remained until about 3 p. m., when the enemy made a vigorous attack near that part of the line where I was and compelled some of our troops to fall back. I was then directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff to the major-general commanding, to move my battery a short distance to the front and open fire at once, which I did with solid shot and shell, and with good effect. The enemy was at this time not more than about 500 yards from the battery in front, and they were throwing shot and shell in both my flank and rear. As soon as our infantry rallied and drove the enemy back again I ceased firing. Remained in position until dark, when Lieutenant Smith was ordered to take command of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, as all the officers in that battery had been wounded, and I was directed by Lieutenant Bull, aide-de-camp to the chief of artillery, to report to General Egan, commanding Second Division, Second Corps; was instructed by him to follow the Third Brigade of his division. Left the battle-ground about 9 p. m.; arrived at Hatcher's (or Nobel) Run about 2 a. m. and went into park and remained there until daylight, when I crossed the run and marched with the division back to my old camp near Fort Bross.

My casualties are comparatively small, considering the amount of shelling the battery was exposed to. They are as follows: 1 man and 2 horses killed and 3 men and 2 horses wounded; had 6 bags of grain shot off the caissons.

Lieutenant Smith and all the non-commissioned officers and privates behaved in their usual gallant manner. For their able support and good conduct on the march I avail myself of this opportunity to tender them my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
Second Lieut., Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Maj. J. G. HAZARD,
Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 120.

Reports of Lieut. W. Butler Beck, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Batteries C and I, of operations August 12–27 and October 25–27.

BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, during the recent movements of the Second Army Corps:

In accordance with orders from the headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, the battery left camp in front of Petersburg and moved at 6 p. m. of the 12th instant with the rest of the batteries to within about a mile of the James River, where it arrived about 12.30 a. m. of the 13th. The battery remained here in reserve until the afternoon of the 16th, when it moved with the rest of the reserve batteries to Jones' Neck and went into camp on the bank of the James River, where it remained until the evening of the 20th, when I received orders to move with the rest of the batteries back to in front of Petersburg, where I arrived and went into my former camp about 1.30 a. m. of the 21st. About 9 a. m. of this day, pursuant to orders, I moved with the rest of the batteries about three miles to the left and went into camp near the Jones house, where I remained until the evening of the 25th, when I moved, according to orders, and went into position in a fort on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. I remained in a position here until the evening of the 27th, when, in pursuance of orders from headquarters of the Artillery Brigade, I returned to my former camp in front of Petersburg near the Southall house.

I would here state that Lieutenant Gilliss was in command of the battery until the 17th instant, when I relieved him of the command, he having received the appointment of captain, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army.

In concluding this report, I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men of this battery for their efficiency and good behavior during these movements.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BUTLER BECK,
Second Lieut., Fifth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Batteries C and I.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

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BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the participation of my battery in the recent movements of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and the battle on the 27th instant:

On the night of the 25th instant I moved my battery, according to instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, to the neighborhood of the Southall house and went into camp near the Third Division. On the morning of the 26th instant I moved my battery to the neighborhood of Fort Bross, on the Norfolk railroad, and reported to Brigadier-General Egan, commanding Second Division, for duty. At 2 p. m. I moved with the Second Division and marched to the neighborhood of Fort Dushane and went into camp about 8 p. m. At

3 a. m. of the 27th instant I moved with the Second Division; marched about ——— miles and went into position on the right of the ——— road. Soon afterward I moved forward with the Second Division and marched to the Boydton road, a distance of ——— miles. At this point a battery of the enemy opened on the head of the column. I put the battery into a trot and hurried forward. I soon got into position, and opened fire upon this battery with such good effect that it was almost instantly silenced and withdrawn. I regret to say that during this time I lost a most valuable officer in the person of Second Lieut. Thomas Burnes, Second U. S. Artillery; he was struck in the abdomen by a minie-ball, from the effects of which he died about 1 a. m. of the 28th instant. General Egan having advanced his line, I was ordered by him to place a section in position upon the ridge he had just captured about 600 yards to the front and right of my first position. At this point I placed my right section under command of Lieutenant Metcalf and opened fire upon a column of rebel infantry who were deploying in the woods about 800 yards to the left. Our line having again been advanced to the neighborhood of the Burgess house, on the Boydton road, about 300 yards in advance of the last position, I received orders from General Egan to place a section in position near the above house. I very soon got my left section in position here, although under a very heavy fire from a rifle battery on the left of the road. Soon after I had opened fire on this battery, the enemy opened another rifled battery on me from the right, enfilading the section. However, I still kept up a vigorous fire to the left, and then went back and brought up my center section at a gallop, and put it in position at right angles to my other section and opened fire on the second battery. In the meantime the enemy opened two more guns upon me from another point to the right of the Boydton road. Lieutenant Metcalf, with his section, replied to them most vigorously, he being to my right and rear.

The enemy did their best to drive me from this position with their artillery, and but for the bad practice of their gunners I fear there would have been but little left of my battery. As it was, most of their shots went over me, or their shell burst short. This was from the effect of the vigorous fire I kept up all the time, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy ceased firing first. About 3 p. m. the enemy's infantry in front of my center section made an attack and charged up to the brow of the hill, driving in our skirmishers. They came up to within 150 or 200 yards of this section, when I opened on them with canister, and with such good effect that they halted, and my support charged and drove them back. For fear that they might try it again, I changed front of my left section and placed it upon line with my center section. I then opened with the four guns upon the retreating enemy. Shortly after this the Tenth Massachusetts Battery came up and went into position near me. General Egan then relieved me, and I returned with my two sections to the position I first occupied in the morning. My loss at this time was 3 men killed and 7 wounded; also 6 horses killed. Very soon after I returned the enemy broke through the line in rear of Lieutenant Metcalf's section. This was so sudden that he had hardly time to reverse his pieces before the enemy had them.

I regret to report that Lieutenant Metcalf was wounded here and taken prisoner. One man was killed and 2 wounded at this point. All the rest of the men, with one limber, escaped, and the guns were soon after recaptured and delivered to me by the First Maine Volunteers.

During this attack I placed my four guns in position on the left of the Boydton road, and opened fire upon the point of woods, where the enemy broke through and captured my guns. After the enemy had been repulsed at this point I moved my guns forward to my first position, and, by direction of the major commanding, placed one section on the right and one on the left of the road, and opened fire upon the point of woods to the right and front, about 800 yards, with shell and case-shot. I kept this position until about 8 p. m., when, by direction of the major commanding, I marched my battery back to the Yellow Tavern and went into camp. On account of my loss in horses, I had to abandon one caisson, which I had cut to pieces, so as to be of no service to the enemy.

My loss throughout the day was 1 officer and 4 men killed, 10 wounded, and 7 missing. Three of the latter were reported to me as being wounded, but they have since rejoined the battery, as also have the missing. During this action I fired 237 rounds of solid shot, 147 rounds of shell, 248 rounds of spherical case, and 34 rounds of canister.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in the death of Lieutenant Burnes the service has lost one of its best and most gallant officers. He was ever brave, noble, and generous. I have also to regret the wounding and capture of Lieutenant Metcalf, who has ever shown himself to be a brave and gallant officer on the field of battle. My thanks are also due to First Sergt. John Murphy, of Battery I, and First Sergt. Paul Romer, of Battery C, for the gallantry and efficiency they displayed as acting chiefs of the center and left sections throughout the engagement. I can also assure you that the non-commissioned officers and privates of my battery can ever be relied upon wherever they may be placed; their bravery and gallantry in serving their guns without flinching under that galling fire during the above action bears testimony of this, and I can but feel proud to be in command of such men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BUTLER BECK,

Lieutenant, Comdg. Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps.

No. 121.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations August 18–21 and 31, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Weldon Railroad, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of our operations near the Globe Tavern, on the Weldon railroad:

Pursuant to orders, we set out at 4 a. m. on the 18th instant. We reached the enemy's cavalry pickets, at Doctor Gurley's house, one mile from here, at 7 a. m. General Griffin's division, in advance, was immediately formed in line of battle by brigade, with skirmishers deployed. We then, at 8 a. m., advanced rapidly. By the aid of the support of the cavalry picket belonging to the Third New York

Cavalry we captured several of Dearing's brigade of the enemy's cavalry, and reached the railroad without opposition. Griffin's division was immediately disposed to cover the position toward the south and west, and General Ayres advanced to the north along the railroad. In about one mile this division found the enemy in line of battle, with artillery, which showed a firm disposition to contest our farther advance. General Crawford's division was then ordered up on the right of General Ayres to outflank the enemy. Before, however, this was accomplished the enemy, at 2 p. m., advanced against General Ayres and forced his line to fall back to prevent being flanked. General Ayres contested the ground firmly, and finally drove the enemy back. Colonel Hofmann's brigade, Fourth Division, was sent to support General Ayres. Colonel Lyle's brigade, of General Crawford's division, also received a part of this attack. General Crawford continued to move forward his right until dark, but his advance was all the way through dense woods.

Our loss this day was as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	6
First Division	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Second Division	4	38	29	295	2	255	35	588	623
Third Division	1	13	7	92	9	88	17	193	210
Fourth Division	1	8	2	43	.....	38	3	89	92
Total	6	60	38	440	11	381	55	881	936

The enemy's loss must have exceeded our own, as he left his dead and some wounded on the ground. General Ayres showed great bravery in fighting his troops under difficult circumstances. The Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery acted very handsomely, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wiedrich, commanding, was wounded. General Hayes and Colonel Winthrop also acted with gallantry.

August 19, at 4 a. m. I sent General Bragg's brigade to the right to support General Crawford and establish a connection on the shortest line, with skirmishers, between my right and the pickets near the Jerusalem plank road. This order General Bragg did not execute as directed, but took up another line a mile or more to the rear. I at once directed General Bragg to correct his line and sent the best officers of my staff to assist. At 4.15 p. m., before this was accomplished and reported to me, the enemy broke through this picket-line with heavy force in column of fours, left in front, and facing to the right swept rapidly down to our left in rear of General Crawford's line. At the same time General Ayres and signal officers reported a heavy force on my front, along the railroad. My line was so extended that two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Veterans of General Crawford's division were all on as a skirmish line, and the enemy passed quite in their rear. Colonel Wheelock's brigade fought well and lost comparatively little. So much confusion, however, was produced by the men falling back, and masking the fire of those in line, that all General Crawford's line was compelled to fall back, and also the right of General Ayres' division. Colonel Lyle's brigade lost very heavily in prisoners, and General Hayes, commanding First Brigade of General Ayres'

division, was captured. General Crawford was at one time quite surrounded by the enemy. General Willcox's division, of the Ninth Corps, about 1,200 strong, was immediately ordered up to attack the enemy, and the lines of Generals Ayres and Crawford, being reformed, moved forward at the same time, driving back the enemy, regaining the ground lost, and capturing prisoners. General Crawford's division captured a battle-flag, taken by G. W. Reed,* Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in Colonel Hofmann's brigade J. T. Jennings,* Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, also took one. About the same time the troops under General White, of the Ninth Corps, about 1,000 strong, on our right, were formed facing to the right to oppose any further flanking, and engaged Colquitt's brigade of the enemy, and drove it back, capturing about 40 prisoners. The enemy in great confusion rapidly fell back to his intrenchments, carrying with them the disorganized parts of the command, which had become so by the attack from the rear in the woods, and also a large portion of those on picket. An instance of brutality occurred on the part of a rebel officer which deserves execration. Finding he was too closely pressed to carry off Captain Newbury, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, a prisoner, he deliberately put a pistol to his breast and shot him. This is the testimony of the dying man himself. Before this flank attack began, signal officers reported troops moving against my front on the railroad, and General Ayres reported their arrival in his front. These made repeated attempts to force him back after he regained his line but failed.

Our losses were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	1	7	8
Second Division	1	13	6	48	4	451	11	512	523
Third Division	5	15	9	114	75	1,730	89	1,859	1,948
Fourth Division	3	6	5	31	7	190	15	227	242
Total	9	37	21	197	86	2,371	116	2,605	2,721
General White's division	.....	17	11	90	1	60	12	167	179

The enemy's loss must have been heavy in killed and wounded. Colonel Hofmann, commanding brigade in Fourth Division, and Colonel Wheelock, commanding brigade in Third Division, are particularly deserving for their conduct this day. The troops of the Ninth Corps fought excellently and the enemy made no stand against them. August 20, having become satisfied that our position here was one the enemy was determined to force us from, I posted my lines in positions favorable for artillery defense, which gave me a considerable infantry reserve, and then awaited an attack. The day passed off without any. August 21, the enemy at 9 a. m. drove in my pickets on the north and west and opened with about thirty pieces of artillery, crossing his fire at right angles over my position. The timber, however, prevented his artillerymen from having any good view of our lines. At 10 a. m. he made an assault all along the north and west of my position, but was everywhere repulsed. His intention to outflank us on the left was completely frustrated. Our artillery did excellent execution and broke the

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

enemy's line in places before coming in good musketry range. Our skirmish line was immediately advanced, and 339 men and 39 officers taken as prisoners, besides 139 rebel wounded were brought in, among whom were Col. E. C. Councill, Sixteenth Mississippi, and Lieut. Col. S. B. Thomas, Twelfth Mississippi. General Hagood's brigade struck a part of our line where the troops were in echelon and they found themselves almost surrounded, and every one thinking they had surrendered, ceased firing. Troops immediately advanced to bring them in when their officers commenced firing, and Captain Dailey, provost-marshal of the Fourth Division, was shot by General Hagood. In the mixed condition of our men and the enemy, our line could not fire, and many of the enemy escaped. On General Griffin's advance F. C. Anderson,* of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, captured the battle-flag of the Twenty-seventh South Carolina. In General Cutler's advance from Hofmann's brigade, Capt. J. C. Hatch, of the Seventy-sixth New York, took a battle-flag; Lieut. M. Eyre, adjutant of the Third Delaware, took one from a South Carolina regiment; Sergt. J. Shilling*, Third Delaware, took another from a South Carolina regiment; Corpl. H. A. Ellis,* Seventh Wisconsin, the flag of the Sixteenth Mississippi, and Private Norton, of the Seventh Indiana, took one. Others are reported, but have not been handed in. We buried 211 of the enemy's dead. The rebel Generals Lamar and Sanders were said by the prisoners to be killed.

Our losses were:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade	.....	5	3	24	.....	.....	3	29	32
First Division	.....	6	2	20	.....	55	2	81	83
Second Division	1	10	5	63	2	46	8	119	127
Third Division	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Fourth Division	1	14	4	39	.....	.....	5	53	58
Total	2	35	15	147	2	101	19	283	302

General Cutler received a wound on the face from a shell.

Colonel Dushane, commanding the Maryland Brigade, a gallant fighter, was among the killed.

During these four days' operations men and officers performed their duties as well as any ever did under the circumstances. The heat of the first day was excessive, and on the march many fell out that are here reported among the missing, but who will soon rejoin us; about fifty were completely prostrated by sunstroke. The men were kept working night and day, and were every day and night wet through with the rains. The side roads and fields were almost impassable for artillery.

Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, performed his important, fatiguing, and dangerous duties with success, and the service of all our batteries was most efficient.

My staff performed their fatiguing and exposed duties most commendably.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

General Griffin, with his division, beside holding our extreme left and repulsing the enemy there on the 21st, also sent re-enforcements on the different days to different points prepared to sustain them.

Colonel Spear, commanding brigade of cavalry from General Kautz's division, served me most capitally in watching my left flank and rear from August 19 to August 22, scouting as far south as Reams' Station and west to the Vaughan road. Colonel Stedman's brigade, Gregg's division, also participated in the repulse of the enemy on the 21st, under Colonel Spear.

The position we have gained, besides fighting for three days and maintaining, we have by our work rendered unassailable, and a portion of the corps is available for other service.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Report of casualties of Fifth Army Corps, and in First and Third Divisions, Ninth Corps, for the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIFTH CORPS.									
First Division	.....	9	3	29	.....	55	3	93	96
Second Division	6	61	40	406	8	752	54	1,219	1,273
Third Division	6	28	17	207	84	1,818	107	2,053	2,160
Fourth Division	5	28	11	113	7	228	23	369	392
Artillery Brigade	.....	6	3	29	.....	.....	3	35	38
Total*	17	132	74	784	99	2,853	190	3,769	3,959
NINTH ARMY CORPS.									
First Division	.....	17	11	90	1	60	12	167	179
Third Division	2	30	12	134	4	135	18	299	317
Total*	2	37	23	224	5	195	30	466	496
Grand total	19	179	97	1,008	104	3,048	220	4,235	4,455

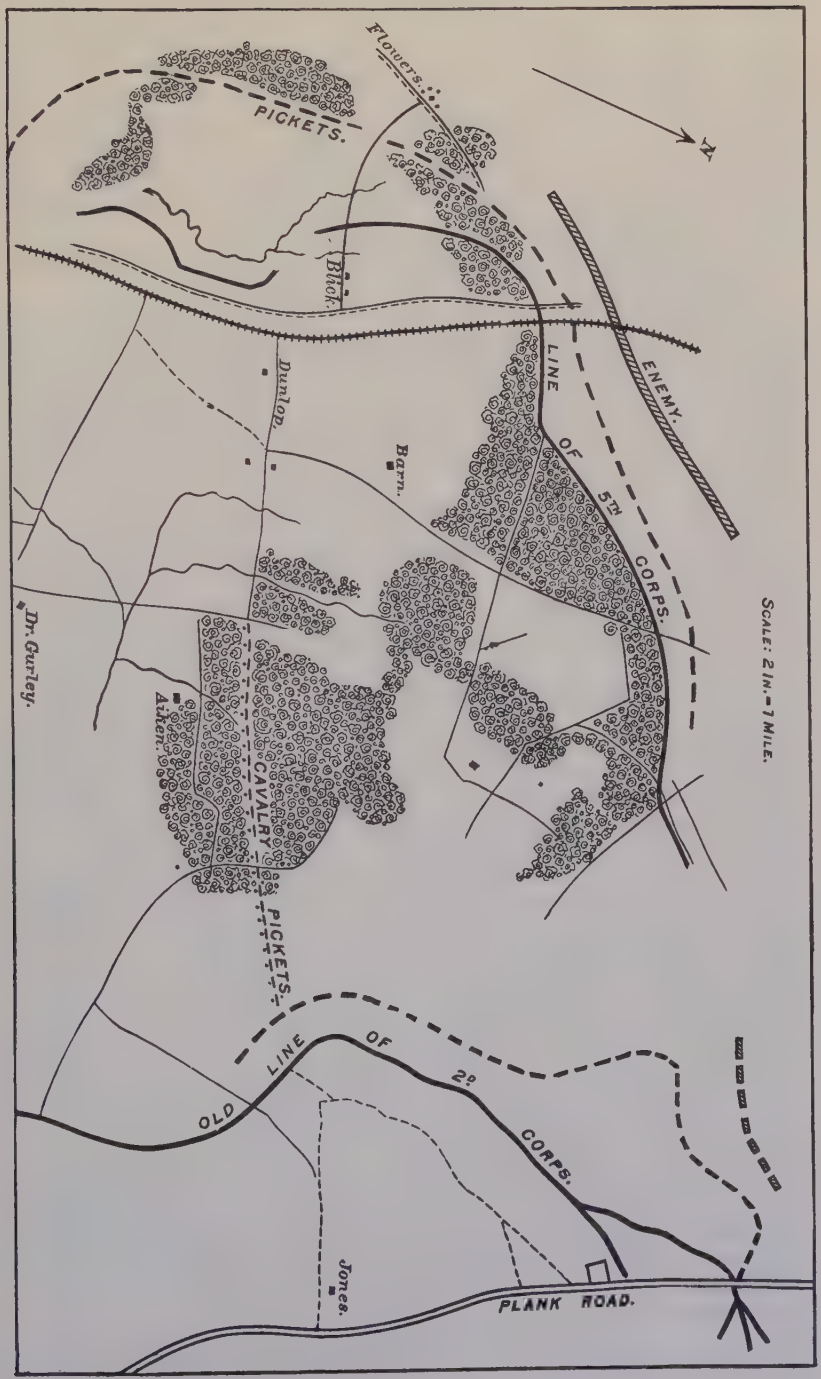
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

I have the honor to report that about 10 a. m. yesterday the enemy advanced a party about 150 strong to the vicinity of the Davis house, drove in the outlying picket near the signal station, capturing 8 men, wounding 3, and killing 1, and causing the pickets to fall back a short distance. The enemy then retired. We hold the Davis house, but our signal station is much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters. There are 2,400 men at work daily on the defenses at this point, and 1,200 daily on picket, which, together with the details for camp guards and other necessary duties, makes the entire command on duty every other day.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see recapitulation of revised statement, p. 128.


PICKETS.
Flowers
Black
Dunlop
Barn.
LINE OF 5TH CORPS.
ENEMY.
Dr. Gurley
Aiken
CAVALRY
PICKETS
OLD LINE OF 2D CORPS.
Jones
PLANK ROAD.
SCALE: 2 IN. = 1 MILE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 2, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of the Fifth Army Corps in the movement on the 27th ultimo. I accompany it by a map * on a scale of four inches a mile, made from our reconnaissances. I have put on it, in red, the supposed position of roads and rivers, as indicated on the map with which we set out. If the operations should ever become a matter of criticism, the study of this map would be of importance in comprehending the difficulties of executing any design, or meeting expectations previously formed.

I introduce my report with some quotations from the general order of instructions, which will save time:

4. Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps, will move at such hour of the morning of the 27th as will enable him to attack the right of the enemy's infantry, between Hatcher's Run and their new works at Hawks' and Dabney's, at the dawn of day. It is probable that the enemy's line of intrenchments is incomplete at that point, and the commanding general expects, by a secret and sudden movement, to surprise them and carry their half-formed works. General Parke will therefore move and attack vigorously at the time named, not later than 5.30, and, if successful, will follow up the enemy closely, turning toward the right; should he not break the enemy's line, General Parke will remain confronting them until the operations on the left draw off the enemy.

5. Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, will, if practicable, move simultaneously with the Ninth Corps, and proceed to the crossing of Hatcher's Run, below the plank-road bridge, from which point he will support the Ninth Corps, and if the attack is successful, follow up the enemy, moving on the left of the Ninth Corps. Should General Parke fail to break the enemy's line General Warren will cross Hatcher's Run and endeavor to turn the enemy's right by recrossing at the first practicable point above the Boydton plank road, keeping on the right of Hancock. He will then turn toward the plank road and open the plank-road bridge.

There being no road known over the country I was expected to operate in between the Ninth and Second Corps, I sent out Major Roebling, who reconnoitered everywhere in that direction, as far as our cavalry picket-line, which, however, was but a short distance out. Under these circumstances, I issued my instructions to march at 5.30 a. m. on the 27th. The commanding general, however, did not think the hour early enough, and fixed it at 4 a. m. My route was to be to the left of Fort Cummings, through an open field; thence by a wood road, which was to lead to the Duncan road; thence I was to hunt up a road to Hatcher's Run. The command started as directed, about 4 a. m., on the 27th. It consisted, first, of the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Griffin, 4,707 strong, of which 1,247 were ignorant of the manual, and 2,803 had never fired off a musket. Second, of the Second Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Ayres, 4,704 strong, of which 104 were ignorant of the manual, and 812 had never fired off a musket. Third, of two brigades of the Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Crawford, of which 298 were ignorant of the manual, and 298 had never fired off a musket. The Artillery Brigade was composed of three batteries of light 12-pounders (14 guns) and two batteries of 3-inch rifles (10 guns). The men carried sixty rounds of ammunition and four days' rations. Half our ambulances and our intrenching tools accompanied us. The ammunition wagons, with our reserve supplies, remained in camp, which was defended in my front by General Baxter's brigade, about 2,500 strong, and eight batteries, comprising 34 guns. All our transportation and baggage were sent to City Point.

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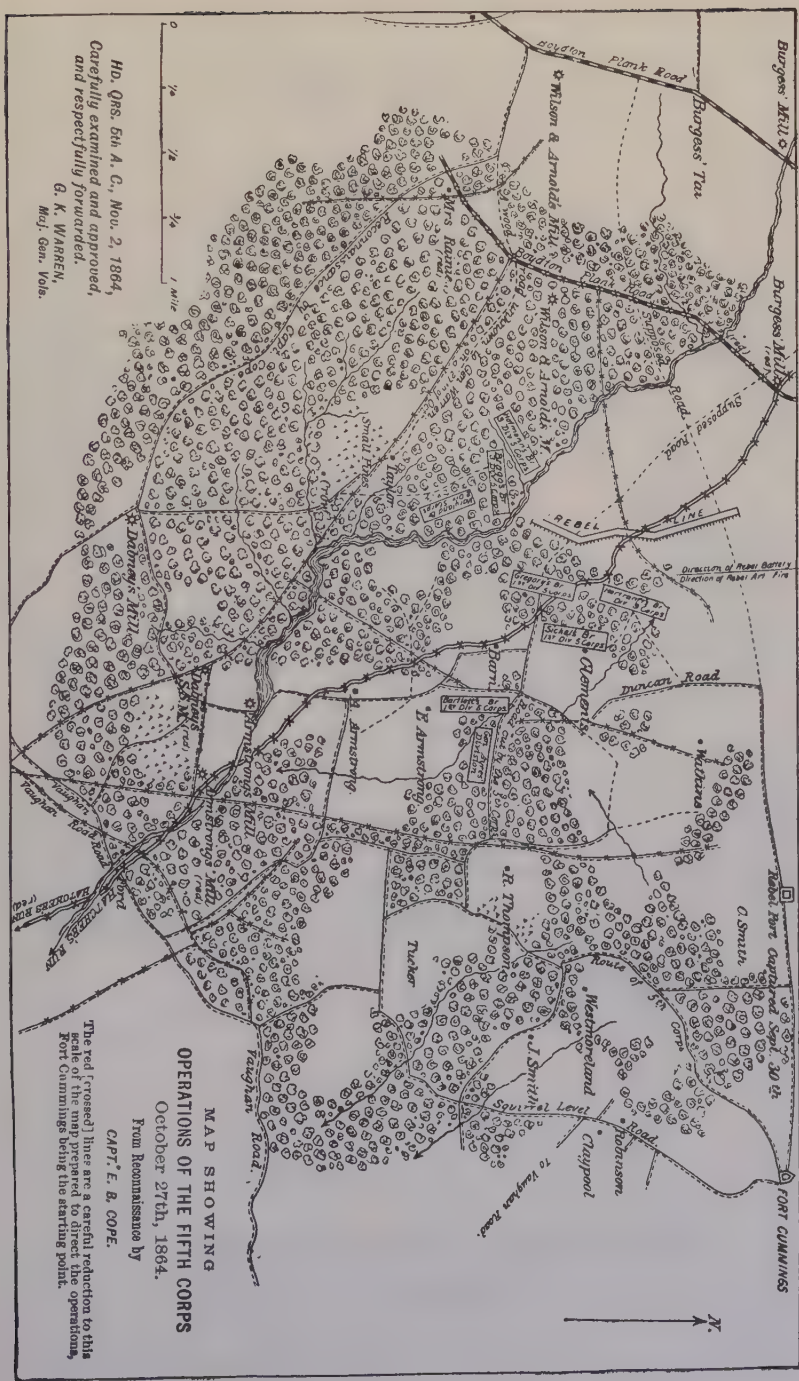
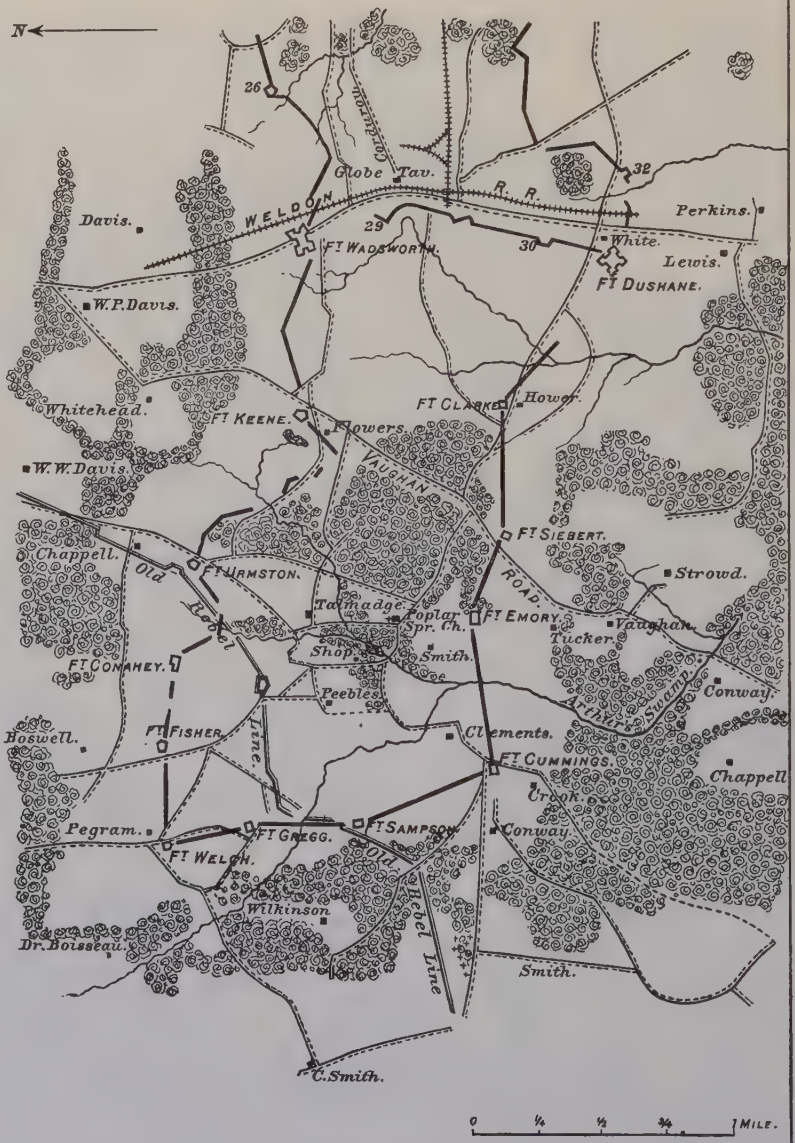
* See p. 435.



MAP SHOWING
OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH CORPS
October 27th, 1864.
From Reconnaissance by
CAPT. E. B. COPE.

The red [crossed] lines are a careful reduction to this scale of the map prepared to direct the operations, Fort Cummings being the starting point.



MAP SHOWING CONDITION OF UNION LINES, OCTOBER 27, 1864,

The black lines show the positions the Union troops took up on the evening of the 30th September and afterward fortified.

It commenced to rain lightly about 4.45 a. m., and it was very dark from the clouded state of the sky. Parts of the command soon got mixed up, and connections between parts of brigades were lost everywhere in the command, on account of the darkness, soon after starting. I think it quite impracticable, from this and previous experience, to move troops in the dark over any but the broadest and plainest roads, unless they are previously familiar with the route. It was light enough to see at 5.30 a. m., and we began to move the head of the column about this time into the woods beyond our intrenchments. Clearing away the obstructions that had been placed in the road, we moved on slowly, keeping to the left of the Ninth Corps flankers, and this took us in a southwesterly direction to R. Thompson's house (see map). Finding we were getting too far south, and that all the roads ran in a north and south direction, I cut a road due west through the woods for half a mile, which brought me on the so-called Duncan road, just south of the Clements house. Here I struck a wood road leading west, and along which I advanced, striking the enemy's skirmishers at 9 a. m. General Griffin immediately formed General Gregory's brigade and advanced through the woods, driving the enemy into a line of breastworks with abatis and slashing, which was strongly held. He lost about 100 killed and wounded in doing this.

It was now 9.30 a. m. and I received word from the general commanding that General Parke would probably not be able to force the enemy's line, and that it was important that a portion of my command should cross Hatcher's Run and communicate with Hancock as soon as possible, informing me at the same time that General Hancock had crossed the run. I informed the commanding general and General Hancock that I should probably be compelled to cross at Armstrong's Mill. My original instructions contemplated my crossing about one mile below where the Boydton pike crosses. Ordering General Ayres and General Crawford to mass their divisions near to the front, I immediately sent Captain Gentry to communicate with General Hancock and Major Roebling with my escort to reconnoiter to my left for the end of the enemy's line, while I personally made a reconnaissance of our front to ascertain the practicability of forcing the enemy back. On my return about 10.30 a. m. I found General Grant and General Meade at my headquarters, to whom I explained what had been done, and the condition of the enemy's line in front. Major Roebling, who returned about the same time, reported General Griffin's skirmish line as reaching down to Hatcher's Run. Captain Gentry reported the rear of General Hancock's corps having marched up toward the plank road, past Armstrong's Mill. I then was directed to send a division across Hatcher's Run, place its right flank on the run, and then move up, supporting General Hancock, and upon arriving at the enemy's right of the line in front of General Griffin to attack it in flank, and endeavor to cause him to abandon the line, and thus open the way for the rest of my corps and the Ninth Corps. Ordering the division most convenient at the moment of receiving this order (which was General Crawford's), I sent him across the run at Armstrong's Mill and detached a brigade from General Ayres to strengthen him. I sent also a 12-pounder battery, but on account of the timber not permitting it to accompany the division farther than the run, it was left there and no opportunity occurred afterward to use it. Leaving General Griffin in command, with his division and two brigades of General Ayres', I started with General Crawford to aid and direct operations in accordance with his movements. The head of General Crawford's division crossed Hatcher's Run at 11.45 a. m. His line was

formed with General Bragg's brigade in line of battle, right resting on the creek, Colonel Hofmann's brigade covering his left and the Maryland Brigade in reserve. In this way he began to advance about 12.30 with the right of companies to the front. The denseness of the woods and the crookedness of the run caused great delays in the movement, causing breaks in the line and changes of direction and requiring care to prevent confusion.

Finding there could be no guide to Crawford's movements other than sound, I directed General Griffin at 1 p. m. to open on the enemy with his skirmish line, to show us where it was, and to be ready to take advantage of any effect Crawford's operations might have. General Crawford continued his movement, losing a little time by mistaking the branch (which comes in near the Crow house) for the main run, and afterward having much difficulty in crossing it, on account of the fallen timber cut there by the enemy. After crossing this branch General Crawford began to skirmish with the enemy, driving them to the north and west, and capturing a man of Cooke's brigade. About 4 a. [p.] m., I think, I visited him and found his line just then on the right flank of the enemy's position fronting Griffin, and the firing was quite lively. The crossing of the run was here very difficult naturally, and made more so by the trees cut into it, and by the opposition of the enemy. As Crawford's line of march had now led him to quite a different position from what had been expected, and as he was in a dense forest of great extent, where it was difficult to find him, and as his men were getting lost in great numbers, in fact, whole regiments losing all idea of where to find the rest of the division, I ordered him to halt his line and get it in good order and press the enemy with his skirmishers, while I went to consult with General Meade, who I supposed was with General Hancock. When nearing the place of the latter, I was told by Major Riddle that General Meade had returned to the mill, and I proceeded to that point as rapidly as possible. Soon after reaching him we learned that the enemy had come in between General Hancock and General Crawford and attacked the former with great violence. The commanding general immediately directed me to send General Crawford to his support, but he assenting to my suggestion that General Ayres could more readily be got there, I directed General Ayres to move at once. Darkness was so near at hand that General Ayres was halted at Armstrong's Mill. The attack on General Hancock must have occurred while I was near General Crawford and yet in the woods—the sound of the musketry did not reach us. There was beside no road known to us leading directly to General Hancock, and that same woods for two or three miles was certain to prevent him arriving for any contemplated emergency. What would have added still greater delay to communicating with General Crawford supervened by the rebels getting in on the road by which we communicated between him and myself. The enemy became so bewildered in these woods that upward of 200 of them strayed into General Crawford's line and were captured. These men before being taken captured three of our ambulances a mile in rear of General Crawford. Six of them captured Captain Cope, of my staff, but finding themselves in our lines gave up to him and he brought them in. Major Bingham, of General Hancock's staff, on his way to General Crawford, was captured by them, but made his escape, and three officers of my staff, in attempting to avoid the road thus infested by the enemy, became lost in coming from General Crawford to me and had to stay out all night in the woods.

In order to illustrate further, if it is necessary, the character of the country I append a report of Lieutenant Dresser, assistant inspector artillery, attached to Artillery Brigade.*

General Hancock communicated with General Crawford two or three times, but did not, as I am aware, at any time indicate to him that he was in need of his closer support. The position and operations of General Crawford must have had much influence on the operations of the enemy and were conducted by him with all the energy and skill I believe it was possible to exhibit under the circumstances. Less perhaps appears in view of what was accomplished than upon consideration of the obstacles met and overcome. My command remained in position all night in the heavy rain. General Hancock having decided to fall back, I ordered General Crawford to withdraw at daybreak to the north side of Hatcher's Run, which he did, by building a bridge just behind his line of battle. At daybreak I sent out Major Roebling of my staff to inform General Egan (then at Dabney's Mill) that General Crawford had withdrawn, and General Egan then withdrew to the north side of Hatcher's Run and halted. Major Roebling then went out to General Crawford's picket-line and brought in all that had got lost. He then went on to the battle-ground of General Hancock of the night before, without meeting any enemy, but seeing their cavalry pickets on the plank road. This was about 8 a. m. At 7.30 a. m., by order, General Ayres with two brigades of his division were sent to report to General Parke. Stragglers from the Second Corps continuing to come in I sent out ten men of my escort to hold on to Dabney's Mill, until they should all come in that made their appearance, while at the same time Major Walsh picketed the road down to where the Vaughan road crosses Hatcher's Run, for the same purpose. At 10 a. m. all the wagons, wounded, and prisoners were gone, and the road clear. I then gave orders to Generals Egan and Crawford to withdraw, and Major Walsh to cover the latter. At 10.30 a m. these divisions were out of sight, and I then notified General Parke that I was ready to withdraw General Griffin's division simultaneously with General Willcox, and at 11 a. m. they began. About 11.30 a. m. the enemy's cavalry drove in our small mounted force, across Hatcher's Run, but all the tired and straggling had already gotten in. General Bartlett's brigade formed to check this advance, but the enemy did not do more than fire a few shots with cavalry skirmishers at very long range. We waited in this position about an hour and then withdrew without any molestation from either the enemy's cavalry or infantry. Every man of my command was brought off, and all the arms of the wounded. Major Walsh moved back up the Duncan road, covering General Parke's left, after General Griffin's rear guard entered the road cut through the woods.

Besides the map and report of Lieutenant Dresser, Fourth U. S. Artillery, accompanying this report, as before stated, there will be found the report of General Griffin, commanding First Division; of General Crawford, commanding Third Division; of Colonel Wainright, chief of artillery (the wooded nature of the country prevented any use of our artillery during the movement), and a list of casualties.†

The number of prisoners taken by the corps is 269.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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* See p. 456. † Embodied in return of casualties, pp. 155–157.

ADDENDA.

Statement of Major Roebling, aide-de-camp, of what he saw take place on the south side of Hatcher's Run, October 27 and 28.

October 27, about 9 a. m., General Griffin was in line of battle and skirmishing on the north bank; 9.30, started with the escort to reconnoiter the north bank of Hatcher's Run from Armstrong's Mill up. Found a regiment of the Second Corps just leaving the rifle-pits opposite the mill. These rifle-pits had been vacated by the enemy in the morning. I supposed at that time that they were continuous on the south side of the creek, and crossed it somewhere opposite Griffin's left, connecting with the breast-works opposite Griffin's front. Coming up the creek found one rebel vedette in the woods, who fired on us and ran; struck a field after a while; found the left of Griffin's picket-line in the western edge of the field resting on the run. The south bank of the run appeared thickly wooded all the way. Returned at 10.15. About 10.30 Generals Grant and Meade arrived. I explained my reconnaissance to the generals. General Grant then ordered General Meade to have one of the divisions of the Fifth Corps sent across the run at the mill, and march up behind the breast-work, so as to uncover General Griffin's front and enable him to advance. About 11.30 General Crawford started for this purpose. By 12.30 he was formed and started—Bragg on the right, Hofmann on the left, Maryland Brigade in reserve. The line marched by right of companies to the front; a strong skirmish line ahead. At this time Generals Grant and Meade passed the saw-mill on their way to Hancock; they stopped five minutes to talk. At 12.30 rode with Colonel Wainwright out the road toward the steam saw-mill; turned [to] the right at the first clearing, where there was an abandoned house. Went down a small path leading from the northwest corner of the field toward the creek; found Crawford's line had got that far, and had halted for a few minutes to gain more ground to the left. Returned along the creek to our headquarters at the saw-mill, woods very thick, and found that the rifle-pits ended 200 yards above the mill. As soon as I came back I thought I would have time to go to the Second Corps, and see what they were doing, and be back in time before Crawford would strike anything.

Started at 1 for the Second Corps; road leads through dense woods for nearly three miles. One brigade of General Mott's division was lying in the road just before you came to the open field. As I came out into the field I saw Generals Grant, Meade, and Hancock at a house on the left. This field was very large, three-fourths mile wide by two and a half long, running north and south. I was told the plank road ran along the western edge of the field. General Egan's division was formed in line of battle, facing north, and posted about 300 yards north of the road I was on; his right rested on the wood, and left on the plank road or somewhere near it; he was just completing the formation of the line. At this time I heard firing and cannonading southeast of Mrs. Rainey's, which I supposed to be cavalry. There was also infantry skirmishing to the northwest across the plank road. As I passed General Egan, who was standing in front of his line, a battery of ours in his front, say 200 yards, opened. I went up to see what they were firing at; found it was a section of a brass battery firing at long range toward the west across the plank road at a rifle battery of the enemy. One-quarter of a mile to the north of this section [in] a ravine, near a house which I understand is Burgess' Tavern, was the other

section of our brass battery firing at the rebel battery. The enemy fired all his shots at this section, and was knocking it pretty badly. The right flank of this section was protected by about 100 cavalry drawn up in line beyond, though farther north; I could see no troops of ours. While I was standing there another rebel battery opened from some point on the north side of Hatcher's Run, taking this advanced section of ours somewhat on the right and rear. The first shot fortunately burst about 100 yards from me, else it would have knocked me over. I left then. Saw a little road going northeast by east toward the run; went 200 yards down the road, saw nothing, and came back to the point where I had first entered the large field. Saw another road here leading southeast by east. I thought I might strike Crawford by following that road. I went down the road nearly half a mile, when I saw two rebels standing across the road; turned around and came back. On the way back I met Bingham with General Hancock's escort. He was sent down this road to see whether he could find General Crawford. He said General Meade had told General Hancock to send some one down for that purpose. I told Bingham that he might find Crawford if he kept on long enough, but to keep a good lookout, as there might be rebels on the road. It seems he went through without seeing any rebels, and found Crawford near the Crow house. He returned safely by the same route. Later in the afternoon, when Hancock's right was driven in, Bingham was sent down this same road to get Crawford's assistance, but he was captured before he got to the field around the Crow house.

About 2, or a little later, I left the Second Corps and returned to the saw-mill on the creek. When I left, General Meade was still at General Hancock's. Ricketts returned at that moment and said he knew where General Crawford was. General Warren and staff started to find General Crawford via steam saw-mill and Crow's house. I went to the farther end of that field and found the other end of the road down which Bingham had come. Didn't find Crawford where Ricketts had left him. All of us went into the woods to hunt him; came upon his line of battle very unexpectedly; he was moving about north, 15 degrees west. He said his right rested on the creek; said he lost time by mistaking a branch for the main creek. Was separated from the rest of our staff, and followed the line of battle with General Bragg. It was now, say, 2.45. Presently skirmishers commenced to fire, and then the main line commenced to fire. The troops were a little scared, and many stragglers began running to the rear; but few bullets seemed to come from the enemy. Our line then commenced to cheer, and advanced rapidly, firing all the while. The firing from the enemy was very feeble. At about 3.30 the line stopped advancing and most of the firing ceased. I rode up to Bragg's skirmish line, found the right of it on the creek, and directly in front of it the end of the rebel breast-work on the other side; the lower end of it was vacated. At this moment a squad of, say twenty, rebels appeared on top of the hill opposite and fired down on us. My orderly was killed, and I retired lower down the creek. Found Griffin's skirmish line connecting with Bragg's line of battle. About a dozen of Griffin's men were on Crawford's side of the creek, having crossed on a tree. They had no officer with them. I told the men to hunt their officer and tell him the rebels had left their breast-work, and to go up and occupy it. I then went to General Crawford and asked him why he had halted at the very moment when he had victory in his grasp. He replied he had positive orders from General Warren not to advance another step. At this moment Captain

Dailey came up and begged hard to be allowed to cross the creek with fifty men and clear out the line of breast-works. Permission was refused. The creek was waist-deep here, backwater from some dam. I then left to find General Warren and explain to him the situation. Some one told me he had gone to General Hancock's.

I may here add that heavy firing was heard toward Hancock's right just before Crawford's attack commenced. I started out the road from the western end of the Crow field; got a little way into the woods when I heard some suspicious noises, and thought it best not to try it. Found General Warren about 4 o'clock near the steam saw-mill. Captain Bache had just come with a message from General Meade. Explained the state of affairs; went back to General Crawford with an order to take possession of the breast-works if he could cross the creek. Rejoined General Crawford about 4.45; little firing going on; was astonished to see rebel stragglers coming in on our left and rear. They reported Willcox's division in the woods a short distance behind us. General Crawford had just changed the front of one brigade (Hofmann's) to look out for this contingency. I delivered my order to him, but we both concluded it would not be advisable to make the attack under the circumstances. 5.15, growing dark rapidly; started back. Some of these rebel prisoners had some of the Second Corps prisoners. They reported that Hancock's division had been flanked by them and had broken and run. This was the first intimation that General Crawford had that matters had been going wrong with the Second Corps. When I got back near the Crow house voices shouted out of the pines, "Stop that man on horseback." They turned out to be eight rebels under charge of two of our men who had lost their way. I brought them in. These men of ours had been taken prisoners by the rebels in the first place, but not one of the whole party knew where they were, so they had made up their minds to follow the first man who knew where anywhere was. At 5.45 reached our headquarters; pitch dark and raining. Captain Cope came in shortly afterward with eight rebels. Moved headquarters to the Armstrong house about 6.30. Orders were sent to General Crawford to withdraw at 3 o'clock by Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn. He had already built a bridge over the creek. The withdrawal was effected by daylight without any pursuit. During the night the Second Corps withdrew from the south side of the run.

October 28, 5.30 a. m., day just dawning, started with the escort via steam saw-mill to pick up any of Crawford's stragglers that might be left. Found General Egan and Major Mitchell near the steam saw-mill. They had just returned from the field of battle. Told them that General Crawford had withdrawn. Went over to Crow's field; saw three of our ambulances standing half-way between the two houses. Met an officer and two men going to hunt the Seventh Wisconsin. He went further to the left than I did. Going through the woods we picked up perhaps twenty of our stragglers, and suddenly came upon the Seventh Wisconsin, having some sixty prisoners in charge. The regiment seemed to be lost and did not know what to do. Their commanding officer, Major Richardson, had gone off to find out something. I got them to start over, and at that time the major, with Captain Dailey, came up and said the bridge had been fixed again, so they crossed that way. There were no signs of any enemy. I understand from Colonel Osborn that a small part of Colonel Hofmann's picket-line was out at this time about half a mile in advance of this point. They did not come in until about 9 o'clock and brought about thirty or forty prisoners

along. Returned to the steam saw-mill at 7.30 o'clock; found everything but stragglers gone. Went up the road to Hancock's field; road filled with stragglers; met some of Gregg's cavalry coming back. They all reported that the enemy was pursuing yet. Many of the men said there was a picket-line still out. Farther on, met some men who had been relieved from the picket-line at 12 o'clock. Over at Mrs. Rainey's house there were some of our men, stragglers from the field, said the rebel vedettes could be seen in the edge of the woods beyond the plank road. When I turned to come back, say 8.30, there were still some wounded men limping along. There was plenty of time to have taken them safely that morning.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.

The command consisted of General Gregg's division of cavalry, the three divisions of the Fifth Corps, Mott's division, of the Second Corps, four batteries of artillery, and a canvas pontoon bridge 250 feet long, with three companies of engineers under Captain Van Brocklin. The whole command was on the move at 6 a. m. on the 7th, having been located beforehand so as to make a simultaneous start. General Gregg took the road east of the Jerusalem plank road, turning out of it at Temple's and joining it again about one mile and a half below Warwick Swamp. The infantry took the plank road; the divisions in the order of Crawford's, Griffin's, Ayres', Mott's; each division having a battery and half its ambulances; last was the wagon train, with one brigade guarding it. The men had four days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition on their persons and two days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition in the wagons. The bridge was found to be destroyed on the plank road at the crossing of the Warwick Swamp, and caused considerable delay. Fifteen minutes sufficed to make a passage alongside for infantry, but a bridge with a crib-work pier about forty feet long had to be made before the train could cross. It commenced raining about 8.30 a. m. and continued through most of the day, clearing after dark but clouding up again at midnight. General Gregg's cavalry forded the Nottoway at a deep ford nearly impassable for wagons, and then proceeded to Sussex Court-House and bivouacked for the night, according to my direction. The pontoon bridge, 140 feet long, was completed at 4.50 p. m., and Crawford's division went on and bivouacked at Sussex Court-House. Generals Griffin and Ayres reached the Nottoway between 2 and 4 p. m. and bivouacked there till 2 next morning. General Mott and the trains all crossed after General Crawford and bivouacked on the right bank of the Nottoway.

On the morning of the 8th the line of march was taken up for Jarratt's Station. General Gregg led off at 4 a. m., followed by General Crawford. General Griffin began to cross the Nottoway at 2.30 a. m. (it raining heavily at the time), and was followed by Ayres. They were both over by 4.30 a. m., and the bridge was up and away soon after daylight. General Mott took charge of the trains and followed immediately after General Ayres. The rain ceased about daylight, having so far caused no injury to the roads. I detailed three companies of cavalry to return from the Nottoway and carry back all the stragglers from the command. These were already numerous on account of

the night movement, and the sending them back was necessary as they could not follow the column. It appeared afterward that the number of them was upward of 800. As General Gregg neared the railroad he sent off a force to the trestle bridge across the Nottoway, which is about 160 feet long, and destroyed it, driving away a few of the enemy's cavalry. About 10 a. m. a regiment of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Nottoway at a ford and got in between Generals Gregg and Crawford, but was speedily driven across again by General Gregg. The cavalry continued to work on the railroad, partially destroying it down to Jarratt's Station. Thinking the enemy might meet us near the railroad, I delayed destroying it with the infantry until sunset, by which time the whole command was up and the trains parked. The three leading divisions of infantry had now had a chance to cook their dinner, rest, and sleep, which was much needed, and which the warm sun favored. At 6 p. m. Generals Crawford, Ayres, and Griffin went on the railroad with their divisions and completed its destruction by moonlight, from the Nottoway down to below Jarratt's Station, working till midnight, and then bivouacking till daybreak. The work of destruction was renewed early on the morning of the 9th by forming a line of battle on the railroad, each division destroying all on its front, and then moving to the left alternately. General Gregg cleared the enemy out of the way southward and picketed the country north and east, while General Griffin took charge of the train with his division. General Gregg met with a force of the enemy at Three Creeks, with artillery, and found the wagon-road bridge destroyed and that on the railroad on fire. He drove this enemy away and put out the fire on the railroad bridge so as to cross some of his men over it dismounted. The stream is about fifty feet wide, and had been made unfordable by raising the gates of the mill-dam above. This was shut down on being discovered, and his command then forded. A pontoon bridge was also laid by Captain Van Brocklin. General Gregg followed the enemy up, and by 4 p. m. had possession of Belfield, and driven the enemy all across the Meherrin River.

At Hicksford, on the south side, the enemy had three forts or batteries, armed with artillery, and connected by rifle-pits, and manned with a considerable force, so that it was impracticable to force a crossing at that point. This was my own conclusion from a personal examination of the locality. As the attempt to turn the position would occasion at least two days' longer time than that for which I was originally provisioned, and the men, already quite tired, had, in many cases, eaten up the four days' rations on their persons, and as the weather again threatened a storm, I determined to return, and orders were issued accordingly for the next morning. Half a day's ration of bread and a full one of beef was issued this evening, the first beef we had a chance to issue. The command worked till about 8 p. m. General Ayres and General Mott crossing Three Creeks, and the cavalry assisting, completed the destruction of the track down to Belfield, burning a bridge about sixty feet long over one branch of the Three Creeks, and the one of about 100 feet over the main stream. These bridges were old truss frames, and had to be shored up from below. We could not destroy the one across the Meherrin without gaining possession of the opposite bank, which was held as before described. The railroad destruction was carried over a distance of about seventeen or eighteen miles, and was so complete that I think the enemy will not deem its use of sufficient importance to rebuild it, especially as

we have demonstrated how easily it can be again destroyed if they do. All the ties were burned, the rails heated, and in most cases much bent and twisted. They were of the ∪ pattern, and from the manner of their connection, by means of a coupling iron and bolts, gave much labor in breaking them apart. The rails were much worn, and in many places they had been replaced by those brought from some other railroad that had been destroyed by burning and bending and the rails afterward straightened out. These generally cracked off on this last bending of ours.

The storm of sleet began about 8 p. m., and lasted through the night, causing men and animals much suffering. The storm still continued at daybreak, and the drippings from the icicles on the trees continually added their moisture to the roads. This determined me to send the main column direct to Sussex Court-House, and a brigade of cavalry under General Irvin Gregg was sent ahead to clear the way and watch the side roads. It was followed by General Griffin, guarding the train, then by General Mott's division, then by General Ayres, General Crawford bringing up the rear.

The enemy's cavalry, with artillery, followed General Gregg's cavalry up to the point where the main column left the Halifax road, and then followed up the main column, being held in check by General Crawford. Their artillery, however, did not cross the branch of Three Creeks, where we had destroyed the bridge. General Gregg, with his division, passed on up the Halifax road (the road we had come down), thus protecting the left flank of the infantry column. He was unmolested by any force in his rear, but was harassed by cavalry, with artillery, on his left flank, near Jarratt's Station. This he forced back and came on without loss. The head of the column reached Sussex Court-House at dark, and the command bivouacked along the route. The roads, though sandy and ordinarily good, were now in a very bad state, almost impassable in many places after our train. The mist continued to fall and keep the men cold and wet all night, so that they got little sleep or rest.

The command moved on in the morning toward Freeman's Ford, on the Nottoway, on reaching which a junction was formed with General Potter's command. Two bridges were soon laid, and all the command crossed over before dark and camped near Belches' Mill. The enemy's cavalry in small force followed us down to the Nottoway. The weather cleared during the night and was very cold. The mud in the morning was frozen stiff, so the trains passed easily along, but the men suffered very much from their feet, that were now quite sore and blistered, insomuch that numbers walked barefoot over the frozen ground.

The entire distance traveled, besides the labor performed, was about 100 miles in the six days. The men marched and behaved most praiseworthily during this tiring expedition in most disagreeable weather—weather which almost precluded rest and sleep. It is not believed the enemy picked up any prisoners from straggling, except a few who became drunk to complete prostration on apple jack found on the way, which, to our surprise, was in almost every house in appreciable quantities.

The country enabled us to forage our animals to some extent. Scarcely a man was to be found. Many houses were deserted or contained only helpless women and children. We had evidences, however, of the men lurking about in the woods, for on our return it is reported some of our men were found dead along the route; in one instance, with

throat cut. Whether this was true or not, it soon became the belief of all the men in the command, and in retaliation almost every house was set on fire. Every effort was made by the officers to stop this incendiarism (which most likely punished only the innocent), and with partial success. No infantry force of the enemy was anywhere encountered, except that defending Hicksford. General Hill's corps, the people thought would attack us, but we saw nothing of it.

It was impossible to destroy the railroad between the Nottoway and Stony Creek in the time for which we were rationed, as we should in that section be greatly delayed by three additional streams we should have to cross—namely, the Sappony Creek, the Stony Creek, and the Rowanty Creek—all of which would require pontoon bridges. This section is now, however, utterly useless to the enemy, nor can any considerable force remain there to protect it, for want of supplies. The iron accumulated at Stony Creek is only a small amount drawn down from north of that point by taking up the track—not over two miles. All the ties accumulated there were burned by General Gregg and these rails thrown on them.

Moreover, it is an easy task to go now and destroy it as soon as the frost will permit the ties to come out of the ground, to which they are now frozen fast. The latter occurrence would have prevented my destroying but a portion of it, even up to this time, for if I had gone direct without interruption, from Hicksford back to the Nottoway, I could not have destroyed more than the part between it and the Sappony before this heavy frost came. I would respectfully request that if the destruction of this portion is desirable that I be allowed to complete it by starting down the Halifax road with my corps, a brigade of cavalry, and a sufficiency of pontoon to bridge all the streams at once—about 500 feet. This can be done in three or four days' time, and communication can be kept up all the while, so that an offer of battle there by the enemy can be accepted without any uncertainty as to its progress, in the knowledge of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

I have made my acknowledgments to my command in a general order, a copy of which is furnished herewith. Division reports, with lists of casualties, will be sent in as soon as received. Our loss was inconsiderable. We captured a few prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

P. S.—The note I dispatched from Sussex Court-House seemed to me to contain the principal facts and results of the expedition. I have been delayed in making a full report by the absence of any reports from division commanders, by the requirements of the order to get ready my supplies on my return for an immediate movement, and by changing my headquarters in a very cold day, which, besides disarranging all my office arrangements, made it almost impossible to write at any length in the cold. I am very tired, too, from previous exertion.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *December 13, 1864.*

The command having returned from its late expedition after accomplishing successfully its mission—the destruction of the Weldon railroad as far as Hicksford, making forced marches during six days and nights in the most inclement weather—the major-general commanding considersit his duty to express to his division commanders—Brevet Major-General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division; Brevet Major-Generals Griffin, Ayres, and Crawford, of the Fifth Corps, and Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Corps—his high appreciation and commendation of their performance of the instructions issued to them by him. He desires that they will convey this approval to their commands, with such especial praise as they may deem due to individuals in their divisions. The major-general commanding expresses his thanks to Brevet Brigadier-General Wainwright, chief of artillery, for his efficient management of the artillery of the command; to Lieut. Col. A. L. Thomas, chief quartermaster, for the thorough manner in which he conducted the trains, and to Brevet Major Van Brocklin, Fiftieth New York Engineers, for his efficiency and promptness in the management of the pontoon train.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865.

Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, to accompany my report dated December 14, 1864, of the expedition to Hicksford, a map* showing the route taken, prepared with great care on a scale of five miles to an inch; also the following reports, the last one received, that of General Ayres, not being received till to-day, viz: That of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. S. Wainwright, chief of artillery; that of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. W. Crawford, commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps; that of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, commanding First Division, Fifth Army Corps; that of Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding Second Division, Fifth Army Corps; that of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Army Corps; that of Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, commanding cavalry division.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

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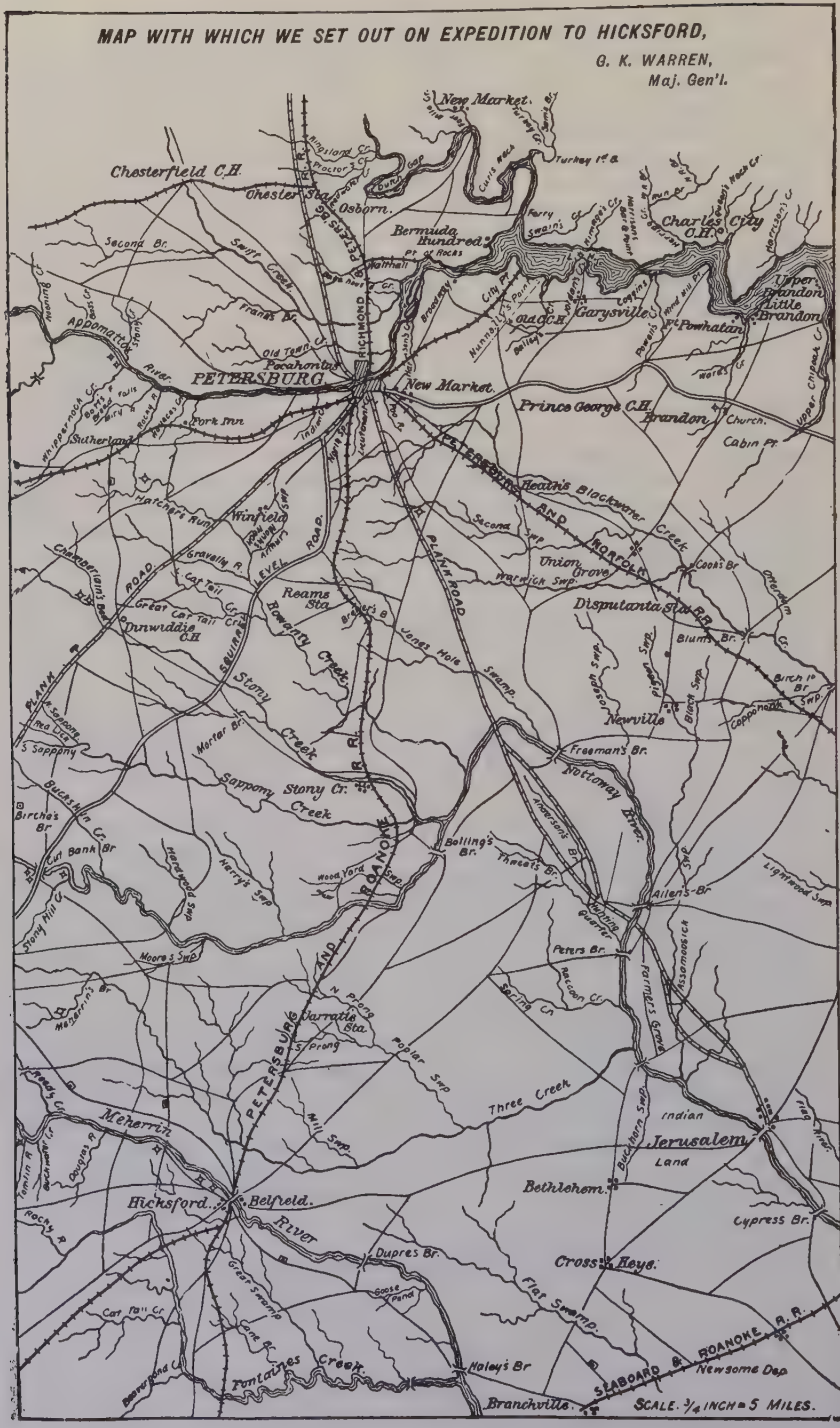
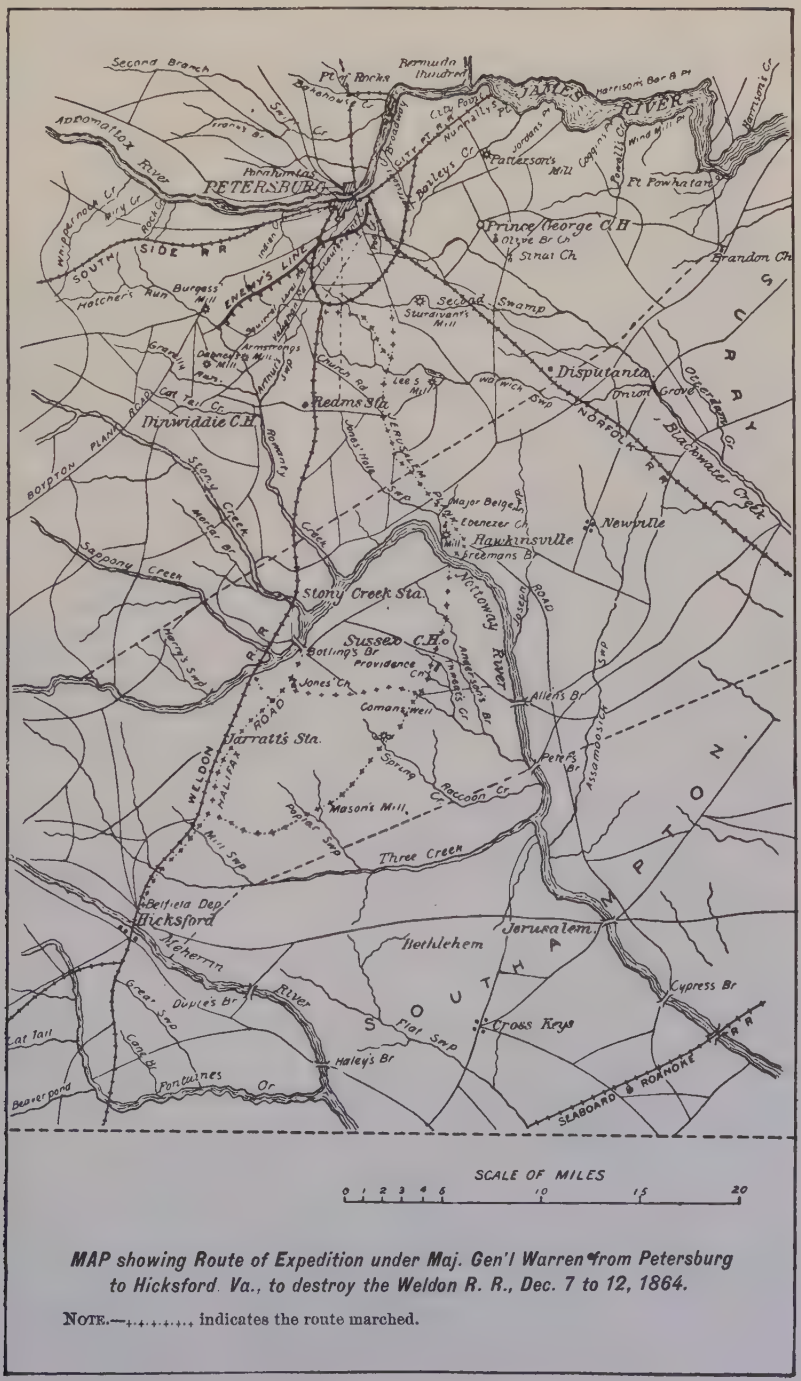
*See p. 449.

†These reports appear in their proper order.


MAP WITH WHICH WE SET OUT ON EXPEDITION TO HICKSFORD,
G. K. WARREN,
Maj. Gen'l.
New Market.
Chesterfield C.H.
Chester Sta.
Osborn.
Bermuda Hundred
Charles City C.H.
Upper Brandon
Little Brandon
Garysville
Ft. Powhatan
Old C.H.
Pocahontas
PETERSBURG
New Market.
Prince George C.H.
Brandon
Church.
Cabin Pt.
Appomattox River
Sutherland
Fork Inn
Winfield
Heath's Blackwater Creek
Union Grove
Disputanta Sta.
Reams Sta.
Dinwiddie C.H.
Stony Creek
Sappony Creek
Stony Cr.
Newville
Freeman's Br.
Nottoway River
Bolling's Br.
Allen's Br.
Peters Br.
Farmers Grove
Jerusalem
Indian Land
Bethlehem.
Cypress Br.
Cross Keys.
Flat Swamp.
Meherrin River
Hicksford.
Belfield.
Dupres Br.
Fontaines Creek
Haley's Br
Branchville.
Newsome Dep.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R.R.
SCALE. 3/4 INCH = 5 MILES.



MAP showing Route of Expedition under Maj. Gen'l Warren from Petersburg to Hicksford Va., to destroy the Weldon R. R., Dec. 7 to 12, 1864.

NOTE.—+.+.+.+.+.+. indicates the route marched.

No. 122.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations October 8.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In obedience to your instructions received at midnight on the 7th I ordered the skirmish line of the corps to advance at 7 o'clock the 8th. Each division commander was directed to support his line by one brigade. The line was to advance and drive in the enemy's skirmishers and develop his force, and, by threatening to advance, detain him in his works. The line advanced slowly. The enemy's skirmishers were encountered first on the right between the Weldon road and the right of the corps line, north of Fort Howard. They were driven from their rifle-pits back into their works. On the left, connection had to be kept up with the Ninth Corps. Their right advanced slowly. General Griffin, whose left connected with that corps, advanced his support to the Boswell house, and his picket-line to within 1,000 yards of the enemy's works and in full view. General Ayres advanced to the W. W. Davis house, keeping his connection right and left, one brigade on the Vaughan road and one on the Squirrel [Level] road. He advanced until the enemy's skirmishers were struck. He reported about 2 o'clock that the enemy had a line of infantry in the front, "sufficient with their artillery to make a strong fight." The W. W. Davis house, being simply a cover for the enemy's sharpshooters, was destroyed. Brigadier-General Baxter advanced the line of the Third Division until the enemy's skirmishers were driven into their works opposite the right of his line, and maintained this position until dark, having advanced the left to the skirt of woods beyond the burnt Davis house on the railroad.

While holding this advanced position I communicated with both Generals Griffin and Ayres, directing that an advanced position from that previously occupied by their picket-line should be taken up. Both of these officers reported that there was no suitable position that gave any advantages beyond the original line, it being already three quarters of a mile from camp.

The enemy, as Ayres' skirmishers advanced across the open space to the W. W. Davis house, at once made their appearance behind their parapets. They presented a weak line. From information derived from prisoners it was discovered that Scales' and McGowan's brigades, Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps, were in our front, and that Heth's division was opposite our extreme left. The object of the reconnaissance having been attained I directed that the line should fall back at dark to its original position in front of Griffin's and Ayres' line; that it should be maintained in its advanced position on the right. A reference to the map will show the change. Just before dark the enemy massed a force in the woods opposite the left of Baxter's line, on right of the railroad, and drove in the skirmishers from the burnt Davis house. They failed to break the line or to move it from its position in front of Bragg on the right. As Ayres had withdrawn, I did not deem it advisable to retain this line, as it would be enfiladed by any fire from the W. W. Davis house. The advance on the right has rectified the original line materially in direction and efficiency. In taking the W. W. Davis house our casualties were 2 men killed, 4 wounded, and 3

missing. There was no advanced regular intrenchment observed out left of the railroad, and the only new line discovered is the one indicated on the map, directly north of Fort Howard, and which appears from the information I can gain to be continuous from the lead-works to the northwest, and the main works to the northeast. The dotted lead line in the sketch* indicates the advanced position of yesterday; the dotted red line, the present position of the picket-line of the corps, and the continuous lead line, the former position of the picket-line on the right.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

No. 123.

Report of Surg. T. Rush Spencer, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
April 30, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of this corps from November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865:

The corps remained encamped in the vicinity of the Yellow House upon the line of the Weldon railroad, some six or seven miles south of Petersburg, from the time of the battles by which this line had been secured on the 18th, 19th, and 21st of August. The hospitals of the corps, established at the same time near Parke's Station, two miles in the rear, remained in the same position on November 1. The ambulance train had its park near the hospitals. The sites occupied for camp were such as were dictated by military necessity upon or near the battle-field. They were upon a thin, sandy soil, underlaid by clay, holding moisture and giving it forth readily under the rays of the sun. The general surface was flat and but poorly drained. The water obtained from springs or very shallow wells was necessarily bad. Wood of a second growth and sufficiently abundant. The troops, fatigued, worn, and exhausted by the severest campaign of the war—that from the Rapidan through the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg to the Weldon railroad—would have well nigh recovered, it would seem, from the effects; but the constant labor in the trenches, on forts, in the building of roads, together with daily and nightly exposure in rifle-pits and the sleepless vigilance of picket duty, kept up the constant strain upon the physique, as well as morale of the men. The absence of anything like an abundance of fresh vegetables, the scarcity of soft bread, the noxious emanations from a soil saturated with decaying vegetable and animal matter, and that in a region noted for its malarious character, had its natural effect upon the health of the command, as seen in numerous cases of camp diarrhœa, malarious and typho-malarial fevers. The hospitals of the corps, placed upon slightly elevated sites, enjoyed the advantage of fair drainage, and, by means of wells, passably good water. The hospitals, it is perhaps unnecessary to remark, are organized by divisions, three

* Not found.

in number and one for the Artillery Brigade, each division hospital being an aggregation of regimental hospitals, which latter are entirely dispensed with. Each division hospital remains with its division, or all the hospitals are aggregated together, as rendered necessary or expeditious by the position of the troops, whether in camp or in battle. The hospitals were all well organized with their surgeons-in-charge, recorders, ward surgeons, commissaries, stewards, attendants, police parties, &c. The capacities of each hospital varied with the necessities of the case, though the average number of sick to be retained was expected to be limited to about 100. When exceeding that number, or cases of a protracted nature presented themselves, they were promptly sent to the depot field hospital at City Point. Whenever active operations were about to take place all sick were sent to the rear. So perfect were the arrangements that a few hours less time than it would take to ration the troops sufficed to clear the wards and have everything on wheels ready for a move. Hospital and medical supplies of all kinds were always promptly supplied upon requisition upon the medical purveyor, Army of the Potomac, in this respect affording a most agreeable contrast with the vexations of medical officers and the sufferings of the sick during the earlier campaigns of the war, where sometimes days and even weeks elapsed without even the most necessary articles being supplied.

The ambulance department, with all its invaluable aids in the care of the sick and wounded, was thoroughly organized and in excellent condition. During the winter the animals of the train were protected by excellent stables, which they continued to occupy until the movement began in March.

The building of tents for the men commenced early in the fall, and ere cold weather set in they were well sheltered. The command continued stationary until December 6, when, leaving its comfortable quarters, the corps started upon its mission of destruction to the Weldon railroad south as far as Belfield. Half the quota of ambulances, having the usual battle supplies, hospital stores, &c., and a hospital tent-fly in each, accompanied the troops. The weather upon this march varied from a gentle, sifting, warm rain on the first day to cold rain with sleet and high winds, ending in bitter, biting cold. The first day's march was long and through mud, but so mild that many threw away blankets and overcoats and many were left behind. The marches were long and the labor of tearing up the road quite severe, and upon the setting in of those bitter nights of sleet, frost, and winds, the troops suffered extremely for want of shelter, blankets, and overcoats. The ambulances were all filled with the sick and foot-sore. No action of the infantry of the expedition having occurred, there were no wounded. Returning on the 12th, the corps went into camp between the Jerusalem plank road and Halifax road, in reserve. The hospital and ambulance department rejoined those portions left behind. Considerable increase of sickness, especially involving the chest, followed the exposure of this movement and the delay in retreating. Two of the divisions were on their return encamped upon low, marshy ground, which at every effort at its drainage seemed only to increase diseases of a malarious type by disturbing the decaying vegetable mold of the timber in which they were encamped. The medical department, by inspections, reports, and recommendations, made every effort to correct these evils. They were only remedied, however, by a complete change of camp, following the battle of Hatcher's Run, the first week in February. During the period from December 12 until February a number

of cases occurred, presenting in their rapidly fatal course, as well as in the autopsic condition of the nervous centers, the usual phenomena of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The cases, however, were too few to more than attract attention by their novelty. They were observed to occur as a general rule in recent recruits. In other respects there was little to note during this period.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. RUSH SPENCER,
Surg., U. S. Vols., Lieut. Col. and Med. Director, Fifth Army Corps.

THOMAS A. MCPARLIN,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, U. S. Army,
Colonel and Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 124.

Report of Asst. Surg. Charles K. Winne, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, of operations December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 16, 1864.

SIR: An expedition composed of Fifth Army Corps, four batteries, Third Division, Second Army Corps, General Gregg's cavalry, one battery, and a bridge equipage of canvas boats, having been ordered to move at daylight on December 7, the flying hospital of one medicine wagon complete and one hospital wagon for each brigade, with one-half the number of ambulances, accompanied the command. All the field companions and hospital knapsacks were directed to be filled, one hospital tent-fly to be carried in each ambulance, and the boxes to be supplied with hard bread, sugar, and coffee; while the hospital wagons carried stimulants, anodynes, dressings, blankets, hospital clothing, rations, and a certain number of hospital tents. All men unable to march were sent to the field hospitals, which remained intact, in charge of an assistant surgeon. December 7, the troops moved, the ambulances following their respective divisions, the flying hospital with train in rear, south of Yellow Tavern, Gurley and Temple houses, to Jerusalem plank road, then down the plank road to Hawkinsville, nineteen miles from Petersburg, where the troops were massed until the pontoon bridge was thrown across the Nottoway River at Freeman's Ford. A wagon having been overturned on the bridge, the crossing was so much retarded that it was dark before all had crossed, and the troops bivouacked on the south side of the river. A battalion of cavalry was detailed to collect all stragglers on the road north of the river, and take them to army headquarters; 850 were found, 450 belonging to Third Division, Second Corps, 400 belonging to Fifth Corps. It rained steadily the whole morning, commencing shortly after march commenced, but the soil being sandy, the march was but little retarded. Total march made, eighteen miles. December 8, broke camp at 3 a. m., marched through Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well to Northcross' house, on Halifax road, thirty miles from Petersburg, where the pontoon and other trains were parked. During the day the cavalry had

* For continuation of report, see XLVI, Part I.

had a skirmish with the enemy, and one brigade (Hofmann's) of Third Division, Fifth Corps, had been formed in line for a short time. No casualties in infantry. The weather, clear at starting, changed and became colder, with high wind at night and heavy frost. The ambulances had been comparatively free during the day, many men requiring only short rest to refit them for the march, and those in the train were returned to their respective regiments on going into camp. During the night the troops were engaged in tearing up the railroad, and destroying the road as far as practicable from north of Jarratt's Station. Total march, twelve miles.

December 9, troops engaged all day in destroying the railroad, the cavalry going as far as Belle Plain [Belfield], opposite Hicksford, on Meherrin River. Found the bridge at that point protected by seven or eight guns supported by infantry in field-works, and it was not deemed advisable to force a passage. Here a short engagement occurred, with some loss in cavalry. Very cold all day; rain and sleet at night. Many of the men became intoxicated on apple whisky found in nearly all the houses on the road, and several were admitted to the hospital for this cause. Total march, eight miles. December 10, commenced returning; wagon train in advance, guarded by First Division, and ambulances in advance of respective divisions, two following in rear; cavalry, with exception of one brigade, retiring to Sussex Court-House by same road we marched out; infantry marching by another road. Thawing, and roads very heavy during the day; mist at night. Bivouacked one mile south of Sussex Court-House; Third Division bringing up the rear, and was attacked twice by rebel cavalry and formed in line. Two men received flesh wounds. Total march, eighteen miles. December 11, visited cavalry hospital at Sussex-Court House, and learned forty had been wounded from time expedition started to this time. Reached Nottoway River about noon; troops all crossed at same place before dark, and camped along the Jerusalem plank road, from Hawkinsville to Belches' house. Very cold at night. Total march, seven miles. December 12, march resumed and troops all in camp between Halifax and Jerusalem plank road by 5 p. m. Freezing all day. During the whole time the troops were absent, exposed to great vicissitudes of weather and enduring great fatigue and hardship, I have rarely seen men work with better spirits or march better closed up. Two fractures entered the flying hospital, received in tearing up roads or in felling timber.

As before stated, the great majority of the men received only needed a few hours' rest to enable them to rejoin their commands, and the great majority were so incapacitated by the reprehensible practice of wearing boots, which prevails to too great an extent in the infantry, and which, in my opinion, should be strictly prohibited at once, and, also that previous to all marches the knapsacks should be inspected by the company officer, and everything not indispensable at once thrown out, as such heavy packs of useless articles are carried by the men that they become exhausted, and unfitted for their proper duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. WINNE,
Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, Med. Insp., Fifth Army Corps.

THOMAS A. MCPARLIN,
Surgeon and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 125.

Report of Capt. William F. Drum, Second U. S. Infantry, Chief Ambulance Officer, of operations August 18–21.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Weldon Railroad, September 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the ambulance corps, Fifth Army Corps, during the recent occupation of the Weldon railroad:

At 4 a. m. August 18 the corps commenced its movement toward the railroad, which it was to occupy and hold. Eighty ambulances (one-half of the whole train) and one medicine wagon to each division were ordered to accompany the command, following in its rear. The remainder of the ambulances, with the heavy portion of the hospital and ambulance train, were left at the old ambulance park near army headquarters, under charge of a commissioned officer. Twenty-five hospital-tent flies were carried in the ambulances to be used as shelter for the wounded. The command reached the railroad about 10 a. m., after driving in and capturing a few of the enemy's cavalry pickets, and immediately commenced destroying the track. The point occupied by the corps is about five miles south of Petersburg, four north of Reams' Station, and six southwest from the Avery house. The enemy soon commenced making demonstrations from the direction of Petersburg, and later in the day made an attack in force. On the march to this point quite a number of men were so much affected by the heat as to be unfit for duty, and before the action commenced they were sent to the rear in ambulances. Orders were at the same time given to re-establish the hospitals on the old ground (the old hospitals having been packed up on the night of the 17th), and for the remainder of the ambulances to come to the front. During the action in the afternoon a few of the ambulances at a time were taken to a convenient point, as near the line of battle as possible, to which point the wounded were carried on stretchers. They were then conveyed in ambulances a half or three-fourths of a mile to the various depots for wounded established by the surgeons. After the action was over, and as soon as the wounded were dressed, they were sent to the rear to the hospitals. There not being a sufficient number of ambulances at the front to convey all the wounded, a few were left at the field depots under the tent flies till the next morning. Owing to the long distance back to the hospital and ambulance park, the ambulances sent back with sick and those ordered up did not reach the front till early on the morning of the 19th. Those sent with wounded the evening of the 18th also returned during the morning. Owing to the length of time it required to go to the hospitals and return, in consequence of the distance and soft state of the roads, the medical director of the corps ordered the hospitals to be moved up to a point on the plank road between the Jones house and the Williams house. The wounded left the day before were then sent back to the hospital.

At 3 p. m. on the 19th the enemy made an attack in strong force. The wounded of this day were carried on stretchers to the ambulances, as the day before. Our communication with the hospitals not being for a time safe, the ambulances with the wounded were parked till it was ascertained that the road was safe, when they were sent back under charge of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The last wounded brought in were started for the hospitals by midnight. Having had much rain the roads became almost impassable, even to ambulances, so

that it was with great difficulty that a train of wounded could be taken through. During the morning of the 20th all of the ambulances returned to the front, and were in readiness for action. The day, however, passed quietly. New roads were looked up to be used in case of necessity. On the morning of the 21st the enemy again made a determined assault on our lines, and were severely repulsed, leaving many of their wounded in our hands. The wounded men were carried back, as usual, on the stretchers, and after having their wounds dressed were placed in ambulances, and sent to the hospitals. The ambulances were this day under a severe artillery fire from the enemy.

During the three days' fighting the ambulances conveyed from the field of battle to the hospitals of the corps, 773 of our own wounded, 30 of other corps (Ninth), and 153 of the enemy, besides about 300 sick sent to hospital on the 18th and 19th. Owing to the condition of the roads and the distance, it was considered impracticable to send any of the Fifth Corps ambulances to City Point. Our sick and wounded were, therefore, by direction of the medical director of the army, taken from the Fifth Corps hospitals to City Point by the ambulance train of the Sixth Corps, which duty was performed promptly and cheerfully. The large number of casualties is good evidence that the men of the ambulance corps did their duty well under fire. Great credit is, however, due the officers and men of this department for the untiring energy with which they worked day and night, in the rain and mud, in order to transport the wounded back to the hospitals as quickly as possible. It might be proper for me to state that it was not possible for the hospitals to be any nearer, it not being considered safe, and the roads being in such condition that it would have been almost impossible to have gotten the heavy hospital trains through them.

During the three days' engagement 2 sergeants were killed, 1 sergeant and 5 stretcher-men wounded, and 19 stretcher-men missing, making the total number of casualties in the ambulance corps, 27. Eight horses were also killed, and shells passed through two of the ambulances.

I have the honor to submit, with this report, a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. DRUM,
Captain and Chief Ambulance Officer, Fifth Army Corps.

Surg. J. J. MILHAU, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 126.

Report of Lieut. George W. Dresser, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, of operations October 27.

FIFTH CORPS, ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS,
October 29, 1864.

GENERAL: About 2.30 p. m. October 27 I left Fifth Corps headquarters, near Armstrong's Mill, in company with yourself and staff, and joined General Crawford, commanding Third Division, Fifth Corps. Found him with his division, skirmishers engaged, his right flank resting on Hatcher's Run, about on a line with General Griffin's line, and his line extending in a westerly direction toward the saw-mill road (the road passing by Dabney's steam-mill), with his left refused, to protect left flank. His whole line was advancing. After finding it impossible to get a battery through the thicket, to be posted to enfilade the ene-

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 19 missing.

my's line in front of General Griffin on the other side the run, I started to return to Fifth Corps headquarters. Took a direction nearly due south for a short distance, then bore to my left (east) to follow the banks of the run back to Armstrong's Mill. Skirmishing was going on in front of General Crawford and General Griffin; heard no firing anywhere else. I did not reach the bank of the run. About a quarter of a mile from where I left General Crawford, having passed through a bramble, then dry, but evidently wet after heavy rains, running from west to east, I came upon a trail recently made by passage of column of troops, direction from northwest to southeast, and southeast of the little field, where ambulances were afterward captured, came upon tail of rebel column resting in road, sitting down, arms in their hands and in good order. Supposing them prisoners at first, asked, "To what regiment do you belong?" Answer, "Tenth Alabama." Asked, "Where is your provost guard?" Answer, "None here; we are a brigade; Wilcox's old brigade." Saw at least two companies. Bore toward the creek till I came into a bramble, similar to one referred to above, then turned short to left, and guided by firing, reached General Crawford. Reported facts, and, at General C.'s suggestion, started to Second Corps with Captain Stacey, of Second Corps staff, to report the same to General Meade, reported to be there. Captain S. had just come from Second Corps to report that "General Hancock was about to try to carry the bridge in his front, and if he (General C.) heard firing in that direction he would know what it was." About three minutes after leaving General C. heard artillery fire. Captain S. remarked, "The attack is just commencing." Took our direction by the firing. Half a mile from General C. met rebel stragglers asking how to get out; told them to follow us. But a few paces farther on was ordered to halt by about a dozen rebel cavalry. Thicket very dense, and we on no road. Wheeled about (having been going northwest). Bearing to our right (after wheeling) soon struck a small road. Passing along this about 400 yards, met rebel cavalry picket, which we charged past. In a few moments met Major Bingham, of General Hancock's staff, going to tell General Crawford attack had not succeeded; warned him of danger down that road (since have heard that a short distance from where I left him the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry took him prisoner); then passed on, captured two ambulances and officers in the little field beyond the Crow house (from Second Corps). I found the right of Second Corps resting at the intersection of the road I went up, with the road leading from Boydton pike, near Mrs. Rainey's house, by Dabney's Mill to Armstrong's Mill, and about half a mile from Mrs. Rainey's, the line running along the latter road from the intersection toward the house. Here saw General Mott. He told me the rebels had turned and doubled up his right flank. No infantry firing then. Artillery firing still going on; continued till, on my return, which I commenced as soon as informed that General Meade had gone to Fifth Corps, I had passed Dabney's steam-mill. The road was filled with led horses and stragglers as far as the mill. Near the edge of the woods (near Armstrong's Mill) I met Captain Gentry, going to General C. with dispatches. Reached general headquarters a little after dark—between 5 and 5.30. I left General C. for Second Corps after 4.16 p. m. Reported facts to Generals Warren and Meade at headquarters.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. DRESSER,
Lieutenant and Inspector of Artillery.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 127.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 18–21, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 27, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with Circular No. 120, of this date, I have the honor to report the following operations of the First Division, commencing with the 18th instant:

The division struck camp on the morning of the 18th, a little before 4 o'clock, at or near the Chieves house, and marched at about 5 o'clock. Upon reaching a point near the Gurley house, a line of battle was formed by the First and Second Brigades, with a strong skirmish line in front. The command was then pushed forward across the Weldon railroad, at the Yellow House, where it arrived at 9 o'clock, driving the enemy's cavalry before it, and capturing several prisoners, which position it holds at this present time. A strong picket-line having been pushed some 1,500 yards to the front, toward the Vaughan road, immediate measures were taken, by building rifle-pits and slashing, to strengthen the position. On the 19th, about 5 p. m., First and Third Brigades were moved to the line occupied by the other divisions of the corps. The Third Brigade remained but a few moments, when it returned to its first position without being engaged. The First Brigade moved forward about 500 men, consisting of the One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the support of the first line of battle, and was very sharply engaged for about half an hour. The remainder of the First Brigade occupied the rifle-pits of the second line during that night, when the entire brigade next morning was relieved, and took up the position first occupied. The 20th was occupied by the command in felling timber and strengthening its works. On the morning of the 21st the enemy appeared in front of the command, driving in the picket-line with a line of battle, his line of battle extending a little beyond the front occupied by the division. The enemy moved forward slowly, the picket-line falling back, opposing his advance. After reaching the slashing the enemy was compelled by the infantry and artillery fire to fall back in confusion.

The loss of the command during the several days' fight was 9 killed, 36 wounded, and 94 missing.* Quite a number of prisoners were taken, and the colors of the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiment by Private F. C. Anderson, Company A, Eighteenth Massachusetts Battalion, who also brought in the color-sergeant. The command buried 31 rebel dead, and brought in a large number of wounded prisoners and 84 rebel muskets.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the conduct of both officers and men was all that could be desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 123.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., October 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from the commanding general, the First Division took the advance of the corps on the morning of the 27th instant. When it had followed the course indicated about four miles the advance met the enemy. The Second Brigade was formed in two lines in the woods on the left of the road—the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Battalion and Ninety-first Pennsylvania in the first line, and the One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Battalion and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania in the second line. Skirmishers from the Ninety-first Pennsylvania were thrown out in front, and from the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, on the left flank. The brigade advanced under quite a lively fire from the enemy until it arrived within 100 to 200 yards of the enemy's works, when a portion of the line encountered the slashing of woods and were exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy in his works, which were found to be difficult to reach on account of the fallen timber and a strong abatis. A line was established here and temporary intrenchments thrown up. Later in the day, in obedience to orders of the commanding general, two regiments of the Third Brigade were sent to strengthen the left, connecting on the right with the Second Brigade and left resting on a creek. The rest of the Third Brigade was formed in line of battle in rear on the road crossed by the advance in the morning. The First Brigade was formed in line on the right of the road, midway between the Second and Third Brigades.

The enemy attempted an advance on the morning of October 28, just at daylight, but were promptly driven back to their works by the Second Brigade. During the forenoon of the 28th instant the Third Brigade covered the retirement of the corps without much loss, the enemy following only with cavalry; the First Division returning to its former camp near the Squirrel Level road.

The casualties during the movement were 22 killed, 170 wounded, 27 missing, as per report furnished this day. Many of the missing have since joined the command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Camp Before Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of the general commanding the corps, the First Division left its camp near the Jerusalem plank road at 7 a. m. the 7th instant, marched southward on that road a distance of fifteen miles, and halted at 3 p. m. near the Nottoway River, at Freeman's Bridge. Moved again at 2 a. m. the 8th instant, crossing the Nottoway River, passed Sussex Court-House and halted at 3 p. m. near the Nottoway, at the Weldon railroad crossing, having marched about eighteen miles. At 5.30 p. m. the division moved on to the Weldon railroad about three miles north of Jarratt's Station, and effected the destruction of the road to that station by 12 p. m., when it bivouacked for the remainder of the night. At 9 a. m. the

9th instant escorted the wagon train to a point about five miles north of Hicksford, on the railroad, and destroyed one mile and a half more of the railroad. At 7 a. m. the 10th instant the division moved in charge of the wagon train, taking a road leading to Sussex Court-House, and halted near that place for the night, having marched a distance of twenty-one miles. At 7 a. m. the 11th instant moved with the pontoon train to the Nottoway River, at Freeman's Bridge, and, after the laying of the pontoon bridge, crossed the river and went into bivouac beside the Jerusalem road, about two miles from the left bank of the stream; distance marched, about eight miles. At 7 a. m. the 12th instant the division moved, and arrived in its present camp at 3 p. m., having marched a distance of thirteen miles.

There were no casualties in the First Brigade; in the Second Brigade, 15 men (stragglers) still missing; in the Third Brigade, 43 men (stragglers) still missing. Died, 1; legs broken, 2. Capt. J. D. McNaughton, One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, is missing (Second Brigade). Total loss, 1 officer and 61 men. As the command were not at any time during the expedition engaged with the enemy, there are no other casualties to report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General. Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 17–27.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
White's House, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, August 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade from the 17th instant to present date:

On the morning of the 18th, at 4 o'clock, the brigade, consisting of the One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, One hundred and fiftieth, and One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, broke camp and marched from near Fort Warren, via the Jerusalem plank road, south and west toward the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. This brigade led the advance, and when within three-fourths of a mile of the railroad formed in two lines, the One hundred and forty-ninth and One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiments in the first and the One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and forty-second, and One hundred and forty-third Regiments in the second line, with the One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Maj. G. W. Jones, deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade. Soon after commencing the advance the pickets of the enemy were encountered and driven rapidly back, the One hundred and fiftieth taking 15 to 20 prisoners and wounding 2. No further opposition was met, the enemy having been completely surprised, and the skirmishers advanced rapidly across the railroad about 500 yards, where they halted parallel to the railroad, and the One hundred and eighty-seventh and the One hundred and forty-ninth Regiments at once commenced the de-

struction of the road, while the One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and forty-second, and One hundred and forty-third Regiments advanced up the railroad above the Yellow House and formed a line across and at right angles with the road, throwing out skirmishers well to the front. This line was soon relieved by the brigade of General Hayes, of the Second Division, and the regiments relieved at once commenced the destruction of that portion of the road, under direction of Maj. H. N. Warren, of the One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. From 4 to 6 p. m. the brigade was subjected to a severe artillery fire of the enemy. At dark the brigade, with the exception of the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment, on picket, formed a line of battle west of and parallel to the railroad, opposite to the Yellow House, and during the night threw up breast-works.

On the afternoon of the 19th the brigade was moved up the railroad to the support of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, and formed at right angles with the road, our left resting on the railroad. We afterward advanced into the woods, strengthening the works and falling timber during the night. We were subjected in our advance to a severe fire of artillery, and throughout the night to an annoying sharpshooters' fire. On the forenoon of the 20th were relieved from this position, and returned to former position along the railroad. On the morning of the 21st (Sunday) the enemy advanced from the Vaughan road, driving in our pickets, who made stout resistance, falling back slowly, fighting the enemy's lines of battle. The enemy assaulted our line in gallant style, but was repulsed, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Their dead and wounded were left in our hands. During this assault the One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and twenty-first, and One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiments were moved rapidly to the left of our lines, and formed to cover the railroad, and at this point repulsed the enemy, with loss. This assault of the enemy was covered by a heavy artillery fire on our whole front, but our men being well covered by their breast-works, our losses were light, our greatest loss being in men captured on the picket-line, when the enemy advanced. During the night of the 21st the One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth moved to the left, and extended our line across the railroad, when strong breast-works and abatis were built, which have since been occupied by the brigade.

The First Brigade led the advance in the movement against the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and was the first to possess, hold, and destroy this portion of the road, which has been so successfully held against the repeated assaults of the enemy to regain it. We are now strongly intrenched across the road, with the ties and rails destroyed for several miles in our front. The brigade was commanded from the 17th to the 22d by Col. W. S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and since that time by the undersigned.

Our losses during the operations of the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, are as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 5; wounded, enlisted men, 13; missing (pickets, supposed to have been captured), officers, 1, enlisted men, 43; total, 62.*

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. THROOP,
Lieut. Col. First Michigan Veteran Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. S. DAVIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

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* But see revised statement, p. 123.

No. 129.

Report of Col. Horatio G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 30 and October 27.

HDQRS. 198TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
November 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Agreeably to the requirements of General Orders, No. 55, headquarters Fifth Army Corps, dated November 8, 1864, I have the honor to report that this regiment was held in readiness on the field and participated as follows: Battle No. 37, Peebles' farm, September 30, 1864; took part in the charge. Battle No. 39, Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, held in readiness under the command of Lieut. Col. J. B. Murray, the brigade on both these occasions (consisting of this regiment and the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers) being commanded by me.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. G. SICKEL,
Colonel, Commanding 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 130.

Report of Capt. Nathaniel Lang, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in the operations on the 18th instant:

The regiment broke camp at 4 a. m. and took up the line of march in a southerly direction, crossing a branch of the Blackwater River. When within two miles of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad we formed line of battle, advanced, drove in the enemy's pickets, and gained possession of the railroad about two miles and a half from Petersburg and near Reams' Station. We assisted immediately in the destruction of the road, and then moved to the left and joined the balance of the brigade. We were subjected to a severe shelling from one of the enemy's batteries for about an hour and a half, and toward evening we threw up temporary works and bivouacked behind them for the night. No casualties during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL LANG,
Captain, Commanding 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

HDQRS. 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the operations on the Weldon railroad from the 18th to the present date:

Broke camp near Fort Warren at an early hour on the 18th and marched in the direction of the Weldon railroad. At about 9 a. m. the brigade was forming in two lines about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad and advanced to the railroad, encountering only a few rebel pickets, who fled after exchanging a few shots with our skirmishers. After reaching the railroad the second line of our brigade, of which my regiment composed a part, was, by direction of Colonel Tilton, formed at right angles and across the railroad and advanced toward Petersburg about one-third of a mile. Halted here and threw out skirmishers or vedettes. After a short rest this line was relieved by a brigade commanded by General Hayes, which was advanced some distance beyond the line we then occupied. By consent of Colonel Tilton, commanding our brigade, I commenced the destruction of the railroad with the One hundred and forty-second and One hundred and twenty-first Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, and turned the track over twice for about one-third of a mile. We then formed in line on the right of the brigade, right resting on the railroad. About dark we changed front, and the brigade was formed in line on the west side of the railroad and commenced throwing up breast-works. August 19, finished our works, and at 4 p. m. was withdrawn and went to support the Second Division of our corps. Advanced in line into the woods and remained there during the night, under an annoying picket-fire from the enemy. August 20, was withdrawn and occupied our former works along the railroad. August 21, occupied our works. During the attack could not fire from our works, being covered by the Fourth Division. The left of our brigade could fire without endangering our own men. At night moved to the left of our division and built works. August 22 to 27, occupied our works, strengthening them each day.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. WARREN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 132.

Report of Capt. Chester K. Hughes, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HEADQUARTERS 143D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, the following as the part played by the One hundred and

forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in the operations of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, from August 18 to the present date:

On the morning of the 18th, at 4 a. m., we broke camp in rear of the line of earth-works, confronting the enemy at Petersburg, Va., and marched to the left down the Jerusalem plank road to where the Vaughan wagon road intersects the plank road, when we filed to the right, and after a short march formed line of battle, and advanced upon the Weldon railroad. We composed a part of the second line, and struck the railroad near the Yellow House. Marched down the railroad in direction of Petersburg a short distance and formed line, the right resting near and to the left of the railroad. Toward 4 o'clock, the enemy engaged a part of the corps, which had taken the lead; but, notwithstanding our being in line, we did not become engaged. At dusk we countermarched, filing to the left, and formed a new line, diagonally to the one first assumed. Friday morning, 19th, we threw up earth-works, which we occupied until 5 p. m., when the enemy made a furious assault on the right of the corps line. We were right-faced, obliquing across the railroad, and took position in rear of some batteries that were then engaged. In this maneuver we lost 2 men wounded. We remained in this position until dusk, when we advanced in line to the extreme front, relieving a part of the regular brigade. That night we strengthened earth-works and felled trees for abatis. Picket-firing was briskly kept up. Saturday we were withdrawn, and resumed the position of Friday morning; the day was quiet. Sunday, at 9 o'clock, the enemy made his appearance in our front, and of the pickets out from the regiment we lost (supposed to be captured) 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 15 privates. In the engagement that ensued we took a part, and, as far as in us lay the power, helped to win the victory that Providence vouchsafed to our arms. At about 12 m. we marched to the left and took up position, covering an approach upon that flank. We hold nearly the same position upon the left at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. HUGHES,
Captain, Comdg. 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 133.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Irvin, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and forth-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers since the 18th instant, viz:

On the morning of the 18th instant we left our camp near Fort Warren, and marched south on the plank road for the distance of nearly three miles, and then changed our course to the west. When within a mile of the Weldon railroad we formed line of battle, my regiment taking position on the right of the first line of the brigade, and moved for-

ward, driving the enemy's pickets in and taking possession of the road, and at once commenced tearing it up, occupying us until near night, when we went into position in front of the railroad, threw up intrenchments, and remained for the night. On the 19th instant we were moved up in support of the Second Division, and lay in position during the night. On the 20th instant we were ordered back to the position we occupied the day previous. At about 9 a. m. of the 21st instant the enemy attacked us in front, but were soon repulsed, punishing them severely. In the evening we were moved to the left, and put in the position we now occupy.

The casualties were 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 21 enlisted men missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN IRVIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 134.

Report of Maj. George W. Jones, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. 150TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

In compliance with circular from First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps headquarters, of the present date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the recent operations since the 18th of the present month:

Broke camp on the morning of the 18th; marched to the vicinity of the Gurley house, where I deployed my regiment as skirmishers under orders from Colonel Tilton, commanding brigade, and moved forward. Had not advanced but a short distance until I encountered the enemy's pickets, who I succeeded in driving in, capturing 15 or 20 and wounding 2 of them. Continued advancing without opposition until about 500 yards beyond the railroad, where I formed a line parallel with the railroad, my right connecting with the Maryland Brigade, of the Second Division, and my left with the Thirty-second Massachusetts. Remained on picket until 3 p. m. of the 19th, when I was relieved and ordered to join the brigade in the works on the railroad at the Yellow House. After remaining in the works about two hours the brigade was ordered to the support of the Second Division, I taking my position in the line; remained under arms until about 11 a. m. of the 20th, when we were ordered to our old position in the works. Participated in the repulse of the enemy on the morning of the 21st, and in the evening was moved to our present position, and constructed the works we now occupy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. W. JONES,
Major 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 135.

Report of Capt. Joseph A. Ege, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

HEADQUARTERS 187TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part taken by the One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent engagement on or near the Weldon railroad, in pursuance to circular order from brigade headquarters, dated August 27, 1864:

First. August 18, 1864, the regiment, in connection with the remainder of the First Brigade, First Division, advanced in line of battle on the Weldon railroad; encountered a small force of the enemy, who retired before us precipitately, leaving the railroad in our possession about noon. In the evening of the same day the regiment formed part of a new line established under fire near Yellow House. This position was held until morning.

Second. August 19, 4 p. m., the regiment, in pursuance to orders, forms part of a reserve line in rear of the Second Division, Fifth Corps. The regiment advances in line of battle, and occupies the advance line on the left of the Ninth Corps until 3 p. m. next (20th) day, when we were relieved and occupy works in front of Yellow House.

Third. August 21, the enemy attack in our immediate front, first opening artillery, then advancing his infantry. We had a chance to use small-arms with considerable effect, and succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. Our loss, 3 killed, 6 wounded, and 6 missing. Since this date the regiment has been occupying works near Weldon railroad in its present position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EGE,
Captain, Commanding 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 136.

Report of Col. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 18–30.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH CORPS,
Camp on the Weldon Railroad, Near Petersburg, Va.,
August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Circular No. 120, from corps headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this command, commencing the 18th instant:

The command broke camp at daylight on the 18th instant, and at 7 o'clock in the morning took up the line of march on the Jerusalem plank road, following the said road about two miles, where, striking a country road leading to or near the Yellow House, and following the said road for about one mile, a halt was ordered, and the brigade deployed in line of battle, about one mile and a half from the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. The enemy made no attempt to resist our advance on the road, either because they were not apprised of our movements or had no force at hand to justify the attempt. On reaching the railroad a portion of the troops proceeded to destroy the track by tearing up the rails and

ties, while other portions of the command proceeded to erect breast-works for the defense of the brigade. The casualties on that day were small, but two wounded. From the 18th to the 21st instant the troops of the command were engaged in constructing earth-works and slashing timber in their front. On the morning of the 21st the enemy made an attack on our front and flank, but were easily repulsed, leaving their dead on the field. Our loss in the brigade was very light, we having but 5 men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 9 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing.

I have to regret the loss of one of my aides, Lieut. Robert F. Bourne, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, who was severely wounded in the leg, while in the discharge of his duty.

Since the action of the 21st instant the command has not been engaged, but has remained undisturbed in camp up to the present date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GREGORY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. S. DAVIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 137.

Report of Col. James Gwyn, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 18–29.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations since the 18th instant:

At 5 a. m. on the morning of the 18th instant the brigade took up line of march in the direction of the Weldon railroad, marching about five miles; formed the third line of battle in support of the First and Second Brigades. At 3 p. m. moved to the support of the Third Division, which was engaged with the enemy on the right of the railroad. The brigade was then ordered by the general commanding division to move to the left of the railroad and erect breast-works covering the road to the left of the Telegraph road. On the 19th the brigade was engaged in strengthening the breast-works, and at 4 p. m. moved along the line of railroad to the support of the Second Division, commanded by General Ayres, which was engaged. At 7 p. m. the brigade was ordered to return to the position it previously held, where it remained till the morning of the 21st, when, about 9 a. m., it was attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed, the brigade capturing about 60 prisoners and 1 battle-flag belonging to the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiment. The latter was captured by Private F. C. Anderson, Eighteenth Massachusetts Battalion.

In this engagement the brigade suffered a loss of 1 killed, 9 wounded, and 41 missing; 24 of the enemy's dead were buried by this brigade.

Since the 21st the brigade has remained in the position held on that day, engaged in performing the usual camp and picket duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GWYN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. S. DAVIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 138.

Report of Capt. Joseph F. Land, Twentieth Maine Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations since the 18th instant:

On the 18th of August the regiment broke camp and moved with the brigade to the Weldon railroad; threw up earth-works on the westerly side of the road, near the Yellow House. On the afternoon of the 19th moved to the right in support and returned. On Sunday, the 21st, assisted in repelling the attack of the enemy; suffered no loss. A small number of prisoners were brought in by the picket. Since then the regiment has remained encamped behind earth-works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH F. LAND,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. C. H. HAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 139.

Report of Capt. Luther S. Bent, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTALION,
August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from Fifth Corps headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report the part taken by this command from the 18th instant to this date.

18th, broke camp; marched to Weldon railroad; supported Second Brigade in taking possession of railroad. In afternoon supported Second Division in repulsing attack from the enemy. In evening threw up breast-works west of railroad, our position being on right of brigade. 19th, in afternoon supported Second Division in repulsing an attack from the enemy. 20th, remained in works, furnishing details for fatigue and picket duty. 21st, engaged the enemy's right, Hagood's brigade, who attacked; repulsed him, capturing 50 prisoners and a battle-flag belonging to the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiment. In afternoon buried 8 of their dead. 22d, remained in camp, furnishing details for fatigue and picket duty. 23d to 27th, the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER S. BENT,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES H. HAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 140.

Report of Maj. George C. Hopper, First Michigan Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN VETERAN INFANTRY,
August 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters dated August 27, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late movement commencing August 18, 1864:

About 6 a. m. of the 18th we took up our line of march for this place with the brigade, where we arrived at 12 m. We halted and rested in line of battle in rear of the Six-Mile House until 3 p. m., when we moved to the support of the Third Division of this corps, which was engaged with the enemy on the right of the railroad. From thence we moved to the left of the railroad, nearly in front of the Six-Mile House, and proceeded to erect breast-works, after which we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 19th we strengthened our works, and sent out a fatigue party, and slashed a large amount of timber in our front. About 4 p. m. we again moved from our position along the line of railroad to the support of General Ayres' division (Second), which were having a severe battle with the enemy. At night we were again moved back to our breast-works. There was some skirmishing by our pickets, but up to this time the regiment met with no loss. The 20th we remained quiet in camp, but on the morning of the 21st we were under arms at daybreak, and at 9 a. m. we were attacked by the enemy, who, after a short and severe fight, were handsomely repulsed. From the 21st till the present time we have taken part in no engagement, but have had large details doing fatigue and picket duty.

Our casualties during the movement were 2 enlisted men wounded and 4 missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. HOPPER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. H. HAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 141.

Report of Col. Norval E. Welch, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,
In the Trenches on the Weldon R. R., Va., August 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 18th instant:

On the morning of the 18th, at 4 o'clock, the regiment, Col. N. E. Welch commanding, moved from camp near Norfolk railroad, and took up the line of march toward the Weldon railroad; arrived on the railroad about 8 a. m., and went into battle line on the right of the Yellow House. In the afternoon moved into position parallel with the railroad

and constructed a line of breast-works. On the afternoon of the 19th moved to the right as support to the Second Division, but did not become engaged; returning in the evening, moved back to position in the works, where the regiment has since remained.

During the engagement of the 21st the regiment lost 6 men wounded, and had 13 missing, though not actually engaged.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. E. WELCH,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES H. HAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 142.

Report of Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner, Forty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations since the 18th:

On the morning of the 18th we left our camp, in compliance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, being seventh regiment in line. In the afternoon we were ordered into position west of the railroad, with orders to intrench. We remained here until about 4 p. m. 19th, when we were moved to the right on double-quick. When nearly opposite corps headquarters we were ordered into the rifle-pits, forming in one rank, where we remained until about 2 p. m. 20th, when we returned to our former position. The regiment was not engaged on the 21st, but four privates on picket are missing. I would expressly mention Privates Alfred Bermister, Company F, and James Watson, Company K, who were on picket and alone brought in and received a receipt for 23 prisoners. August 26, we were ordered to the left about 200 yards, which position we now occupy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. CONNER,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Forty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES H. HAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, First Division.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Col. De Witt C. McCoy, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–27.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Third Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations on the Weldon railroad:

On the morning of the 18th instant we broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched down the Jerusalem plank road from two to three miles,

there striking a road to the right, leading to the railroad. We advanced in line of battle, supporting the First and Second Brigades. Reached the railroad about 10 a. m. Moved down the road to rear of Yellow House; halted some five hours. At 4 p. m. the enemy attacked the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions. We advanced in line of battle to their support. Not being needed we moved by the flank up the road, and took position on the extreme left of the corps; throwing up breast-works, bivouacked for the night. 19th and 20th, in the same position. 21st, the enemy attacked the Fourth Division. We occupied our line of works, where we now remain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCOY,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant HAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 144.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 18–21 and December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Weldon Railroad, Va., September 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this division on the 18th, 19th, and 21st of August, 1864, along the Weldon railroad:

The division took the advance along the road after reaching it, the First and Second Brigades forming the line of battle near the Blick house, the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery in support. It was then advanced about 1,100 yards, when the skirmishers began to engage those of the enemy. The enemy also opened with artillery. The division advanced about 100 yards into a dense woods. Soon after reaching the front edge of the woods the enemy's line of battle struck mine, outflanking it. I have been informed that the brigade commanders (one has since been killed and the other captured) at this time gave the order to fall back. This was done for about 100 yards. I threw forward the Fifteenth New York into line and the two brigades were formed on it. The second was in some confusion on arriving upon this new line, but were rallied and soon engaged the enemy. The enemy after persistent efforts was repulsed, leaving his dead in our hands. During the engagement I deemed it advisable to re-enforce my left. This was furnished promptly, Colonel Hofmann's brigade, of General Cutler's division, being sent to me for that purpose. A short time after this the engagement was over. After the first flush the division behaved handsomely. The Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery was steady and cool. Colonel Hofmann's brigade moved as on drill. During the night rifle-pits were constructed along my front, which was disposed as follows, viz: The First Brigade on the right of the railroad; on the left the Fifteenth New York Artillery; then Hofmann's brigade; the Maryland Brigade being on the left, curving to the rear.

In the afternoon of the 19th the enemy attacked in two divisions—one on my front, one to my right. The division which attacked my front was repulsed and a color captured. The enemy broke through several hundred yards to the right of my division and immediately

wheeled to the right and swept down our rifle-pits; as they swung around they struck the right of my first line, carrying away General Hayes, his assistant adjutant-general, and about 250 of his men. To prevent a continuance of this I drew back a portion of my command, forming in line on the rising ground to the rear with the batteries. As soon as circumstances rendered it proper I ordered my troops forward, reoccupying my line, taking some rebel wounded, and releasing some of my men. About ten minutes after the enemy attacked my front again and was repulsed; he shortly after, about dark, attacked again and was again repulsed. After the first of these two attacks had progressed a time, I asked for 500 men to re-enforce the right of my front. The One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Tilton's brigade, Griffin's division, was given, and moved rapidly up in line of battle. This regiment performed its duty handsomely. In the last attack I considered it judicious to again re-enforce the right of my front; the remainder of Tilton's brigade was immediately furnished and moved forward in good time to assist in repulsing the last attack. It performed its duty well. During the night and next day the division occupied this line.

During the night of the 20th the division was occupied in throwing down the works, slashing in front, and building a new line on the crest of the rising ground in the rear. At 2 a. m. of the 21st the division was drawn back to this new line. Early in the morning the enemy commenced pushing the pickets, and at about 8.30 a. m. opened with a heavy artillery fire (say forty pieces) on the front along the railroad and also from a position on the Vaughan road, crossing the fire at right angles over our position. Shortly after a heavy force of infantry attacked from the Vaughan road at right angles to the railroad. This attack, well to my left, was easily and splendidly repulsed, several hundred prisoners and a number of colors captured.

My brigade commanders performed their duties with zeal and ability during all these operations. Brigadier-General Hayes, First Brigade, was captured as described above, whilst in the faithful and vigilant discharge of his duties. Colonel Dushane has ever been gallant and zealous, and he is a serious loss to the service. Colonel Hofmann, since serving in my command, has shown himself an able soldier. Col. Fred. Winthrop, Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, succeeded General Hayes in the battle of the 19th, and, as is always the case with him, acquitted himself in the most gallant manner. Colonel Graham, Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, shows that the Second Brigade has fallen into competent hands. Capt. A. P. Martin, Third Massachusetts Battery, chief of artillery of the division, performed the functions of his office with his accustomed ability. Captain Hart, Fifteenth New York Independent Battery, and Lieutenant Van Reed, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, served their batteries with distinction on the 21st, the principal service being on that day. Lieutenant Walcott, Third Massachusetts Battery, and Lieutenant Rogers, Battery B, First New York Artillery, on the 18th and 21st served their batteries gallantly.

My thanks are cordially given to the officers serving on my staff during these engagements. I name them in the order of their rank. Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, Fourteenth Infantry, assistant provost-marshal, wounded on the 19th instant. Captain Carswell McClellan, General Cutler's staff, offered me his assistance on the 19th instant, which was gladly accepted, and was very efficient. He was, unfortunately, captured after dark while visiting the pickets on the Vaughan road. Lieut. George L. Choisy, Fourteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp, acting assistant

adjutant-general, displayed his usual gallantry. Lieut. C. McKibbin, Fourteenth Infantry, temporarily serving on my staff, was severely wounded. Lieut. M. H. Stacey, battalion quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, and Lieut. Evan Miles, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, were diligent and prompt in conveying orders and information.

I respectfully refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders for greater details of the conduct of their commands. Those reports with the nominal list of casualties will be forwarded as soon as completed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

January 28, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my command broke camp early on the morning of the 7th ultimo, the Second Brigade being detached to escort the corps trains, and the other two brigades immediately moving down the Jerusalem plank road toward Sussex Court-House, reaching the Nottoway River in the evening, and bivouacking until 3 a. m. of the 8th near its bank. At this time the Second Brigade reported to me, and my whole command crossed the river and pushed rapidly on, via Sussex Court-House, to within a mile of the Weldon railroad. Halted for several hours. Advanced at 6 p. m. to the railroad, striking it near a bridge over the Nottoway (at this time in ruins by the operations of the cavalry), and, finding no enemy upon the opposite bank, immediately began to destroy the railroad, working until midnight. On the 9th resumed work, continuing until evening, crossing Three-Mile Creek, destroying about 1,000 yards beyond. In all, the division destroyed about seven miles and a half of track. The 10th, 11th, and 12th were spent in a trying march home, arriving in camp about 3 p. m. I have already forwarded a list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Bvt. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 145.

Statement of Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–19.

[General Hayes' statement was transmitted to General U. S. Grant November 26, 1867, and is on file in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army. Not having been made within a reasonable time subsequent to occurrences which it narrates (decision of the Secretary of War of December 6, 1876), and not being regarded as "contemporaneous official records of the war of the rebellion" under the act of Congress, approved October 2, 1888, it is here omitted.]

No. 146.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frederick Winthrop, Fifth New York Veteran Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–21, October 8, and December 7–12.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to furnish the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations on the Weldon railroad, commencing on the 18th of August and ending on the 21st:

At daylight on the morning of the 18th of August the brigade—composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments U. S. Infantry and the Fifth, One hundred and fortieth, and One hundred and forty-sixth Regiments New York State Volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-General Hayes—broke camp and moved off in a southwesterly direction toward the Weldon railroad, striking that road at the Yellow House, six miles from Petersburg, about 10 a. m. Up to this time the troops had met with very little opposition, excepting from a small force of the enemy's cavalry, which had been readily dispersed and driven back. On arriving opposite to the Blick house the brigade deployed in two lines of battle across the railroad, with the Twelfth Infantry and a portion of the One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers thrown out as skirmishers. In this disposition we advanced slowly and steadily up the railroad for about three-fourths of a mile, under a heavy artillery fire, and most of the way through a dense undergrowth of pine and oaks, until the front line arrived within about thirty yards of the farther edge of the woods, beyond which, in Davis' corn-field, our skirmishers were actively engaged with those of the enemy. They had already driven the enemy's skirmishers beyond the Davis house, and had compelled one of their batteries to retire from its first position. During this time the enemy were massing in our front, and presently advanced out of the woods in front of the Davis house in two strong lines of battle, sweeping our skirmishers before them and striking our line in front and flank with such violence that, after considerable resistance, they were forced to retire to the rear edge of the woods, carrying with them the greater portion of their wounded. Here a new line was established and breast-works thrown up. In this position the command remained during the afternoon and night of the 18th.

On the morning of the 19th our dead and wounded were recovered. On the afternoon of the 19th the enemy attacked our lines in force, breaking through the troops of the division on our right, and rapidly enveloping the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry, which were posted in the front line of works on the right of the railroad. The enemy striking our rear so suddenly, many of the regiments, and especially the Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry, were forced to fight their way through, losing by this means heavily in prisoners. I regret to say that Brigadier-General Hayes, U. S. Volunteers, and Lieutenant Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, his acting assistant adjutant-general, were captured at this time, while endeavoring to reach the position held by the Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry. The remainder of the brigade, having received orders, fell back and formed, about 700 yards to the rear, under shelter of the artillery. The command of the brigade now devolved upon me. So soon as the troops were reformed, I received orders from Brigadier-General Ayres, commanding

division, to move forward rapidly and endeavor to retake our old line of works. This was promptly and successfully accomplished, the command acting with great spirit. About 7.30 p. m. the enemy attacked my line on the right of the railroad, but were handsomely repulsed. Again they attempted to force my position, but with no better success. Finding that my troops were becoming very much exhausted, I sent for re-enforcements to make sure of my position. I had scarcely sent my message when General Ayres sent me the One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Capt. J. A. Ege, and belonging to the First Brigade, First Division. I at once ordered them to move up to the front line of works occupied by my command, and to form on the right of the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, which they did in magnificent style, and soon became actively engaged. At 8.30 p. m. the enemy withdrew and quiet reigned along my lines. At 10 p. m. the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments U. S. Infantry and the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry were relieved by the First Brigade, First Division, of this corps, commanded by Colonel Tilton, and took up position for the night in the second line of works. The One hundred and fortieth and One hundred and forty-sixth were formed on the left of the railroad, a little to the rear of the front line on the right of the railroad, where they remained during the night.

On the morning of the 20th the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Major Eiche commanding, was temporarily assigned to my command. Nothing of any moment occurred during the day of the 20th. On the evening of the 20th the brigade was busily engaged in tearing down their breast-works and slashing timber in their front, preparatory to falling back to a new position selected for the command about 700 yards to the rear, on the crest of a gentle slope in the large open field north of the Yellow House. At 2.30 a. m. of the 21st the brigade retired to this new position, where it at present remains. At 7.30 a. m. on the 21st the enemy made a fierce and determined assault upon our left, opening briskly at the same time with artillery in my front. The brigade was here subjected to a most deadly cross-fire of artillery, but, as usual, fully sustained its old reputation for calmness and steadiness. The enemy's assault resulted in a severe repulse. During the attack I ordered the Fifth New York Volunteers and the One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers to maintain a scattering fire upon the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters, located in the edge of the woods to my immediate front, and who were annoying our artillery by their fire.

I inclose herewith the reports of my regimental commanders, to which I beg the attention of the brigadier-general commanding.

In summing up this report, while awarding great praise to all and every one of my regimental commanders, I cannot but mention the name of Capt. J. S. Fletcher, jr., commanding the Eleventh Infantry, for the skill and calmness with which he maneuvered his regiment, although for a long time the only officer remaining with it. I beg also to call the attention of the brigadier-general commanding to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Thieman, of the Twelfth Infantry, in the engagements of the 18th and 19th, more especially that of the 19th. Surrounded on all sides by the enemy, Lieutenant Thieman succeeded in cutting his way through, bearing away with him the colors of his regiment, and eliciting by his heroic conduct the admiration and praise of every member of the command. I earnestly beg that his distinguished services on that day may be rewarded by the brevet rank of captain in the U. S. Army, to which I consider he is so justly entitled.

The staff of Brigadier-General Hayes were conspicuous for their gallantry, and deserve great credit for their exertion on the field. Lieutenant Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, as I before mentioned, was captured on the 19th. Lieutenant Perry, Fourteenth Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, was wounded in two places while delivering an order on the 18th to the commanding officer of the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry to withdraw his command. Lieutenant Perry is a brave and dashing young officer and an ornament to his profession. Lieutenant Broatch, Tenth Infantry, I retained with me when I assumed command of the brigade, appointing him my assistant adjutant-general. Lieutenant Thieman, Twelfth Infantry, and Lieutenant Diehl, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, acted as my aides on the 20th and 21st, and rendered me most able assistance.

On the afternoon of the 21st of August Col. Charles P. Stone, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, reported for duty and assumed command of the brigade.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. WINTHROP,
Colonel Fifth New York Vet. Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. W. SWAN,
Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
October 10, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 8th instant, agreeably to instructions from division headquarters, I moved out the Twelfth Infantry, and Fifth, One hundred and fortieth, and One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, numbering in all about 800 men, to support the picket-line of the division in its advance upon the enemy. I advanced with these four regiments along the Vaughan road until I reached the position originally occupied by my pickets, located at the edge of the woods overlooking the W. W. Davis house, my pickets having in the meantime advanced. Here I deployed the Twelfth Infantry and One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers on the left of the road and Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers on the right, leaving the One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers a short distance to the rear, to be put in where circumstances might call it. My own pickets in the advance drove those of the enemy without much difficulty and gained the enemy's rifle-pits, about sixty yards beyond the W. W. Davis house, where they remained until evening, when they were withdrawn to their former position. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having received the order, I returned to camp with my command.

During this advance I had 1 private of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry and 1 private of the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery wounded.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. WINTHROP,
Colonel Fifth New York Veteran Vols., Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. C. E. LA MOTTE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this command, consisting of the Fifth, One hundred and fortieth, and One hundred and forty-sixth New York State Volunteers and the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, broke camp early on the morning of the 7th of December and moved down the Jerusalem plank road in the direction of Sussex Court-House. On the evening of the 7th arrived at the Nottoway River, bivouacked near its banks until 3 a. m., and then crossed the river on pontoons, making rapidly for the Court-House, which we reached about — a. m. The command then pushed on toward the Weldon railroad so as to strike it near the bridge over the Nottoway. At about 6 p. m., after resting for two or three hours, we arrived near that point. Gregg's cavalry had in the meantime, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy, succeeded in burning the bridge, and my instructions were to destroy the railroad from the bridge southward to a point about half a mile from it. Supposing that the enemy might still occupy the opposite bank of the river and molest us in our work, I deployed the One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers across the railroad and advanced them rapidly up to the bridge, without, however, meeting with any resistance. The command at once set to work destroying the road and continued at their occupation until a little after midnight, when it bivouacked until the following morning. During the 9th the command was busily engaged in destroying the road, and at 7 p. m. crossed Three Creek and destroyed about three-eighths of a mile in the direction of Belfield. Early on the morning of the 10th we commenced our homeward trip, and after most severe and trying marches, over miserable roads and through mud and rain, the brigade reached their present camp about sundown of the 12th of December, 1864.

I inclose list of casualties; most of these men I am led to believe will eventually rejoin their commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. WINTHROP,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Capt. E. T. YARDLEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 147.

Report of Maj. James Grindlay, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 30–October 3.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
October 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to furnish the following report of operations of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, from the 30th day of September, 1864, to the 3d day of October, 1864:

On the morning of the 30th of September, 1864, the brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Otis, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, marched to the west of the Weldon railroad, halting about two hours in line of battle on the Vaughan road. The One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers advanced farther

on the same road to support the cavalry detachment there posted, where they remained all day. In the evening they rejoined the brigade, and took up position in a redoubt, from which the enemy had been driven by the First Division, Fifth Army Corps. The brigade took up a line of battle in the following order from right to left: The Twelfth and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry on the right of the redoubt; the Fifth and One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers in the redoubt; the Eleventh U. S. Infantry and Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery on the left, and threw up breast-works. During the evening the Tenth and Twelfth U. S. Infantry were advanced as pickets in our front, and were relieved about 8 a. m. October 1, 1864, by the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry and the One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers. When relieved and about to resume their places on the line, the enemy, advancing, attacked the pickets, when brisk firing commenced. Lieutenant Schwan, commanding Tenth U. S. Infantry, immediately deployed his men and gallantly advanced to assist the new picket-line, but the enemy advancing in two lines of battle the skirmish line fell back to the main line in good order, keeping up a sharp fire on the enemy. The enemy continued to advance and charged our line, but were gallantly repulsed, and, owing to the well-directed fire from our line, fell back, suffering great loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Otis, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, commanding brigade, was at this time severely wounded and carried from the field. Sharp picket-firing was kept up the remainder of the day. Our picket-line was again advanced under the direction of Lieutenant Thieman, brigade inspector, driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the woods and houses in our front.

On the 2d day of October, 1864, the Fifth and One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers were advanced in support of the Maryland Brigade sent out on a reconnaissance about one mile in advance, and remained a few hours, when they were withdrawn to the main line. The Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery and One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers were withdrawn and took up a new position about 400 yards in rear of the old line and built breast-works. The rest of the brigade was then placed in reserve. Orders were given to Lieut J. B. Sinclair, commanding Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to burn down the buildings in our front on the Davis farm, which he did about 4 a. m. on the 2d of October, 1864. Nothing of any importance transpired during the rest of the day. October 3, 1864, about 2 p. m., the brigade, in compliance with orders, marched to the Flowers house, relieved General Bragg's brigade, of the Third Division, where it took up position and has remained ever since.

The regimental commanders one and all performed their duties well, and fully sustained the reputation of the brigade. To Lieutenants Broatch, Thieman, and Hazzard, composing the staff of this brigade, I am indebted for valuable assistance. During the operations they discharged their varied duties with diligence and ability.

I inclose the reports of the regimental commanders, to which I respectfully call the attention of the general commanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GRINDLAY,
Major 146th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. C. E. LA MOTTE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 148.

Report of Maj. James Grindlay, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS 146TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with orders, to report that this command broke camp on the morning of the 7th of December, 1864, at 5 o'clock, and marched with the brigade toward the Nottoway River. On the evening of December 8 it was engaged in destroying the Weldon railroad, also during December 9; reaching Three Creeks, it encamped for the night. December 10 it retraced its steps, reaching its present camp December 12. During the raid 3 men were missing, but supposed to be in our lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. GRINDLAY,
Major 146th New York Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS.

No. 149.

Report of Lieut. J. Chester White, Tenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, of operations August 19.

CAMP PAROLE,
Annapolis, Md., December 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the engagement on the Weldon railroad August 19, 1864, in which the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, participated while under my command:

Lieutenants Foot and Weir, having been seriously wounded the day previous, and Lieutenant McKibbin being incapacitated by a wound from serving with his regiment, performed staff duty with General Hayes, Captain Ingraham having been seized with convulsions had been sent to the rear, and the command devolved upon me. About 2 p. m. we moved, pursuant to orders, to the front line of intrenchments along with the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army; the left of the Fourteenth Infantry resting on the railroad, the right joining the left of the Twelfth Infantry, forming a prolongation of the line of General Crawford's (Third) division, Fifth Army Corps. About 5 p. m. the enemy made an attack in our front, which was promptly met by our troops. The enemy, however, effected a successful flank movement on the right of the Third Division, and smartly engaged the troops in our rear. Having received orders from Brigadier-General Hayes, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, to hold my line at all hazards, I retained the Fourteenth Infantry in the works until the whole Third Division had retreated, leaving but the Fourteenth Infantry and Twelfth Infantry in the line of intrenchments, when, deeming it folly to remain longer, I ordered the Fourteenth Infantry to fall back, the Twelfth Infantry having received the same order from the commanding officer of that regiment. In attempting to retreat we found ourselves completely cut off from the second line. Lieutenant Driscoll, Second Infantry, and myself, with a number of the men, were captured by the enemy.

In closing this report I must call your attention to the efficient aid rendered me by Second Lieut. John J. Driscoll, Second Infantry, U. S. Army, and Second Lieut. T. M. K. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army, both assigned for duty to the Fourteenth Infantry, in preserving the morale and steadiness of the regiment under the disheartening effects of a severe front, flank, and rear fire. Indeed, the whole regiment behaved in a manner deserving of the gallant record that the Fourteenth Infantry bears.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CHESTER WHITE,
Second Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Maj. G. CHAPIN,
Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Regiment.

No. 150.

Reports of Col. Samuel A. Graham, Purnell Legion Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 18–September 2 and October 1 and 8.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

Report of the part taken in the several engagements since the 18th of August, 1864, by the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps:

In obedience to circular of August 27, 1864, headquarters Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report:

Pursuant to orders from division headquarters, this brigade broke camp and moved off on Jerusalem plank road at 4.45 a. m. August 18, and reached the Weldon railroad at 10 a. m. at the Yellow House and, after resting one hour, formed in line protecting the left flank of troops advancing in the direction of Petersburg, on line of Weldon railroad. After advancing nearly a mile, the enemy appeared in our front in strong force, driving in our skirmishers. The brigade was at once ordered in line of battle, in prolongation of that formed by the First Brigade, leaving nothing to protect the left flank except the flank skirmishers. This line of battle was formed at the farther edge of the woods, about 100 yards from a corn-field, from which the enemy emerged in line of battle, charging upon our line. The order to fire was promptly and vigorously executed, and the enemy sought shelter. At this critical moment it was ascertained that the troops on our right were falling back, of which irregularity the enemy at once took advantage, rallying his men and pushing vigorously on our unprotected flanks. Colonel Dushane, commanding, gave the order to retreat, which was executed in considerable confusion, owing to the density of the woods and proximity of the enemy. As soon as we got disentangled from the woods, the troops were successfully rallied and reformed, thus checking the enemy, and eventually driving him from the field, leaving his dead in our hands. In the engagement the brigade sustained a loss of— commissioned officers and 12 men killed, 11 officers and 111 men wounded, and 1 officer and 38 men missing. The enemy suffered severely, he having left in dead in the immediate front of this brigade 47 men, including 2 commissioned officers. On the 19th all remained quiet until late in the

afternoon, when the enemy drove our skirmishers from their pits. Colonel Hofmann communicated to Colonel Dushane, commanding brigade, that he was ordered to fall back, but not having received any direct orders the brigade held its position. A loss of 1 officer and 1 man killed, 15 men wounded, 1 officer and 7 men missing, was sustained, principally on the skirmish line. On the 20th Colonel Wilson, in command of the skirmishers, ordered a charge upon their picket-line, and succeeded in regaining the pits lost the previous day, taking 1 commissioned officer and 13 men prisoners, losing in wounded 1 officer and 13 men. During the night the brigade withdrew and took position in the intrenchments. On the 21st the brigade was not extensively engaged, as the artillery refused to let the enemy come within easy range of musketry. The Purnell Legion, Colonel Graham commanding, was on skirmish and lost heavily, but remained on skirmish line during the engagement. Col. N. T. Dushane, commanding the brigade, was instantly killed early in the day by a solid shot whilst in the active discharge of his duties. During the day the brigade sustained a loss of 3 officers and 8 men killed, 4 officers and 39 men wounded, and 1 officer and 30 men missing. Since the 21st the brigade has not been engaged nor sustained any casualties.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. A. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 13, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular of this date I have the honor to report that during the engagement of the 1st instant the picket-line only of this brigade was engaged, a part of which was driven in, but soon advanced to its original position, sustaining a loss of 5 men killed and 14 men wounded. During the 8th instant no portion of the brigade, except the picket, was engaged, which advanced with the picket of the corps, and late in the evening fell back to its original position, with a loss of 1 man killed, 4 men wounded, and 8 men missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. A. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel LA MOTTE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 151.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Andrew W. Denison, Eighth Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 7–12.

Report of operations of Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, during the expedition on the Weldon railroad, Va., from December 7 to December 12, 1864:

In obedience to orders from Major-General Ayres, commanding division, this brigade broke camp early during the morning of the 7th instant, and marched to the Gurley house and took charge of the corps

train which accompanied the expedition, and moved down the Jerusalem plank road to Freeman's without accident or molestation. Crossed Nottoway on pontoon bridge, parked the train, and bivouacked for the night. The command was relieved from duty as wagon guard on the morning of the 8th, and reported to General Ayres for duty. Marched via Sussex Court-House to within a mile of Weldon railroad, and halted for several hours. At 6 p. m. we moved upon the railroad and commenced its destruction, continuing until 12 midnight. The destruction of the road was resumed on the morning of the 9th and continued until night, when [we] reached Three Creeks. After night we crossed the creek and destroyed a considerable length of road, when we returned to the north bank of the creek and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 10th, pursuant to orders from division headquarters, we commenced our return, marching to within a few miles of Sussex Court-House, a distance of twenty miles. On the 11th we crossed Nottoway River and bivouacked for the night. On the 12th returned to the Gurley house.

The brigade sustained a loss of 3 men killed and 12 men missing. Those killed were found on our return near Sussex Court-House, and were apparently murdered by the citizens. It is believed that those reported missing have met the same fate, as they were known to have crossed the river, but did not return.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. DENISON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

No. 152.

Report of Capt. James A. Haughey, Third Delaware Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instruction, I have the honor to submit the following report of movements of Third Delaware since August 17, 1864:

We left position near Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad at 5 a. m. August 18, striking Petersburg branch of Weldon and Wilmington Railroad at noon same day. Our division (the Fourth) was, shortly after arrival, moved forward on east side of railroad, some quarter of a mile past the Yellow House, in two columns facing Petersburg. After a few minutes' halt, the enemy shelling smartly, our brigade marched quickly across the railroad by the flank and then forward to the support of Second Division, whose line we relieved at edge of open field, rebels occupying woods in front. Fire was opened, and shortly after skirmishers thrown out. Breast-works were erected during night and this position held during 19th and 20th, the brigade falling back some half mile once under orders, but retaking position immediately after. Night of 20th moved back till opposite Yellow House, same side of and line parallel to railroad. Earth-works were thrown up during night, and about 5 a. m. next morning enemy opened with artillery. Shortly after the regiments on our right commenced firing and we observed a brigade of rebels debouching by the flank some thirty yards from the line of our regiment. We occupied the left, our line refused, forming an

angle of 45 degrees, with rest of brigade. As the enemy's right passed our left we opened fire, fairly mowing them down. Two colors were captured by the regiment, and the whole brigade of rebels, with the exception of perhaps 75 men, were killed or taken prisoners. Adjt. Manuel Eyre, jr., took one set of colors in front of the line of works shortly before the surrender of the broken rebels; the other was captured after by First Sergt. John Shilling, Company H. We occupy the same line at present, and the enemy did not again appear. An abatis covers our front, and trees and brush have been cut in woods beyond us, forming a mass of chevaux-de-frise impassable to troops.

Our losses are: August 18—wounded, 2 men; August 19—wounded, 6 men; missing, 1 man; August 20—wounded, 1 officer, 3 men; August 21—killed, 1 man; wounded, 3 men; missing, 7 men. These losses, with four exceptions, occurred on the picket-line.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HAUGHEY,
Captain, Commanding the Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Second Division.

No. 153.

Report of Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 18–21.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION
(LATE SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV.), FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Yellow House, Va., August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since the 17th instant:

At 5 a. m. on the morning of the 18th instant the brigade left camp near the Jones house and moved south over the Jerusalem plank road. The brigade consisted of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Major Jack; One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Carter; Third Delaware Veteran Volunteers, Captain Baily; Fourth Delaware Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel La Motte; Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook; Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, Major Bard, and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, having a total of 1,187 muskets, and an aggregate of 1,571. This brigade formed the rear of the corps column. It arrived at the Yellow House, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at 12 m. The march was a very fatiguing one on account of the heat of the day. Only one-half of the men arrived with the brigade. By 3 p. m. most of the men reported. At 3.30 p. m. the brigade was moved to the front of a wood about half a mile north of the Yellow House. Deployed in line of battle, the left resting on the railroad and facing north. The One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, was sent forward as skirmishers. At 4 p. m. the brigade was detached from the Fourth Division and ordered to report to General Ayres, commanding the Second Division. In compliance with directions from General Ayres, the brigade was moved to the left of the railroad and relieved the brigade of Colonel Dushane, whose right connected with the brigade of General Hayes, and who

had been engaged with the enemy for some time. The brigade relieved Colonel Dushane's brigade and opened fire on the enemy, and in fifteen or twenty minutes drove them back. A line of pickets was then thrown forward and breast-works erected. Our loss in this action was not very heavy. At 4.30 p. m. on the 19th the enemy broke through our lines about half a mile to the right of this brigade, and also attacked our front. The Ninety-fifth New York and Third Delaware were withdrawn from the left of the brigade line, but subsequently resumed their place in the works. The Fifty-sixth and One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-sixth and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Fourth Delaware Volunteers remained in the works and repulsed the enemy in handsome style. In this assault the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers captured the colors of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina (rebel) Regiment. Our loss was light, excepting on the skirmish line, where it had been considerable. At 8 p. m. on the 20th the brigade was moved half a mile to the rear to a crest extending south from the Brick [Blick?] house, and running parallel with and about one-fourth of a mile west of the railroad. Breast-works were erected during the night. At 9 a. m. on the 21st the enemy advanced to attack our works. Their line of battle emerged from the wood, about 400 yards in our front, and moved steadily forward through a field of corn to within fifty feet of the works, when it broke. The men fled for the woods. They had suffered very severely in killed and wounded from our fire. One stand of colors was captured by the Seventy-sixth New York and one by the Third Delaware Volunteers, a few yards in front of the works. General Hagood's brigade of the enemy passed over the field to the left of our works. They were fired upon until they arrived at a point a little in our rear, when I observed that a number of them had thrown away their arms, and, as they still moved forward, I concluded that they intended to surrender, and ordered the firing to cease. They halted for a moment in the ravine to the left of and about 150 yards in rear of our works. Then about one-half of them attempted to retreat. Fire was again opened on them and many were killed and wounded. I think that of the number that came forward not more than one-fourth regained the woods from whence they had emerged. The Third Delaware Volunteers captured another stand of colors. This brigade captured 2 lieutenant-colonels, a number of line officers, and nearly 300 prisoners. On the following day 300 stand of arms were collected and 50 of the enemy's dead buried in front of this brigade. Our loss was considerable, principally in the Ninety-fifth New York, which regiment, under command of Major Bard, was on picket duty. Major Bard was severely wounded whilst engaged in bringing in the pickets.

The regimental commanders speak in terms of praise of their officers and men during the operations of the past week. The following-named have received special notice: In Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Private J. T. Jennings captured the colors of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina (rebel) Regiment on the 19th instant; One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sergeant Eckendorf, for gallantry while in command of his company on the skirmish line on the 18th instant (since missing); Private Mark Lewis, for gallantry in springing over the breast-works and capturing 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 3 privates on the 21st instant. Third Delaware: Adjutant Eyre, capturing a stand of colors on the 21st; Sergt. John Shilling, Company H, capturing a stand of colors on the 21st. Fourth Delaware Volunteers: Sergt. A. Wilson, Company F, for brave conduct

in endeavoring to capture a stand of colors, which he would have obtained had he not yielded to his superior officer, Adjutant Eyre, Third Delaware (so the commission appointed to inquire into the matter reported). Seventy-sixth New York: Captain Hatch, for gallantry in crossing the works and capturing a stand of colors; Lieutenant Weldon, killed on the picket-line on the night of the 21st, is spoken of as having been ever faithful in the discharge of his duties, courteous and kind in his intercourse with his brother officers and men. Ninety-fifth New York: Private R. Smith,* a mounted orderly at brigade headquarters, succeeded in capturing 2 officers and 20 men of Hagoods' brigade while they were endeavoring to make their way back through the woods.

I desire to express my thanks to the officers of my staff, Captain Cowdrey, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Burritt, brigade inspector, and Lieutenant Healy, acting aide-de-camp, for their efficient services in promulgating and attending to the execution of my orders during the operations of the past week. On the 19th Captain Burritt was obliged to leave the field of battle for the third time on account of wounds received, being seriously wounded in the leg. Captain Watkins has since discharged the duties of the office and rendered very efficient services on the 21st as an acting aide-de-camp.

I forward herewith a tabular and nominal list of casualties, showing a loss of 2 officers and 23 men killed, 8 officers and 96 men wounded, 68 men missing; total, 10 officers, 187 men; aggregate, 197.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieutenant CHOISY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 154.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles E. La Motte, Fourth Delaware Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Fourth Delaware Volunteers moved from camp in front of Petersburg on the morning of the 18th instant, arrived at the Weldon railroad, and engaged the enemy in the afternoon. Toward evening the regiment was moved to the left to re-enforce General Ayres. Here I engaged the enemy with musketry and repulsed him. Loss during the day, 1 man killed, 1 wounded. On the morning of the 19th I was ordered to relieve the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers and One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on the skirmish line. During the morning the line was advanced, and in the afternoon was attacked by the enemy, he advancing in line of battle. I was compelled to retire slowly, making a stand behind three parallel lines of rifle-pits which had been thrown up during the advance. Being unable to check the advance of the enemy, I retired to the main line of breast-works, where the enemy was finally

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

repulsed. Loss during the day, 5 men wounded, 7 missing. I remained in this position during the next day, nothing of importance transpiring and no casualties occurring. After dark the regiment was moved to the left and threw up a line of breast-works during the night. On the morning of the 21st the enemy advanced to charge the works, but were repulsed, with severe loss. Two stand of colors fell in front of Fourth Delaware Volunteers, and were picked up by the Third Delaware and the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers. Loss during the day, 1 killed, 4 wounded. The good conduct of officers and men engaged was so general that it is impossible to make distinctions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. LA MOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Delaware Volunteers.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 155.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular of last evening, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the corps since the 17th instant:

At 4 a. m. of the 18th instant the regiment broke camp and marched with the rest of the brigade to the Yellow House, on the Weldon railroad, arriving there at 12 m., stacked arms in line, rested for an hour, and then marched about three-fourths of a mile up the railroad toward Petersburg, and formed line of battle on the right of the railroad. About an hour later moved rapidly to the left of the railroad, and formed line. The regiment was soon after sent out as skirmishers to cover the brigade front. About dark received orders to advance the line, and if possible reach a cleared field about thirty rods in front. Moved forward under a heavy fire, gained half the distance, but found it impossible to advance farther, and held our position until morning. In advancing the line First Lieut. Barnard Phenis, of Company D, was killed, and Private Frederick Thomas, of Company D, was wounded in the hand. On the morning of the 19th were relieved on the skirmish line by the Fourth Delaware Regiment, and returned to a line of slight works, put up by the brigade during the night. Strengthened the works and remained in them. Were attacked by the enemy in the afternoon, and repulsed him, with no loss to ourselves. Retained our position during the night. Private Jay Bronson, of Company H, stretcher-bearer, was wounded in the arm, while going to the skirmish line after a wounded man, in the evening. About midnight Second Lieut. Moses M. Whitney, of Company C, was wounded in the hip by a stray shot from the skirmish line. Held our position until the night of the 20th instant, when moved to our present position and put up breast-works. Were attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 21st; repulsed him, with heavy loss, and captured about seventy-five prisoners. Capt. J. C. Hatch, of Company G, jumped over the works as

the enemy retired and brought in the colors of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina (rebel) Regiment. During the action Sergt. Laverne E. Teeter, of Company C, was wounded slightly in the shoulder; Sergt. Parmenas A. Norton, of Company D, had his left arm shattered; Private William M. Bristol, of Company D, received a flesh wound in the shoulder, and Private William H. Hungerford, of Company I, received a flesh wound in the hip. As the enemy retired skirmishers were sent forward, and soon after the line was ordered to be doubled, when First Lieut. Thomas F. Weldon, of Company C, was sent out to take charge of the men from this regiment. Soon after, while on the line, he was shot by a sharpshooter and instantly killed. His death is a severe loss to the regiment, as he was one of the most courageous and efficient officers in the command. We still retain the position occupied by us on the 21st instant, and since that time the regiment has not been engaged.

Hoping this report may prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. COOK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 156.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Creney, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
August 28, 1864.

I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the campaign from the 17th to the 22d instant, called for by circular from brigade headquarters dated August 27, 1864.

August 18, reveille at 2 a. m.; took up line of march at 5 a. m.; halted at Yellow House; at 12 m. advanced in line of battle and engaged the enemy; at 4 p. m. threw up breast-works; detail from every company on picket; loss, Privates William Kyle, killed, Charles B. Melins and John E. Puffer, wounded. August 19, engaged the enemy at 2 p. m., and ordered to march in retreat; reformed regiment and occupied our former position. August 20, regiment detailed as skirmishers, Major Bard commanding, and engaged the enemy all night; loss, Privates Ludwick Robuck, killed, and Stephen H. Ward, wounded. August 21, 8 a. m., enemy drove in our left and captured five posts, consisting of Company E and part of Company C; drove back the enemy's skirmishers and occupied our former position; at 10 a. m. the enemy advanced with strong line of skirmishers; fell back to our abandoned works, and engaged the enemy's line of battle; retreated to our line of battle and reformed regiment and joined the brigade; loss.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CRENEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 14 enlisted men wounded, and 53 enlisted men missing.

No. 157.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Harney, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. 147TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement of the part taken by the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers in the operations of the Fifth Army Corps against the enemy on the Weldon railroad from August 18 to August 21, inclusive:

Early on the morning of the 18th instant the regiment broke camp and marched in the direction of the Weldon railroad. After a fatiguing march of several hours we arrived at the railroad and were halted near Yellow House; the men were here permitted to make coffee. After a short rest we moved along the railroad in the direction of Petersburg. Upon arriving near a piece of timber east of the road the regiment was formed in the order of battle; it was then deployed as skirmishers, and advanced through the timber a distance of about 400 yards, when it came upon the enemy in considerable force. Here some shots were exchanged with them without any known results. This regiment was then joined by the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, when I assumed command of both regiments, reorganized my line, made all necessary arrangements to protect my flanks, and then advanced and engaged the enemy. The rebels made a determined stand, fought well for many hours, but were at last forced to seek safety behind their intrenchments. Night coming on, my command was relieved by a picket-line from the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. The loss sustained by the One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers in this affair is as follows: 2 men killed; 2 officers and 5 men wounded. Early upon the morning of August 19 the One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers took a position on the south side of the Weldon road, and at once commenced erecting breast-works, which were completed by 2 p. m. the same day. At 4 p. m. the enemy made a fierce attack upon our lines. The attack on our front was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy. The One hundred and forty-seventh in this affair suffered a slight loss, chiefly occasioned by our own artillery (Captain Mink's battery, I believe), which fired into us through mistake. Loss sustained during this engagement, 1 man killed, myself slightly and 3 enlisted men severely wounded. At 9 p. m. on the 20th instant the One hundred and forty-seventh again changed position, and was formed in line of battle on the crest of a hill, situated about half a mile to the left and rear of its late position. Through the night, cold and rainy, the men labored faithfully, and the morning dawned upon a formidable line of breast-works, stoutly made and tastefully finished. These works were erected under peculiar disadvantages. The night was very dark, with frequent showers, which kept the clothing of the men saturated with water during nearly the entire night, thus rendering labor very difficult, and, added to this, the men were almost broken down from the effect of the excessive fatigue of the three days previous. For the erection of these works, under the circumstances, I think the One hundred and forty-seventh is entitled to as much credit as if it had fought and won a great battle.

The enemy attacked us in our new position this morning (the 21st) about 9.30 o'clock; the onset was fierce and determined. The fire from our works was well directed and delivered rapidly. I never saw the

One hundred and forty-seventh exhibit more coolness and determined bravery than upon this occasion. The fire of the regiment was very destructive, and no man wavered. All stood their ground until the last rebel left our front. The loss of the regiment in this affair was 1 man killed and 1 man wounded.

Every officer and man of this regiment has done his whole duty during the recent operations on the Weldon railroad, and where all have done so well I do not wish to particularize. The total loss is as follows: 4 men killed; 3 officers and 8 men wounded.

GEO. HARNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain COWDREY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Fourth Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 158.

Report of Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SIXTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
August 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report as the part taken in the recent movements of the Fifth Army Corps since 17th instant by the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers:

The Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers broke camp at 4 a. m. on the 18th instant; marched to the Yellow Tavern, on the Weldon railroad; halted about one hour, when the Fifty-sixth, together with the brigade, were advanced to the support of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. After meeting and repulsing the enemy, threw up earth-works, behind which we remained until noon of the 19th instant, when we were attacked by the enemy and repulsed him (Private Jennings, of Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, capturing a stand of colors belonging to the Fifty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers). Holding our position, on the afternoon of the 19th instant the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers were ordered on picket, where they remained skirmishing with the enemy until the afternoon of the 20th, when, being ordered by Colonel Hofmann, brigade commander, they advanced, forcing the enemy back, and retook the picket-line first established by the Second Brigade. About 9 p. m. of the 20th was relieved by the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers; immediately joined the brigade in its present position, and threw up earth-works. On the morning of the 21st assisted in repulsing [the enemy]. Since the 21st the regiment has remained in its present position.

The following is a list of the casualties.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. JACK,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Col. J. W. HOFMANN,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 enlisted men killed and 18 enlisted men wounded; total, 23.

No. 159.

Report of Capt. Thomas E. Carter, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–28.

HEADQUARTERS 157TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order requiring a report of the part taken by this battalion in the operations since August 17, 1864, I respectfully submit the following:

August 18. We struck camp this morning between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock and took up line of march in the direction of the Weldon railroad. After marching until noon we reached the railroad, where we halted about an hour for dinner. We then advanced up the railroad with the rest of the brigade, halting just before reaching the edge of a heavy woods. While lying here in line of battle a solid shot from the enemy struck in the left company, tearing off the knapsack and scattering the contents of the haversack of one man, but fortunately doing no injury, further than slightly wounding this man in the back. Orders then came to us to move to the west side of the railroad and relieve the Purnell Legion, which we did, and succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy and in driving him back. Shortly after dark this command was ordered on the skirmish line to re-enforce the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, then skirmishing with the enemy. While thus engaged, we lost in killed 2, wounded 7, and missing 1. August 19. We were relieved this morning and immediately threw up breast-works. In the afternoon we repulsed an attack of the enemy. During this engagement a shell from one of our own batteries struck within our line, killing 1 and wounding 7, Lieut. Alexander Gray being one of the wounded. August 20. Nothing of importance happened until night, when we withdrew from our works, and moved to a new line, upon which works were at once erected. August 21. This morning the enemy, quite unexpectedly to us, emerged from the woods in our front, and made a desperate attack on our lines. Here again we were successful in repulsing him and in capturing 1 captain, 1 adjutant, and several other prisoners, with the loss of 1 officer (Lieutenant Scott) slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell. From the 21st up to the present date we have remained in the same position, the command performing the ordinary picket and fatigue duty.

Before closing this report I would mention the name of Sergt. George R. Eckendorf, for the brave manner in which he conducted himself while in command of his company on the skirmish line on the night of the 18th, since which time he has been missing. Also Private Mark Lewis, Company A, for advancing in front of the works on the 21st, and capturing a captain, lieutenant, and several other prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. CARTER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 160.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 18–21, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the 18th, 19th, and 21st of August:

Having reached the Globe Tavern (or Yellow House) about noon on the 18th ultimo, I received instructions to mass my command in the immediate vicinity, and to hold them in readiness to move at a moment's notice. My division consisted of the First Brigade, Col. P. Lyle commanding; the Second Brigade, Colonel Coulter commanding, and the Third, a provisional brigade, consisting of two regiments (the One hundred and ninetieth and One hundred and ninety-first Veteran Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, Colonel Hartshorne commanding), numbering in the aggregate about 3,000 effective men. In about an hour I received orders to advance. The Second Division under General Ayres was advancing on the left of the railroad. My orders were to advance on the right in line of battle and form connection with the Second Division on my left. The ground in my immediate front was low, and in front ended in a dense and almost impenetrable thicket which ran along the whole line from right to left. The thicket was cut up with swampy grounds, and was almost impassable. The First Brigade, under Colonel Lyle, was on the left, the Second, under Colonel Coulter, was in the center, and the Third Brigade, under Colonel Hartshorne, advanced in support on the right. I at once directed that a strong skirmish line should be deployed and thrown into the woods. The One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was deployed and advanced, the line of battle following. Meantime the enemy's batteries stationed near the Davis house had opened and obtained range of the command. Finding that the regiment deployed as skirmishers did not properly cover my front, I ordered it to be relieved by the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania, or First Pennsylvania Reserve Veteran Volunteers, under Colonel Hartshorne, and directed the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania to rejoin its brigade.

While superintending this movement and the general advance of my line, I sent a staff officer to find the right of the Second Division and to insure a firm connection with it on my left. This was thoroughly effected by the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, of Lyle's brigade (see report of Colonels Lyle, McCoy, and Tilden). It was raining heavily as we advanced. On the right of the Sixteenth Maine was the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Peirson. Hardly had the connection been made and the brigade advanced into position on the right when the enemy threw himself on the right of the Second Division and forced it back. The woods and undergrowth on the right of the railroad were so thick on the left of my line as to be almost impenetrable. The enemy, however, after having driven back the right of the Second Division, seeing his advantage in regard to the troops on the right of the road, advanced directly on my left flank. The line fell back, continuing to fight until it entirely confronted the enemy, when a stand was made and the enemy retired, and the line again advanced to its original position. At this time I received an order from the major-general commanding the corps, which was reiterated through

Lieutenant-Colonel Bankhead, the acting assistant inspector-general, to throw forward my right, and, as far as possible, advance toward the railroad and strike the enemy on his left flank. This was at once ordered, and the line moved forward on the right. The skirmish line, strongly supported, advanced. We met the enemy on the right and center and drove him back from two chains of hastily-constructed rifle-pits to his intrenchments beyond a large corn-field in front of the thicket of woods. To advance my line was a matter of the greatest difficulty. So dense and tangled was the undergrowth, and so interspersed with swamps, that it was almost impossible to keep up the connection or to see beyond twenty or thirty feet. The line was established, however. I reported to the general commanding the corps the result of my advance, and received from him the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1864—8 p. m.

General CRAWFORD:

You have done very well indeed in getting forward through that difficult country so far. Make yourself strong as you can and hold on. I will try and re-enforce you by Bragg's brigade in the morning, and establish direct communication with the Ninth Corps pickets. We are going to hold on here.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

The line was intrenched during the night in front of the First Brigade. At daylight next morning I ordered the Second Brigade to take position on the right of the First Brigade and to extend the intrenchments on its front. It moved to its position and commenced throwing up the works. In order to extend my line as far as was desired, the One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania, under Colonel Carle, was ordered to take post on the right of the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania, and these two regiments covered the whole of my front and flank—a strong skirmish line. The picket-firing continued during the night. At 3 a. m. General Bragg reported to me with his brigade, consisting of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, Seventh Indiana Volunteers, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, and First Battalion New York Sharpshooters, and numbering only 60 officers and 700 men. I directed General Bragg, in person, to proceed to my right flank and take position there until further orders, and at the same time sent a staff officer to conduct him. Before daylight a staff officer of the general commanding the corps, Captain Cope, aide-de-camp, came with orders to the effect that General Bragg's brigade should extend to the right until a connection was formed with the Ninth Corps. I at once sent a staff officer with Captain Cope to see General Bragg, and to carry out the orders he had received. The Ninth Corps pickets were found in the neighborhood of the Aiken house, the shortest point from the right of my line, and the line advanced at once directly forward. The intention was to extend the line directly eastward until it should strike the position this division had formerly occupied in front of the Strong house. At 8 o'clock I went in person to the house and found that the change as ordered was being made. About 1 o'clock the enemy advanced a strong skirmish line through the corn-field and into the woods. He struck the right of the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania and the front of the One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania, and after a short contest he was forced to retire. I now rode to the extreme right of General Bragg's line in order to satisfy myself that it was properly

established. At 12 o'clock an aide of the major-general commanding the corps came to the right of Colonel Carle's regiment. I accompanied him to the neighborhood of the corn field, and learned from him that it was determined to make a change in General Bragg's line; that it was to be advanced to the edge of the corn-field from that point indicated by two trees, which were pointed out. The line was to run directly east, and that it must be run by the compass.

General Bragg was, in the meantime, endeavoring to establish his line as previously ordered. I rode to the right for the purpose of conferring with him. I went along the entire front. Upon arriving at the Strong house I could not find the right of his line. I sent a staff officer to determine it, and to direct it to advance. I then returned, passing different portions of the Ninth Corps en route to the support of the Fifth. As I was returning along the rear of my line, when opposite the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment detail of Bragg's brigade, I met the men from that regiment upon the road along which our ambulances had gone in the morning. I asked why they had left the front. They replied they had been driven back by the enemy, and asked if I had not heard the firing. I called a second lieutenant, who seemed to be in charge, and directed him to reform his line, and at once return to his position and establish his connection to the right and left. I at once sent an order to General Bragg, who was now on the left of his line, with the intention of rectifying it according to the orders received from Major Roebling, an aide of the major-general commanding the corps, and directed him to send a portion of the regiment which he had in reserve to support the line occupied by the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment. I then rode down the rear of my line. I had scarcely reached the center, however, when the enemy, who had steadily concentrated in the cornfield on the right, burst through the thin line of Bragg's brigade, crossed the road into the woods beyond, and, changing front, swept down in rear of my entire line. I was at this time near my left flank. Simultaneously with their flank attack they advanced in line of battle and attacked our whole line from right to left. They advanced within 30 yards of our works. In front their advance was checked, and they were being repulsed, when the rebel line commenced its advance along our rear. At this moment our artillery opened fire upon friend and foe, the shells bursting among our men, the projectiles striking in the rear of the breast-works, killing some officers and men and wounding many others. Immediately the cry was raised that the enemy were in our rear, and the men began to fall back from the intrenchments on the left of Lyle's brigade. In the dense thicket in which they were engaged it was impossible to know the truth. Colonel Wheelock, commanding the Second Brigade, finding that our artillery was producing such effect upon his men, ordered them to leap over the breast-works and take position on the other side. This was accomplished just as the rebel line, diverted from their purpose, were driven by the fire of our artillery into the woods in my rear and were making a hasty retreat. A volley was fired from this brigade, which drove them upon a wood road, which led into the cornfield, and this entire brigade, under the gallant officer who commanded it, remained in the intrenchments until the close of the action. The left of Lyle's brigade, in retreating through the woods into the space in the rear, met the rebel lines as they were advancing into the woods from the fire of our artillery, and many of them were captured. The brigade under Colonel Hartshorne, while attacked in front, was also

attacked in rear by the rebels, who swept round and drove them at the point of the bayonet hurriedly to the rear. After a short but determined fight, they destroyed their rifles by breaking them against the trees, and a large number were made prisoners.

Colonel Wheelock, commanding the Second Brigade, finding himself unsupported on the right or left in the intrenchments, and fearing the enemy might obtain the advantage of him, as the fire of our artillery was severe, fell back in line of battle to the edge of the woods. I was reforming what was left of Lyle's brigade, and ordered them to take post upon the left of Wheelock. I advanced with the whole line, regained possession of the works, and re-established my picket-line as it had been formed in the morning. A brigade, under Colonel Humphrey, of the Ninth Corps, advanced on my left, and his brigade and the Second Brigade of my division reoccupied the works. A brigade, under General Hartranft, advanced on the right. In this advance the colors of a rebel regiment were captured. On the afternoon of the 19th a rebel flag belonging to a North Carolina regiment was captured by Private Solomon J. Hottenstine,* of the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania, and was presented by him to the general commanding the division, who deposited it with the corps commander. I remained upon the center and left of my line until the close of the action. The rebels passed freely around me on every side, and I was once in their hands, but escaped almost miraculously. I held the men to the intrenchments until our own artillery rendered our position absolutely untenable. There was no falling back beyond the artillery by any part of my line. The men fought surrounded by the enemy on every side, and while I deeply regret the loss of so many brave veteran officers and men to the cause of the country at the present time, I have the satisfaction of knowing that in their capture, however much I may deplore it, no dishonor or blame can attach to them. They fought bravely and successfully with the foe in their front. (That the enemy successfully approached their rear from the extreme part of the line cannot be, and I am glad to know is not, justly chargeable to them.)

The officers of my immediate staff supported me most gallantly, as the following record will show: My adjutant-general, Captain Monteith, had his horse killed under him. Lieutenant Clarke, aide-de-camp, was severely wounded and his arm broken while carrying an order to the right of the line. Lieutenant Mead, commissary of musters, Lieutenant Merrifield, pioneer officer, and Captain Smith, acting division inspector, had their horses wounded. My personal orderly was shot through the breast, the flag bearer's horse was killed, and 2 mounted orderlies' horses were wounded and 1 lost.

The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing was as follows: From division staff, 1 officer wounded; First Brigade. 42 officers and 811 men; Second Brigade, 15 officers and 345 men; Third Brigade, 33 officers and 711 men. Total, 91 officers and 1,867 men.†

On the 21st the command was on the extreme right of the line and was not engaged, except the batteries of the division.

The reports of Colonel Lyle, commanding First Brigade; of Colonel Wheelock, commanding Second Brigade; of Colonel Tilden, commanding the extreme left of the line, and also of Brigadier-General Bragg,

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

†But see revised statement, p. 124.

commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, which was on the extreme right of my line, is herewith inclosed. No report has been received from the Third Brigade, as the officers were captured.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I would call attention to the aggregate of casualties in this report being considerably less than reported by me in my report dated August 25, in which I stated these would be considerably diminished by the return of those who gave out on the march here from exhaustion. This report approved of, except where it may not agree with the report of any other division commander, regarding the conduct of his own command.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
November 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command on the 27th and 28th of October:

The division broke camp at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and in accordance with orders previously received, took the road followed by the other divisions of the corps, and closed up on the rear of Ayres' division. The command consisted of the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Bragg, and the Third Brigade, Col. J. W. Hofmann, the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Baxter, having been left to hold the lines and garrison the works. Lieutenant Milton, commanding Ninth Massachusetts Battery, reported to me for duty with his battery as the division marched out of camp. At 10.30 a. m. the division reached the cut through the woods made by direction of the major-general commanding the corps, and was halted for a few moments as the division in front had massed in the woods, the First Division being engaged with the enemy. In the course of half an hour, Lieutenant Ricketts, aide-de-camp of the major-general commanding, came to me bringing the orders of the general to move on with my division. I moved on to the Duncan road, turned the head of column to the left, and moved down that road. Here I was met by Major Roebling, an aide-de-camp of the major-general commanding the corps, who was to conduct me to my position. I was to cross Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill, advance up its right bank, my right resting upon it, and guided by it. My orders were to advance and connect with the left of the First Division. I was informed by Major Roebling that Hancock's corps was on my left and had advanced some distance. While conferring with Major Roebling in regard to the country, I was told by him that if I advanced as I intended with a front of two brigades I should

overlap the Second Corps. After crossing the run I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps, in person, which were mainly a repetition of those conveyed to me by Major Roebling, and in addition, that the Maryland Brigade, under Colonel Denison, had been ordered to report to me. It was further stated that about a mile up, a position indicated upon the map, which was pointed out to me, the works in front of Griffin came down to the creek. The major-general commanding the corps desired me, if possible, to turn these works, though it was not certain what I might meet in my front.

My command was in readiness, and after receiving these instructions I moved forward. I had ordered Brigadier-General Bragg to throw out a strong line of skirmishers, to double them, and to advance them half a mile in his front, their right resting upon the creek. Colonel Hofmann's command formed a second line in rear of General Bragg. His orders were to throw out a regiment as flankers to protect the left flank. These were to follow the movements of and be guided by the skirmishers in front. As it was impossible to advance along the bank of the creek, two regiments from the Maryland Brigade were ordered to advance in rear, and supporting the right flank, and two others on the left flank, and Colonel Denison was ordered to hold his command in readiness to move to any portion of the line that might be necessary. Everything being in readiness, I broke the command by the right of companies to the front, and advanced into the woods. The advance was attended with very great difficulty. So thick were the woods and so tangled the undergrowth, that it was almost impossible to proceed, and it was only practicable by using the compass. The creek, instead of going northwest, though that was its general direction, made a great bend to the west and struck about the center of my line. I was obliged to clear it by a flank movement. In an examination of my left flank, as I advanced, I came to Dabney's Mill, where I found a force of cavalry. Finding my left thus covered, I advanced as rapidly as possible, and finally reached the Crow house—a wide open space under cultivation. On the right flank, about 200 yards distant, the creek made a bend to the right, and the timber had been slashed so as to make any movement up it impracticable. Hofmann, therefore, moved along it by the flank, while Bragg moved up in the open space in line of battle. Hofmann's brigade moved rapidly up the creek, and came in front of Bragg, having passed the left flank of the First Division on the opposite bank. The enemy had a heavy line of skirmishers on this side of the creek. They at once attacked my skirmish line with great vigor without driving them back on the line of battle. Major Jones, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, advanced his line of skirmishers, and drove the enemy across the creek and into their works. My line of skirmishers was advanced 150 yards beyond the left flank of the First Division. I detached a regiment to examine the right bank of the creek near my present position, and to feel the enemy's works. The regiment proceeded to attack the enemy in the end of his intrenchments, driving him from it. He, however, immediately re-enforced it by a line of battle.

At this time the major-general commanding the corps arrived upon the field. He examined my position, and I communicated with him and received the following orders: I was just where he wanted me. I should not make any further attack or advance until I received further orders. About an hour before a staff officer of Major-General Hancock brought word to the effect that he was at Burgess' Tavern and that he held the bridge upon the Boydton plank road. Subsequently

I received a second communication from him, through an officer, that his intention was to carry the bridge and advance beyond it. The noise of the firing would be thus explained. I immediately established my line of battle, threw out a strong skirmish line, holding myself in readiness for any service that might be required. At this period, and about an hour before dark, stragglers and fugitives from the enemy, who had been engaged with the Second Corps, came in, some with and some without prisoners, within my lines, apparently ignorant of my position there. Two hundred and thirty-eight prisoners, with 3 officers, were taken by the different regiments, exclusive of 5 sent to the hospital. Others were turned over, as reported, to the Second and Ninth Corps provost-marshals. At dark I threw a bridge across Hatcher's Run, in rear of the skirmish line of the First Division. The country around me was a perfect wilderness. Even the prisoners captured from the enemy had become lost in the woods, and were attempting to gain their own rear when they wandered into my lines. At 1 o'clock in the morning of the 28th I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps, informing me of the action on our left; also that General Hancock's forces would be withdrawn in the night, and directing me to withdraw cautiously in the morning. I had established a strong skirmish line around my position. I commenced to withdraw at 3 o'clock, and by daylight had my entire command across Hatcher's Creek. After the command had recrossed, and the skirmishers had been withdrawn, I sent a regiment to recross the creek to deploy and advance through the bushes in the direction of the enemy's forces. They were driven almost immediately back to the bridge. The column was carried with great difficulty through the woods and undergrowth on the left bank of the run; and, in accordance with orders I had previously received, I massed in two lines in rear of the left flank of First Division.

My list of casualties during these operations was 2 men killed, 16 men wounded, 2 officers and 27 men missing.

The officers, both of my staff and in the command, were indefatigable in their exertions in the advance in guiding the men and preventing confusion or loss of direction. Major Jones, commanding the skirmish line of the advanced brigade (One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), while endeavoring to communicate with me from his advanced position, had his adjutant, sergeant-major, and 1 orderly captured.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the late expedition:

The division broke camp on the morning of the 7th instant, leading the infantry column on the Jerusalem road, which it followed to the Freeman's house, and turned to the right, crossing the Nottoway on a pontoon bridge at Freeman's Ford, above the bridge destroyed previously by our cavalry, and proceeded to Sussex Court-House, where it encamped with the Cavalry Division for the night. (See document

No. 3.) On the morning of the 8th the division followed the cavalry division through Coman's Well toward the Weldon railroad, near Jarratt's Station. (See document 4, paragraph 2.) We encountered a small force of the enemy's cavalry about two miles beyond Coman's Well, who were endeavoring to strike the rear of the cavalry division. They were soon dispersed. The division passed through to the Halifax road, where it massed until 6 o'clock, when, in accordance with instructions previously received, it proceeded to the railroad at the point designated by Captain Cope, of the staff of the general commanding the corps, and commenced the work of destruction in accordance with instructions contained in document 6. The work was thoroughly done, the ties being burnt, and the rails placed upon them and bent. The command then bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 9th, in obedience to circular order (see document 8), the division proceeded to perform the part assigned to it in the further destruction of the road. Toward evening I was directed to take a portion of my command and destroy the bridge over Three-Mile Creek and the railroad beyond, the railroad on both sides of which having not yet been destroyed; and also to dispose a sufficient force to hold the crossing of the Sussex and Halifax roads protecting our rear. The bridge was thoroughly destroyed. During the night orders were received to return to our original position toward Petersburg.

This division brought up the rear for the three days' march, taking the Sussex road toward Sussex Court-House. Some of the cavalry force of the enemy followed us. During the morning of the 10th the cavalry in our rear were driven in upon our infantry, but were repulsed by two regiments of Baxter's brigade (the Eleventh Pennsylvania and the Ninety-seventh New York), who ambuscaded the road of the enemy, killing 2, wounding 2, and taking 6 prisoners. We were not again troubled. The following morning we moved on through Sussex Court-House, Bragg's brigade bringing up the rear of the entire force. We crossed the Nottoway and encamped near Providence Church for the night. The following morning we reached our camp.

I regard the marching of this division, its cheerful obedience to orders, and the anxiety that was manifested by officers and men to do what in them lay to contribute to the success of the expedition, as worthy of all praise.

The list of casualties in the command is respectfully inclosed.* The men reported missing are those who straggled from the command and were taken by the enemy's cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *December 6, 1864.*

The following is the order of march for to-morrow:

First, Gregg's cavalry; second, General Crawford's division; third, General Griffin's division; fourth, General Ayres' division; fifth, Gen-

* Shows 11 men missing in the First Brigade; 1 man wounded and 1 officer and 18 men missing in the Second Brigade, and 9 men missing in the Third Brigade. Total, 40.

eral Mott's division; sixth, the wagon train. A battery will accompany each division. The whole will move at 6 a. m.; the cavalry as much sooner as practicable. The route will be just south of the Yellow Tavern, of the Gurley house, of the Smith house, and of the Temple house, and then turning south along the Jerusalem plank road to the crossing of the Nottoway River, at Freeman's Bridge. General Gregg will use a brigade of cavalry or a sufficient force forward to protect the right flank and cover the rear of the wagon train, watching and holding all the roads toward Reams' Station and the roads coming from the Rowanty Creek until the train is past. General Ayres will furnish a brigade of infantry to accompany the wagon train as guard. The train will be under Colonel Thomas, at the Gurley house. The ambulances of division will accompany the division.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—During to-morrow headquarters will be at the head of General Crawford's division.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Nottoway River—4 a. m.

Generals MOTT and CRAWFORD:

General Ayres is massing his division about a mile from the river. The bridge is nearly laid and the engineers are making another. General Mott, if delayed in his march, can mass up as close to General Ayres as the nature of the country will enable him to do. This will enable General Crawford to close up on him.

Very respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 7, 1864.

I. Generals Griffin and Ayres will remain in their present bivouac, with their artillery and ambulances, until all the rest of the army is across. They will receive further information when to move; advantage will be taken of that to water, rest, and feed the animals.

II. Generals Crawford and Gregg will proceed to Sussex this evening and camp there.

III. General Mott will cross after General Crawford with all his trains and camp in the first open field, after crossing the pontoon bridge. The train under Colonel Thomas will follow General Mott and camp in the first open after crossing. Headquarters will be just south of the bridge for the night.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 7, 1864—9.15 p. m.

The following will be the order of movement for to-morrow:

I. General Gregg will set out at 4 a. m. and proceed direct for Jarratt's Station. He will picket every road coming in from the flanks as we advance with a strong force, to remain until the rear of the column has passed.

II. He will be immediately followed by General Crawford's division.

III. General Griffin, followed by General Ayres, will set out at 2 a. m. and proceed on to overtake General Crawford.

IV. As soon as all is over the pontoon train will be taken up and join the train of Colonel Thomas, chief quartermaster, near General Mott's division.

V. General Mott will guard the main train to-morrow, and will make such disposition with his division as will protect it, Colonel Thomas and the officers of the bridge train reporting to him.

VI. The brigade of General Ayres, marching with the train to-day, will rejoin his division.

VII. If any part of the column finds itself halted by any obstructions in front, the troops will be massed and the artillery and trains parked so as not to obstruct the coming forward of artillery and troops in rear. Headquarters will be at the head of the column during the day.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General Gregg has reached the railroad and burnt the bridge across the Nottoway. He has had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry and has driven them all across that stream. Though he pickets all the roads coming in from our right, it will be best for each division commander to leave an infantry force, from 300 to 500 men, according to the importance of the roads, at each one of them to hold it until it is relieved by the following division, and General Mott until the last of his division has passed. The column should be moved on with as little rest as possible, and the stragglers can come in with the train.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 8, 1864.

About 6 p. m. this evening the three divisions of the Fifth Corps will move out on the railroad and complete the destruction of the railroad ties and rails as far as practicable, bending the latter when it can be done. A staff officer will be sent to each division to designate the points at which each is to begin. As soon as a division works down to a place finished by another it will go on and pass them and begin again. This work is to be kept up until 12 o'clock if not interrupted

by the enemy. They will then bivouac till daylight along the road. All the artillery, ambulances, &c., will be sent to the main train this evening to move with it along the wagon road. General Gregg will proceed along the railroad south. After bivouacking, the spring-wagons can be sent for and the trains will be kept as near the division as possible for that purpose. General Mott will protect the train when it moves and a force of cavalry will watch the rear. The wood along the railroad must be thoroughly consumed, the ties being piled up and the rails placed on top when the rails can be separated.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

DECEMBER 8, 1864—6 a. m.

General CRAWFORD:

You will remain where you are till General Ayres passes you, when you will follow on, left in front, looking out for your own rear, though we leave a little cavalry behind us. You will pass the division destroying the railroad, and as soon as you get to any part not destroyed go to work yourself. You will not have to move before 8 a. m.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

CIRCULAR ORDER.] DECEMBER 9, 1864—6 a. m.

The following will be the order of march to-day if not interrupted by enemy:

First. Major-General Griffin will protect the train.

Second. Major-General Mott will move at daybreak and form line of battle, facing west on the first portion of the railroad he reaches not destroyed, and then commence its destruction.

Third. As soon as General Mott passes General Ayres he will follow him and form on his left, and commence destroying the railroad. General Crawford will follow General Ayres, and do the same as he is directed to. A small force of cavalry will give notice to the rear division of movements of the enemy in that section.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 9, 1864—6.15 p. m.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the command will commence to return to-morrow. General Gregg will send one brigade, to be at these headquarters at 6 a. m., to precede the command to Sussex Court-House. This will be followed by Griffin's division in charge of the trains. General Ayres will begin to withdraw from his present position at 7 a. m., and will follow General Griffin. General Mott will remain in his present position until General Ayres has passed him, when he will follow. General Crawford will maintain his present position until all the infantry has passed him. General Gregg, with his remaining two brigades, will cover the movement. Each command in marching to-morrow will deploy a strong line of skirmishers well out to the right and left to bring in all those who have straggled from their

commands. The object of this arrangement is to guard against petty annoyances. Any earnest offer of battle by the enemy will be accepted and the movement modified as far as necessary to accept it by the part of the command against whom the attempt is made. Headquarters will remain in its present position until General Mott's division has passed. It is announced to the command that General Gregg drove the enemy's cavalry across the Meherrin River and into their fortifications at Hicksford in a gallant manner, in which we have to lament, among others, the loss of Major Sargent.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 11, 1864—9.15 p. m.

The following will be the order of march for to-morrow:

General Mott will march at 7 a. m., followed by General Griffin, General Ayres next, who will be followed by General Crawford.

The wagons of each division will march with it.

The division and batteries will return to their old camps.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 161.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–September 12.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Weldon Railroad, Va., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the orders of the commanding general of the division, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade on the Weldon railroad from the 18th ultimo:

The brigade on that day was composed of the following regiments: One hundred and fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. G. G. Prey; Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William A. Leech; Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. L. Peirson; Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, Col. C. W. Tilden, and One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. T. F. McCoy, and was formed in column in the order named. The aggregate number of officers and men was as follows: Field officers, 8; line officers, 59; guns, 1,108. The column moved in the direction of the Weldon railroad about 8 a. m., the Third Division being preceded by the First and Second Divisions respectively. The Fourth Division was in rear of the column. The day was oppressively warm and the soldiers suffered greatly from the hot sun. The railroad was reached by the First Brigade about noon at the Yellow House, or Six-Mile Station, south of Petersburg. The troops were massed in the fields near this point on the right or east of the railroad. The troops that had preceded us had already advanced one battery and some infantry up the road in the direction of the city, and other bodies of troops were engaged in destroying the railroad. There is here a large and beauti-

ful area of cleared ground of several hundred acres, extending east and west of the railroad and north along the road, perhaps half a mile from the Yellow House. This clearing is surrounded by a dense wood, interspersed with swamps, parts of it so filled with underbrush that it is difficult to penetrate. The ground is generally a level. In these grassy fields the troops were permitted to rest about an hour, when they were called to arms. The battery on the railroad had opened and skirmishing had commenced on the right and left of the road in the direction of Petersburg and in the woods beyond the open ground just mentioned. This brigade, then under the command of Col. Peter Lyle, of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was formed in line of battle and advanced to within a short distance of the woods. The One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers were ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and advanced into the woods about twenty yards and halted for further orders. While this regiment was in the act of deploying and advancing, orders were given for it to oblique to the right and also extend the intervals that it might extend to the right and form a curve, following the line of the clearing so as to protect the right flank of the division, the other brigades of which were now advancing and forming on the right of the first.

The brigade soon advanced into the woods with orders to connect with the right of the Second Division, which extended across and to the right of the railroad from 50 to 100 yards. This was effected by the Sixteenth Maine Regiment (Colonel Tilden). that regiment being on the left of the brigade. While Colonel Lyle was exerting himself to bring up each successive regiment on the right of the Sixteenth Maine into line, it being very difficult to accomplish in the thick and tangled wood and underbrush, the enemy's column of battle advanced and made a furious attack on the Second Division, on our left, and extending along the front of our brigade, then in course of formation. The Sixteenth Maine first came under the fire with the right of the Second Division. The troops on the right of that division retiring somewhat, left the left flank of this brigade exposed. This regiment holding its ground for some minutes, soon discovering that the enemy was threatening the flank and rear, fell back some 150 yards, together with the other regiments of the brigade that had also become engaged, suffering a loss of some killed, wounded, and missing. This was not done, however, without inflicting loss upon the enemy. Lieut. William T. Spear, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, a most worthy officer, of Christian habits and character, was killed in this part of the action, and Lieut. Col. Charles L. Peirson and Lieut. John D. Reed were wounded, the former very seriously, together with a considerable number of men killed, wounded, and a few prisoners. The Sixteenth Maine Regiment also lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Lieut. John T. Reilly, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken prisoner, with some of the men of that regiment. These regiments retiring but a short distance and reforming, the line of battle was again formed as soon as possible. The One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was in the meantime relieved as skirmishers by the order of General Crawford, and at this period in the conflict took its place in line, its place as skirmishers being filled by the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers (seven shooters). The brigade, in connection with the troops on our right and left, again advanced under a brisk skirmish fire and partially reoccupied the ground from which it had just retired. The skirmishing was kept up during the evening and night until 12 o'clock with but little intermission.

During the night intrenchments were thrown up, and during the early part of the 19th the troops were engaged in strengthening their works. In the morning it was discovered that the enemy's skirmish line had been withdrawn several hundred yards to rear of the one occupied on the previous night, leaving a few dead in our hands and quite a number of small-arms. The dead were buried and the arms sent to the rear. In our front there was quietness during the early part of the day. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the brigade moved by the right flank for a distance of about 200 yards, occupying part of the ground vacated by the Second Brigade, the part of the line we vacated being occupied by part of the brigade of General Hayes, of the Second Division. The men again engaged in repairing the works, a heavy rain during the day having made additional labor necessary. At about 4 o'clock a brisk musketry fire was opened on our right on the line, perhaps a half or three quarters of a mile distant and in front of another or part of another division of the corps. A short time before this fire was opened it was reported to Colonel Lyle by the picket officer that the enemy was forming a line of battle in our immediate front. The fire continued on the right and seemed to grow in volume. The regiments were in the breast-works awaiting the expected attack. The pickets in front soon opened fire on the approaching enemy and fell back, taking refuge in the breast-works, and very soon thereafter the whole line opened a heavy musketry fire, repelling the enemy in every attempt to approach our lines. This fire was continued almost without intermission until rifle-balls and shells began to come from our rear, and very soon thereafter a backward movement was made in the direction of our second line of battle. In passing through the woods in the direction named, the fire from our own batteries was very hot, and I believe some were killed and not a few wounded. The enemy also suffered from this fire. Before reaching the clear ground a rebel column was met that had interposed through a break in the line in the division on our right, while our division in our part of the line was repelling the attack from the front, and came along in our rear between our retiring force and the second line of works, and this being effected through the thick wood and with great daring, was accomplished unperceived by us and before measures could be taken to resist or avoid it; hence we lost in prisoners largely, in both officers and men.

The following field officers were captured and taken to Petersburg by the enemy: Col. G. G. Prey, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers; Col. C. W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. R. Strang, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, reported to be wounded; Lieut. Col. William A. Leech, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. Jacob M. Davis, same regiment. Others were taken but made their escape before they could be taken to the enemy's rear. Thirty-three line officers were taken and 721 enlisted men.

I would not omit to mention that Colonel Tilden, of the Sixteenth Maine, a most worthy and esteemed officer, being deeply impressed with a vivid recollection of a former imprisonment in Richmond, after having been taken to Petersburg and on his way under guard from that city to the Libby Prison, made a most daring and successful escape, and rejoined his regiment the third night after his capture. Considering the perils through which he passed in making his escape, it cannot be otherwise regarded than remarkably providential. He was accompanied by Lieut. E. F. Davis, of the same regiment. I would also state that the brigade staff has suffered severely by the following members of it having been captured: Capt. Byron Porter, assistant adjutant-

general, Capt. E. J. Trull, acting brigade inspector, and Lieut. I. F. R. Hosea, commanding pioneer corps. Lieut. A. Leavitt, acting aide-de-camp, was captured, but made his escape, and bringing into our lines a number of prisoners. It was with difficulty that Colonel Lyle, commanding brigade, made his escape, having to abandon his horse in the attempt. With all these losses, however, the remnant of the brigade was rallied, and with the aid of other troops advanced again into the woods, and late in the evening reoccupied the line of the afternoon. All these operations of the afternoon took place during a rain-storm, and the men were wet to the skin and greatly exhausted.

On the 20th the brigade was relieved from duty in the front line and took position in the open field on the right of the railroad, again connecting with the Second Division and in support of the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, when the men threw up a line of intrenchments during the afternoon fronting the northeast. There were indications of an attack of the enemy during the night, and on the morning of the 21st the indications were still more striking and apparent. At 9 o'clock the enemy opened their batteries, and soon after their columns of infantry advanced against the left flank and front of our line. Their repeated attempts to advance upon the works were repulsed, and after about an hour's fighting they retired in disorder, leaving many prisoners in our hands and the ground strewn with their dead and wounded. Our loss in this engagement was comparatively small, which may be attributed to our men fighting behind breast-works. The artillery on our part of the line did the greater part of the fighting. Some prisoners were turned over to Colonel Lyle that were taken in our front. There was no further fighting during the day. The wounded rebels were carried from the field and well cared for by our surgeon. On Monday, 22d, the dead were buried. On the 23d the division under General Crawford was engaged in destroying the railroad from the Yellow House in the direction of Petersburg, this brigade being most of the time in a position to protect the working parties. On the 24th the brigade was allowed to rest quietly in camp. On the 25th it was ordered to change camp, in the act of doing which orders were received to prepare for action, and immediately the column took up the line of march in the direction of Reams' Station, where General Hancock's corps was heavily engaged with a large force of the enemy. At this period in the movements of the brigade, Colonel Lyle, who had been in command since the battles of the Wilderness, to the great satisfaction of the officers and men, was compelled by severe illness to relinquish the command to the undersigned. I immediately assumed command and marched the column to the Yellow House, when I received an order from Brigadier-General Crawford, commanding the division, to report with my command to Brigadier-General Bragg, which I did at once and moved under his direction toward Reams' Station. Having marched about one mile, orders were received to countermarch the command and go into camp for the night. On the following day, the 26th, we were again ordered to change camp and throw up a line of works southeast of the Yellow House. September 2, instant, the brigade, with the division, was supporting the cavalry under General Gregg in a reconnaissance, since which time, with little interruption, it has remained quietly in camp near the Gurley house.

It affords me pleasure to state that the One hundred and ninetieth and One hundred and ninety-first regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, formerly composing the Third Brigade of the Third Division, have been transferred to this brigade, and have composed a part of it since the

morning of the 23d of August. In the operations of the 18th and 19th these regiments lost by capture about three-fourths of the number they had with the command, including Col. W. R. Hartshorne, One hundred and ninetieth, commanding the brigade, and Col. James Carle, commanding One hundred and ninety-first, with Maj. John A. Wolff, of the former, and Maj. M. Weidler, of the latter regiment, together with a large proportion of their line officers. Not having any personal knowledge of the operations of these regiments, then composing the Third Brigade, I cannot report their operations further than to inclose the reports of Capt. N. B. Kinsey, of the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. R. M. Birkman, One hundred and ninetieth, temporarily assigned to the One hundred and ninety-first, who have been in command of these regiments since the disaster of the 19th, to which I would respectfully refer the brigadier-general commanding the division.

I also forward, as a part of my report, the several reports of the regimental commanders of the brigade, and would refer the commanding general to them for many of the details that I have necessarily omitted.

A recapitulation of the losses are appended to this report.*

I should not omit to state that a rebel flag belonging to a North Carolina regiment was captured on the afternoon of the 19th by Private Solomon J. Hottenstine, of Company C, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who presented it on the field to Brigadier-General Crawford, commanding the division.

In closing this imperfect report of the operations of the brigade, I would express my extreme regret at the loss of so many brave veteran officers and men. They are a great loss to this gallant corps and army, and to the good cause of our country. This is especially so at the present crisis of the contest. In their capture, however we may deplore it, it is gratifying to be assured that no dishonor or blame can attach to them. They battled bravely and successfully with the foe in their front. That the enemy was allowed to approach their rear from a distant part of the line cannot, and I am glad to know is not, chargeable to them. They have truly for a time lost their liberty and the privilege of continuing to battle for the righteous cause of the Government, but they have not sullied their fair fame, won and maintained on many battle-fields; they still retain a soldier's patriotism, integrity, and honor.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. McCOY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE MONTEITH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 24, 1864.

I fully concur in the above report of Colonel McCoy of the operations of the brigade on the above dates.

Very respectfully,

P. LYLE,
Colonel Ninetieth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., late Comdg. Brigade.

* Embodied in table, p. 124.

No. 162.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–11.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in brief, the part taken by my command in the late operations south of Hatcher's Creek.

My command, in connection with Colonel Hofmann's, broke camp at 4 a. m. 27th ultimo and marched to the front. Were delayed on the Vaughan road by troops in front until after daylight, and then marched to the Armstrong house and crossed to the south side of Hatcher's Run. Here line of battle was formed, and marched with skirmishers in front, and its right resting on the creek, through dense thickets and jungles until connection was made with the First Division, and the troops struck Hill's corps of Confederates in flank, lying behind hastily constructed works, in front of the First Division. My skirmish line passed this point, and advanced half a mile up the creek toward the plank road and in full view of the Confederate hospital. This was done without opposition. My line of battle having made its connection with the First Division, halted and bivouacked for the night. Developments during the night, as well as the statement of prisoners, showed that the enemy had his line on three sides of our position, but he did not attack. During the night my command captured 224 prisoners, with 4 officers, belonging principally to Mahone's division of the Confederate army. At 3 a. m. 28th ultimo the command crossed Hatcher's Run, over a bridge built by it during the night, and joined the First Division, and formed line of battle on its left, fronting Hatcher's Run. At 10 a. m. my skirmish line from the front, and scouting parties on the flank, crossed the creek without molestation from the enemy, and the command returned to its old position.

The prisoners captured by the command were turned over to the provost guard Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, the provost-marshal Ninth Army Corps, a commissioned officer of the Second Army Corps near Dabney's Mill, and a first lieutenant of Company D, Eighth Maryland Volunteers. Many of these prisoners had in charge men from the Second Corps, who had been captured. Among those released was an officer who claimed to be of the rank of major, and a member of General Hancock's staff.

My losses were very slight, and as follows: Officers—prisoner, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 1: wounded, 10; prisoners, 7.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 17, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent operations on the Weldon railroad toward Belfield:

In conformity with orders, I left camp on the morning of the 7th instant, and, joining the Fifth Army Corps, moved to Sussex Court-House. On the 8th reached the railroad near Nottoway bridge, and engaged in its destruction. On the 9th continued the destruction of

the road and burned the bridge across Three-Mile Creek. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th marched en route for our old camp, which was reached on the evening of the 12th instant. On the 11th this brigade acted as rear guard to the corps and were pressed by a small party of cavalry, who were easily repulsed.

The total loss in the command during the operations was 9 men.

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD, *A. A. G., Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 163.

Report of Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry, of operations August 18–19.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Reams' Station, Va., September —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from First Brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations near the Weldon railroad, commencing the 18th ultimo:

In obedience to orders received on the night of the 17th instant [ultimo], my regiment, numbering 8 line officers and 231 guns, moved in column with the First Brigade on the morning of the 18th ultimo, and arrived at the Weldon railroad at 12 m.; halted and rested for one hour, to the right and rear of the Yellow House. At 1 o'clock received orders to advance and form line at the edge of the woods extending to the right of the railroad. Advanced into the woods and connected with the right of the Second Division. While forming my regiment, and before the remainder of the brigade on my right had formed, the enemy opened a sharp fire on my left and the right of the Second Division, causing the troops on my left to retire somewhat, thus leaving my left flank exposed. We, however, held the enemy for some minutes, when I discovered that he was close on my flank and rear, causing my men to retire to save capture. Those of my command who succeeded in making their escape were rallied and formed on the left of the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, which position we held the remainder of the day. In this assault I lost my sergeant-major, killed, 28 men wounded; Adjutant Small, 3 line officers, and 33 men taken prisoners. During the night we threw up earth-works in our front, extending to the railroad. This position was held by us until 2 p. m. the 19th ultimo, when we moved to the right 150 yards and the works vacated by us, occupied by a portion of General Hayes' brigade, extending from my left to the railroad. At 3 p. m. the enemy attacked our line and was repulsed three times, when we were attacked in our rear, he having come around the right of our line. This attack in the rear, together with the fire from our own artillery, created a panic among the men, but not until the troops on my right and left had fallen back did I allow my men to retire, feeling confident if we were not troubled in the rear that we could take care of the force in our front. On retiring I found that we were completely surrounded and no other alternative than to surrender, not yielding, however, until several efforts were made to elude the enemy. At this time my loss was wholly in prisoners, being captured myself, together with 3 line officers and 83 men. Lieutenant Davis and myself succeeded in making our escape from the enemy on the 20th instant. My State colors were cap-

tured, but my national colors were destroyed, thus preventing their falling into his hands. My regiment being behind works, and the enemy being obliged to emerge from the thick woods in our front, resulted very much in our favor in this day's attack, and must have caused severe loss to the enemy.

But a small portion of my command were engaged on the 21st ultimo, the fighting being principally by artillery at that portion of the line occupied by my regiment.

I herewith hand you numerical list of casualties for the 18th and 19th ultimo.

CHAS. W. TILDEN,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Maine Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GRIFFIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 5th Army Corps.

Numerical list of casualties in Sixteenth Maine Volunteers in late operations on Weldon railroad on the 18th and 19th days of August, 1864: 1 enlisted man killed, 28 enlisted men wounded, and 6 commissioned officers and 116 enlisted men missing; total, 6 commissioned officers and 145 enlisted men.

No. 164.

Report of Col. Charles Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30–August 30.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
Near Weldon Railroad, Va., September 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from headquarters Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade from July 29, 1864, to August 30, 1864, viz:

On the 30th day of July, 1864, orders came to have the brigade in line at 3 a. m., and to be ready to march to any point when called, which was promptly complied with. At 5 a. m. the mine in the Ninth Corps was sprung. The brigade remained under arms until the firing ceased along the line, and returned to camp near Fort Crawford. On the 1st day of August the brigade relieved the Third Brigade, Colonel Hartshorne, from picket in front of the Jones house, remaining until August 15, when we went into camp near the Suffolk railroad, remaining until August 18, when, at daylight, the brigade moved to the Weldon railroad, a distance of some eight miles on the route taken. Day very warm; men suffering much from the extreme heat. Reached our destination about 11 a. m., the brigade forming in column of regiments, half a mile north of the railroad. At 2 p. m. advanced northwest into the woods, which was very dense, for one-third of a mile. We there met the First Brigade falling back, with a heavy fire in front from the enemy's skirmishers. At this juncture Colonel Coulter, who had returned from leave of absence on account of wounds, and had been in command of the brigade for the three days previous, being yet unwell, I assumed command and at once advanced Companies D, F, and B of the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers as skirmishers; at the same time deployed the brigade into line extending to the right, with the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers faced to the right on the right flank. The First Brigade here reformed on my left. The whole line then, by order of the general commanding, advanced under a heavy skirmish fire from the enemy. After driving back the enemy half a mile, and 100

yards beyond the right of the Second Division, resting on the railroad, I found my line within 100 yards of the enemy's intrenchments. I gave the order to lie down, which was very fortunate, for at that moment we received the fire from the enemy's whole line, doing but little harm, the fire mostly passing over us. We remained in this position, throwing up intrenchments, on the night of the 18th.

On the morning of the 19th, at daylight, I found that the enemy had fallen back from their works into the corn field. The Second Brigade was marched to the right and commenced building new works, the First Brigade taking the intrenchments we had vacated. Heavy skirmishing was kept up most of the time until 2 p. m., when a simultaneous attack was made on the left of the First Brigade, or the right of General Hayes, and also a force breaking through some point of the picket-lines on our right, and without any notice came upon our right flank and rear. At the same time the whole First Brigade was captured or fallen back from the intrenchments, which left my right and left without any protection. To add to the confusion, our own batteries were shelling every part of the woods and with great accuracy, striking our line of works, and, to aid the panic, the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers on my left was ordered by a staff officer to march by the left and leave the works. I reached the left in time to halt the remainder of the brigade and ordered every man over the works, and to lie down to avoid our own shells. After waiting in this position a few moments a column of the enemy appeared in our rear (now become our front) with orders to surrender, but with a few volleys they withdrew with the loss of many of their men, running into our lines, with some thirteen of our own men who had been captured. I at the same time ordered my right flank to form and march double quick to cut off some part of the enemy's column, but we only succeeded in capturing a few men and a stand of colors, as the woods was so dense that we could not see over forty or fifty yards. Getting the men again into the works we remained until all was quiet except our own shells, and to avoid them I thought it prudent to leave the works, and did so by forming in line and marching cautiously to the open field. Reforming the brigade, was ordered by General Crawford to retake the intrenchments, which was immediately done without any loss. Remained there until the next day, when the brigade was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps. We then marched to the rear of the Brick [Blick?] house and threw up intrenchments, remaining there until the 21st, being under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery through the engagement of that day. 22d, moved into the works in front of the Yellow House. That night made heavy traverses. 23d, brigade engaged all day in tearing up and destroying railroad. 24th, afternoon went into camp half a mile to right of railroad. 25th, received orders to march to the right about one mile. After reaching that point we commenced building a fort, but were recalled and marched to the left one mile from the Yellow House, threw up new intrenchments, working all night. 26th, made heavy abatis in front and remained in this position until the 29th.

I wish to state that the prisoners captured from the Second Brigade were mostly from their leaving the works without orders. The Ninety-fourth, however, lost mostly by the attack on the right flank. The three right companies, being mostly new men, surrendered without any effort to repulse the assault, and Major McMahon, a brave officer, being wounded, they became panic-stricken at the first fire from the enemy. The Ninety-seventh New York being ordered to leave the works, and without my knowledge, and doing so lost some 80 men and 6 officers, when, if they had remained, would not have lost a man.

The commanding officers of regiments, and, in fact, all of the officers and men generally of the brigade, acted most gallantly and praiseworthy, except in the case of the new recruits on the right of the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, who were taken by surprise and must be considered with some degree of allowance.

The casualties of the brigade were as follows: The Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2 enlisted men killed, 10 wounded; 1 commissioned officer and 71 enlisted men missing. Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 10 enlisted men wounded, 6 commissioned officers and 87 enlisted men missing. Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men wounded, 6 commissioned officers and 131 enlisted men missing. Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer killed, 3 enlisted men wounded, and 28 enlisted men missing; total, 2 commissioned officers and 7 enlisted men killed, 4 commissioned officers and 26 enlisted men wounded, 13 commissioned officers and 317 enlisted men missing.*

On the 29th General Baxter returned and relieved me of the command of the brigade.

I have the honor to be, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. WHEELOCK,
Colonel, Commanding Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE MONTEITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—The conduct of Captain Doolittle, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Manchester, aide, are worthy of mention, doing all that brave men could do, but being taken prisoners early in the action their services were lost. Both succeeded afterward in escaping.

No. 165.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 15.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
September 15, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, dated September 14, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of reconnaissance made to-day toward the Boydton plank road with the following force: My own brigade of infantry, 1,200; 600 cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robison, and 200 cavalry, commanded by Major Falls:

Started at 4 a. m., taking a wood road leading from Fort Davis (south fort), on the Weldon railroad, toward the Vaughan road. Struck the enemy's cavalry picket on the Vaughan road, where the Poplar Spring Church road joins it. Here the force was divided, Major Falls, with his command, driving the enemy's pickets down the Vaughan road, and the rest of the command, Lieutenant-Colonel Robison leading, moved toward Poplar Spring Church. On both roads the enemy had but a small force, but made a stubborn resistance, being aided by numerous barricades thrown across the narrow wood roads. Major Falls drove them across Arthur's Swamp on the Vaughan road proper. On the other side of the swamp the enemy made a stand behind a barricade, from which they were not dislodged. Connection was then

* But see revised statement, p. 124.

established down the Church road with Gregg's pickets on the railroad. The force on the roads belonged to Wade Hampton's command. At the cross-roads, just beyond Poplar Spring Church, the enemy's force divided, the greatest part going up the Squirrel Level road. Lieutenant-Colonel Robison, who had dismounted about one-third of his command as skirmishers, drove them up the Squirrel road into a line of rifle-pits. These rifle-pits run east and west across the road about three-quarters of a mile north of the cross-roads; are about a mile long. The eastward end of them rests on the little swamp running past the church; the western end rests on another branch of the swamp. They are situated on the edge of the woods north of the large field around Mr. Peebles' house. After some lively skirmishing a line of infantry was developed in these pits; it was a single line and rather thin; they also held Peebles' house in front of them. As soon as this was ascertained I deployed the Eleventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Coulter, as skirmishers, and, to relieve the cavalry skirmishers, the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Capt. W. P. Davis, moved out on a by-road from Falls Church, leading into the Squirrel road. A line of battle consisting of Ninety-fourth New York, Major McMahon; Ninety-seventh New York, Col. C. Wheelock; One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania, Colonel McCoy; Sixteenth Maine, Colonel Tilden, covering the cross-roads. The two remaining regiments (Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Capt. George S. Nelson, and One hundred and fourth New York, Capt. W. W. Graham, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, commanding), formed line of battle covering road at Poplar Spring Church. The cavalry then proceeded west toward Hawks' and down a road leading south into the Vaughan road; there was but little opposition. A few rebels were found dead, but none were captured. The few inhabitants that were found stated there was no force in that direction except a brigade of cavalry on the plank road near Burgess' Tavern. They knew nothing of any movements of infantry on the plank road. When questioned about the Squirrel road an old man stated that no one was allowed to pass in or out past the rifle-pits. When the advance reached the church the long roll was heard twice in that direction. The enemy showed no disposition to come out of their pits to attack us. Orders to retire being received at 11 o'clock, a withdrawal was effected without any pursuit worth mentioning.

Major Roebling, of General Warren's staff, with his knowledge of the roads and localities, together with his energy and promptness of action, rendered valuable service. The cavalry did all that could be asked of them with promptness and efficiency. The officers and men of my brigade, for their alacrity and energy displayed in this movement, deserve great credit.

I forward herewith Lieutenant-Colonel Robison's report; Major Falls' report not received.

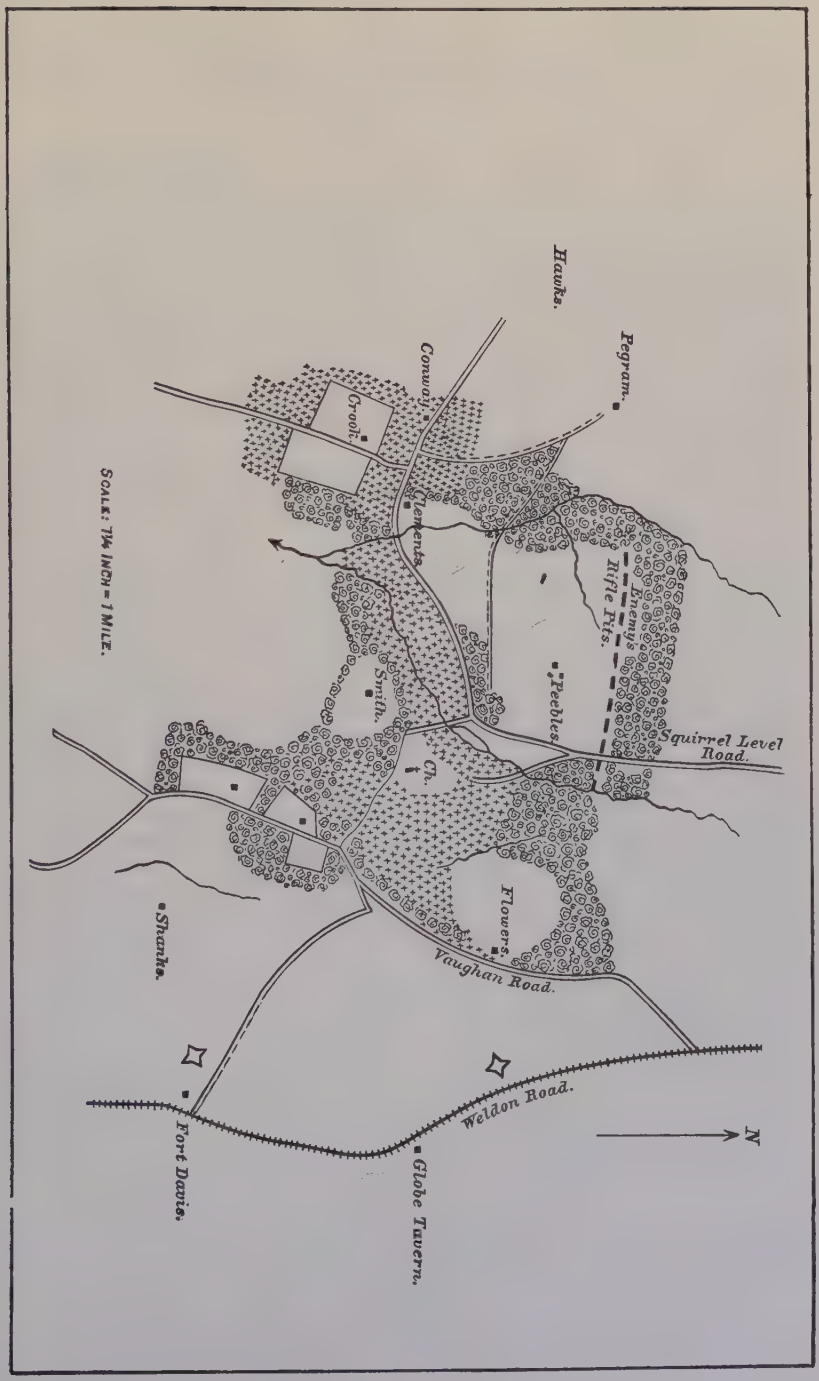
The country is rather unfavorable for military operations; plenty of thick pines and little swamps. Just beyond the church there is a half-drained mill-dam, the road running where the dam was. A small force could hold that point for a long time. The rifle-pits before mentioned were old, and did not appear formidable. Their location on the map* would place them about on a line west from the Flowers house.

Our loss was small, perhaps 2 killed and 8 wounded.

H. BAXTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division.*

* See p. 513.


Hawks.
Pegram.
Conwoll.
Crook.
Clements.
Enemy's Rifle Pits.
Peebles.
Smith.
Ch.
Squirrel Level Road.
Flowers.
Vaughan Road.
Shanks.
Weldon Road.
Fort Davis.
Globe Tavern.
N
SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1 MILE.

No. 166.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
December 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, in accordance with circular, the following as the part taken by the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers in the late movement:

The regiment broke camp about daylight, Wednesday, December 8 [7], 1864, and having been assigned the advance marched in that position following the Jerusalem plank road till in the afternoon, when we turned toward the west and crossed the Nottoway River, about 5 o'clock, and after marching some three miles halted for the night. Thursday morning the regiment left camp at daylight, and after a march of a few miles, passing Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well, was deployed as flankers near the Halifax road, where the cavalry had been engaged, and was then put on picket across this road while the column passed. After dark the regiment was withdrawn and followed the column to the Weldon railroad, where it remained through the night. Friday morning the regiment was again put on picket, covering the front of the brigade, then engaged in destroying the railroad, where it remained till near night, when it was withdrawn and went into camp near the cross-roads above Belfield. Here a half of the regiment was sent to picket the roads. Saturday morning the troops returned, and the regiment was designated to act as flankers in rear of the column. After marching some five miles in this capacity the rear guard of cavalry was driven in, and that part of the regiment, which had come in from picket the night before, and was then on the right of the brigade, was thrown out as skirmishers, but the enemy making no further demonstration it was withdrawn, and followed the column as flankers. Halted for the night near Sussex Court-House. Sunday morning the march was resumed at daylight, the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts marching on the right of the brigade; passed Sussex Court-House; drew rations near there; crossed the Nottoway at 4 o'clock; marched some four miles farther, and halted for the night. Monday morning at 9 o'clock the march was resumed, and we reached our present camp about 3 p. m.

The casualties of the regiment are as follows: Missing 5.* These men all fell out exhausted, intending to take a short rest, but were probably taken by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. TREMLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

*Nominal list omitted.

No. 167.

Report of Capt. Henry H. Fish, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, of operations August 18–September 2.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, Va., September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular dated headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, September 2, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The regiment left a situation on the Jerusalem plank road early on the morning of the 18th of August, 1864, and reached the Weldon railroad at a point three miles south of Petersburg about noon. The brigade halting and massing, we formed a line in rear of the Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers. We remained there about an hour, when we were ordered forward. We advanced into a piece of woods where we halted, having found the enemy. The right wing was then sent to support Colonel Hartshorne's brigade, which was deployed as skirmishers. The left wing advanced with the brigade and during the night threw up rifle-pits. 19th, the right wing returned about noon. During the afternoon we moved to the right and threw up works. About 4 o'clock they drove in the skirmishers on our right and came in our rear, killing 1 man, wounding 8, and capturing 131. The regiment was compelled to jump over the works and fall back with the brigade. After resting about an hour we advanced and occupied our former position. We remained there during the night, firing at intervals by order of Colonel Wheelock, commanding brigade. 20th, at 9 a. m. a part of the Ninth Army Corps relieved our pickets; marched out and formed a line near the brick house, threw up rifle-pits, and remained during the night. 21st, at 9 a. m. the enemy opened with artillery, compelling us to seek shelter on the outer side of our works. In the afternoon we marched to support the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, and formed line on the railroad, where we remained until sundown; marched thence to the right and occupied some rifle-pits; spent most of the night building traverses. 22d, occupied the same position. 23d, at 10 a. m. moved down the track, destroying it, burning the ties and rails; rested in a field until 5 p. m., when we moved out and formed a line in the edge of a woods near the picket-line, supporting a working party; at 7 we moved back and encamped for the night near the brick house. 24th, at 4 p. m. moved into camp near headquarters Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. 25th, were under arms at 3 a. m.; at 12 m. made a detour toward Petersburg and returned; at 2 moved to the brick house and from thence down the road toward Reams' Station about a mile, where we formed a line, and threw up works. 26th, completed works, and made an abatis. 27th, occupied the same position. 28th, no change. 29th, no change. 30th, the regiment, under the charge of Major McMahon, worked on a fort. 31st, at 10 a. m. the regiment was mustered and inspected by Major McMahon. During the afternoon we moved back into our camp on the hill near division headquarters.

September 1, remained in camp. 2d, were under arms at 2 a. m.; moved toward Reams' Station. After passing the main fortifications halted and rested an hour in a field; moved back toward Petersburg and massed in a field, supporting cavalry; at 10 marched back to camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. FISH,
Captain, Commanding Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers.

Capt. ISAAC DOOLITTLE, *A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 5th A. C.*

No. 168.

Reports of Col. Charles Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, of operations August 18 and December 7–12.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGT. N. Y. STATE VOL. INFTY.,
Near Weldon Railroad, Va., September 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the part taken by the Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers in the last engagements, on the Weldon railroad, Va., August 18, 19, and 21, 1864:

On the morning of the 18th, at daylight, we broke camp and took up the line of march with the brigade for the Weldon railroad, reaching there at 11 a. m. Soon after formed in column of regiments, the Ninety-seventh in front in the open field half a mile to the right of the railroad. At about 2 p. m. advanced into the woods some 100 rods, when we met the First Brigade falling back, with heavy skirmishing in front. At this time Colonel Coulter, commanding brigade, being taken sick, the command devolved upon me, Capt. D. E. Hall taking command of the Ninety-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers, who will report the balance of the engagements in which the Ninety-seventh participated.

I have the honor, captain, to be, yours, very respectfully,
C. WHEELOCK,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers in the late movement to the Weldon railroad, Va., to wit:

On the 7th instant this regiment, with the brigade, broke camp at 4.30 a. m., and marched south by the Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River, crossing on pontoon bridges, and reaching, after rapid marching, Sussex Court-House the same evening. Next day marched to the railroad, reaching the same at about 7 p. m., and commenced destroying road; worked until 1 a. m. next morning. On the morning of the 9th marched south, destroying road until night. Next morning, the 10th instant, left for Sussex Court-House, the Ninety-seventh Regiment as rear guard of the corps. At about 2 p. m. the cavalry guarding the rear was driven in and through the rear of the Ninety-seventh Regiment. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers formed at once, faced to the rear into line, and with the first volley the enemy retreated, the location being such it was impossible to tell what effect our fire had. At this point Second Lieut. James Evans, of Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, was supposed to have been captured. We then continued the march, and at 6 p. m., it being quite dark, the enemy made the second charge and drove in our cavalry. Not having time to properly post the rear guard, the

enemy succeeded in making his escape, except seven killed and wounded and a few prisoners. Three horses of the enemy were left dead. Encamped about four miles south of Sussex Court-House. Next morning, the 11th instant, the Ninety-seventh New York was relieved from rear guard and marched in advance of brigade, arriving in present camp on the 12th instant at night. Casualties.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WHEELOCK,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 169.

Report of Capt. Delos E. Hall, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from your headquarters, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this regiment on the 18th, 19th, and 21st of August, 1864:

The regiment was commanded by Col. Charles Wheelock until 2 o'clock on the 18th, when he assumed command of the brigade, leaving the regiment under my command. At this time the regiment was in line about 80 rods to the right of the railroad in a dense wood. The skirmishers in our front were falling back, passing through our line. The flank companies of this regiment were immediately thrown forward as skirmishers, under command of Lieut. Frank Faville, who advanced the line as far as practicable. Lieutenant Faville, with his first sergeant, while endeavoring to form a connection with the Third Brigade, which was deployed as skirmishers on his right, was captured. About 4 p. m., having received orders to advance, I moved the regiment forward nearly one-fourth of a mile in line with this and the First Brigade, of this division, when a sharp skirmish fire checked our advance, and we were ordered to halt and lie down. We soon found that we were very near the enemy's line, and as soon as dark we, according to instructions, threw up a line of breast-works and remained there during the night. During the forenoon of the 19th there was some skirmishing in our front. About 2 p. m. a simultaneous attack on the right and left of the brigade was made, causing the line to our left to give way. Soon after this it was discovered that the enemy had gained our rear from the right. This, with the shell from our own batteries, caused some excitement, but the men stood firm until orders were received from a division staff officer to move to the left. I immediately faced the regiment to the left and moved up the line of works for some distance; then to the left, reaching the open field with but little confusion, though with a considerable loss. We immediately halted, and very soon moved back with the brigade to the works with but little opposition, where we remained until morning, when we were relieved by a portion of the Ninth Army Corps. We moved back to the clear-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 4 enlisted men missing.

ing and took position near the Blick house, throwing up breast-works. Remained there that day and night. On the morning of the 21st the regiment was under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries during the engagement of that morning, but met with no casualties. Since that time have been held in reserve and participated in no engagements.

The total loss of the regiment during the engagements of August 18 and 19 was, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 10 enlisted men wounded, 6 commissioned officers and 87 enlisted men missing. Aggregate loss, 111.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. HALL,
Captain, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers.

Capt. ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 170.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Haines, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Near Weldon Railroad, Va., September 6, 1864.

SIR: On morning of 18th of August this regiment, with brigade and division, moved from camp in direction of Weldon railroad. Were moved on right of railroad between the Yellow House and the woods. After some skirmishing by the First Division this division moved into the woods, First and Third Brigades in line, this brigade supporting, being formed in column of regiments, this regiment being third from right. Soon after advance was made skirmishers became engaged and brigade was deployed; this regiment on right. About 6 p. m. established the line on which breast-works were subsequently erected, and during the night erected earth-works in front of the line. Next morning, 19th of August, were moved about the length of the brigade to the right and erected additional earth-works. During the day skirmishing was kept up. About 4 p. m. the enemy, having broken through Third Brigade on right, made an attack on the rear of this brigade, which lasted about one hour. It was warmly contested and with varied success. Once the line was forced into the open ground, but the original position was soon recovered. The principal loss was in prisoners (including Lieut. John Brenneman, Company G), and these generally were from the skirmish line, which consisted of Companies D, E, and G, under Capt. John B. Overmyer, who was himself twice taken by the enemy, but escaped. Two men were killed and several wounded by the fire of our own batteries. Regiment remained on this ground until the morning of 20th of August, when, being relieved, the brigade retired to position in rear of Yellow House, remaining here until the morning of 21st of August, when we were moved to the left of the railroad. The regiment was present in the action of 21st, but was not engaged. Captain Noble, Company A, recaptured the colors of the Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, which had been taken by the enemy. The colors of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment (rebel) were captured by Private George W. Reed, Company E, this regiment, for which act a Medal

of Honor has since been ordered by the Secretary of War to be bestowed on him. The conduct of both officers and men was all that could be expected.

The entire casualties in this regiment occurred on the 19th of August, and were as follows, viz: Killed, 2 men; wounded, 10 men; missing, 1 officer and 73 men; total, 1 officer and 85 men; aggregate, 86.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. HAINES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 171.

Report of Col. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Camp on Jerusalem Plank Road,
Before Petersburg, Va., December 14, 1864.

SIR: In reply to circular of this date, I make following report of regiment during recent movement of corps:

Morning of 7th instant marched, crossing Nottoway, and camped at Sussex Court-House. Next day (8th instant) march resumed. At dark commenced operations on Weldon railroad, about four miles south of Nottoway bridge, destroying the road, burning cross-ties, and heating and bending the rails. At midnight went into bivouac. Next day (9th instant) destruction of railroad continued, moving in direction of Hicksford Station on the Meherrin, and at night camped on Halifax road about two miles from river. Morning of 10th instant column started on return, this brigade rear guard. This day I was assigned duty of commanding skirmishers on right flank of division, for which following regiments were assigned: First Brigade, Seventh Wisconsin; Third Brigade, Ninety-fifth New York; Second Brigade, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania. Owing to rains the roads were very deep, and marching heavy and slow. After marching about five miles, brigade halted at ——— house, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania and part of Thirty-ninth Massachusetts being at left of column. At this point a squadron of Second New York Cavalry,* acting as rear guard, were driven in by a small party of the enemy, and passed through brigade in great confusion. Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania and part of Thirty-ninth Massachusetts (skirmishers) were immediately deployed to rear on right of road; Eleventh Pennsylvania formed line to rear on left of road connecting with Ninety-seventh New York, each regiment deploying skirmishers in their respective fronts. A small body of the enemy advanced within a very short distance of the line, but were repulsed without difficulty, and march was resumed. The infantry were not again molested, although the rear was closely followed by detachment of the enemy's cavalry. About 7 p. m., when near camp of division, Eleventh Pennsylvania, Ninety-seventh New York, and part of Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania were, by general commanding division, placed in position to intercept the cavalry, who had been hanging on

* Second Mounted Rifles.

rear of column, as follows: Eleventh Pennsylvania on right and parallel to road; Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania on right of and at right angle to road, faced to rear, the right resting near left of Eleventh Pennsylvania; Ninety-seventh New York on left and at nearly right angle to road and faced to front, the right separated from left of Eleventh Pennsylvania by the road. The cavalry at rear, having received orders to that effect, retired, closely pursued by the enemy, twelve or fifteen of whom came within lines of regiments above named, when a brisk fire was opened, resulting in loss to the enemy of 2 killed and 4 taken prisoners, 2 of whom were severely wounded. Their loss may have been greater; the above, however, are all that came under my observation. Loss in Eleventh Pennsylvania was 1 severly wounded. Soon after went into camp. On morning of 11th instant march resumed, crossing the Nottoway at Jerusalem plank road, camping about two miles from the river, and next day (12 instant) reached former camp before Petersburg.

There was comparatively little straggling, and loss in regiment was very small. Taking into consideration the number of new men, the march was unprecedented.

The casualties in regiment are as follows, viz: Wounded, December 10, Private William J. Daugherty, Company G, severely in left breast. Missing, December 10, Private William Weaver, Company I; December 11, Private Peter Connell, Company C. Recapitulation: wounded, 1; missing, 2; total, 3.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. COULTER,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 172.

Report of Capt. Henry Whiteside, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
September 3, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I make the following report:

The regiment left camp with the brigade at daylight of 18th instant [ultimo], marched to the Weldon railroad, formed in line of battle, and advanced until the First Brigade became engaged, when we were halted. About 5 p. m. the regiment was ordered to report to Colonel Carle, of Pennsylvania Reserves, to support the extreme right of the picket-line, which we did, Colonel Carle posting the right wing to extend his picket-line, a few hours after placing the left wing on picket also. About daylight of 19th ordered to report to brigade, which we did. During a heavy rain on the 19th, about 3.30 p. m., the enemy attacked and forced back the First Brigade on our left and the Third Brigade on our right. We changed front by jumping the other side of the works. Colonel Wheelock, commanding brigade, ordered us to charge through the rear, where the enemy were supposed to be. We did so, together with the rest of the brigade, and found the enemy had been repulsed. We about faced and advanced to the line of works we had just left. Re-

mained there all night. On 20th, about 11 a. m., were relieved, and threw up a new line of works, extending a short distance along the right of General Warren's headquarters. The enemy having made an attack on the left of the railroad, we were taken to the left, in front of General Warren's headquarters, and formed line of battle in rear of first line. On night of 20th relieved the first line of battle. On 23d [25th], General Hancock's corps having been attacked about 3 p. m., the brigade was ordered to the extreme left, where we threw up works and remained till brought back to our present camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY WHITESIDE,
Captain, Commanding Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain DOOLITTLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 173.

Report of Capt. Joseph H. Lawrence, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
December 14, 1864.

I have the honor to report the following routine of this command during the late campaign:

First. Marched on the morning of 7th of December to Sussex Court-House, Va. Second. March resumed; regiment detailed as wagon guard; joined brigade at cross-roads; marched to railroad, sent out as pickets for the night 8th of December, 1864. Third. Marched; joined brigade; assisted in tearing up and destroying Weldon railroad. Evening, sent to front; remained one hour, December 9, 1864. Regiment sent out as flankers on right flank; was attacked; repulsed enemy without any loss; skirmishing all day, December 10, 1864. December 11, 1864, resumed the march to church; camped for the night. December 12, 1864, resumed the march to our present camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 174.

Report of Maj. Henry J. Sheafer, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. 107TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Camp near Yellow House, Va.,
Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, September 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to the order of the colonel commanding the brigade, I would respectfully make the following report of the operations of my command near the Weldon railroad:

On the morning of the 18th of August, 1864, we left our camp near the Avery house, being the fifth and last regiment in the line of the

brigade, then under the command of Col. Peter Lyle. The line of march was taken for the Jerusalem plank road, along which the column moved for several miles, when it filed to the right by a narrow road leading past the Gurley house to the Six-Mile Station, or the Yellow House, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, within about six miles of the city of Petersburg. This point was reached about noon by the Third Division, of which we composed a part. The troops were massed in the field on the right of the railroad. After perhaps an hour's rest, skirmishing began on the front in the direction of Petersburg, and along in the direction of the road and in the woods on the right and left of the road and beyond the fields, which extended perhaps half a mile from the Yellow House in that direction. The line of battle was soon formed and advanced near the woods, when, by order of Colonel Lyle, the regiment was advanced and deployed along the front of the brigade as skirmishers. The line advanced into the woods, and by a subsequent order it was extended around the right flank of the brigade by the line obliquing and extending the intervals. The brigade soon after advanced in line of battle into the woods, the Second and Third Brigades forming on the right and also advancing. At this time the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Veteran Reserve Corps, "seven shooters," were deployed as skirmishers, and subsequently, by order of General Crawford, commanding Third Division, the regiment (One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers) was ordered to be withdrawn as skirmishers, reform, and advance with the Second Brigade, but before this order could be obeyed another order was given by the same officer to form the regiment and rejoin the First Brigade, which was done, and the regiment took its place in the line of battle, then skirmishing with the enemy in front. During the afternoon the line advanced some distance under a brisk fire. In the night intrenchments were thrown up.

In the early part of the day of the 19th the men were engaged in making the works more secure. At about 2 p. m. we were moved by the flank to the right with the brigade from 100 to 200 yards, and again engaged in strengthening our defenses. At about 4 p. m. an attack was made by the enemy on the line, perhaps half a mile to the right of the position we occupied. Soon after the skirmish line in our immediate front was driven in, and in a few minutes, the enemy advancing, our line opened fire, repulsing every attempt in advancing upon our works. The men fought well and with confidence, until shells and bullets began to come from the rear (one of our sergeants being, it is supposed, mortally wounded by a piece of shell from that direction), and the line breaking on the left a simultaneous movement was made toward the second line of battle. By this time a column of the enemy interposed between us (in the woods and our second line of battle in the field) and captured a large number of officers and men. Late in the evening, however, with the aid of fresh troops, the enemy were driven from their advanced position and our old line of the afternoon was reoccupied.

On Sunday, the 21st, the regiment, with what was left of the First Brigade, was in support of the Ninth Massachusetts Battery on the right of the railroad, and performed its duty so far as was required in repulsing the enemy in their advance upon our works.

The following officers succeeded in escaping through the enemy's lines on the 19th: Col. Thomas F. McCoy, Capts. T. K. Scheffer, Company A, and James Hemphill, Company B, Lieuts. O. P. Stair, Company A, and J. B. S. Venai, Company G. Solomon J. Hottenstine, Company C, while a prisoner, with perhaps 300 others of the division

(Third), all under guard of the Eighteenth North Carolina Regiment, rallied the men, demanded the surrender of their guard, seized the enemy's colors, and safely brought them within our lines; also the color-bearer of said regiment (Eighteenth North Carolina) with them.

The regiment had in line effective men on the 19th instant, 11 commissioned officers and 170 enlisted men.

The casualties since 18th instant, are 2 enlisted men killed and 3 wounded; 6 commissioned officers and 145 enlisted men missing. The officers missing are Capts. E. D. Roath, Company E, and E. E. Zeigler, Company G; Lieuts. G. C. Stair, Company A, William Shuler, Company C, George W. Huff, Company D, and John H. Beamenderfer, Company I.

I have omitted to state above that during the operations herein mentioned the regiment was under the command of Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. SHEAFER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. A. GRIFFIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 175.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations December 5–12.

HDQRS. 107TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp before Petersburg, Va., December 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your circular of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment in the late movement:

On the afternoon of the 5th instant I received orders to break up camp at Fort Dushane, and, as soon as relieved, to join the brigade near the Gurley house. Being relieved at once by the One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, I was soon, with the other regiments composing the brigade, at the designated place. The march was continued until we reached the Jerusalem plank road, where we were ordered to bivouac for the night. During the 6th we remained quietly in camp. On the evening of that day orders were received to move at daylight on the next morning. On the morning of the 7th we were on the march before daylight, with our brigade leading the column. The march was southward on the Jerusalem plank road, which we followed for thirteen miles, when the march was directed southwest toward Sussex Court-House (passing the Nottoway on pontoons), at which place we arrived at 9 p. m., and bivouacked for the night, after having marched about twenty miles. It rained some during the day; there was no fighting. At daylight of the 8th the column was on the march southward on the Sussex road, but after marching in that direction for two miles turned to the right and westward past Coman's Well, and in the direction of the Weldon railroad at Potts' Store. On this part of the march a body of the enemy's cavalry was met with, and, after some skirmishing, was driven off, only serving to retard the march for a half hour. At a point near the railroad my

regiment was formed in line and across the road running parallel with the railroad to support a small body of cavalry, and to hold and defend the approach while other troops were engaged in destroying the railroad. We occupied this point until 7 p. m., when the brigade was ordered to the railroad, where we were employed in the labor of destroying the road until about 11 p. m., when we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 9th the march was continued southward along the railroad, destroying it as we advanced. The station at Jarratt's was utterly destroyed by troops of the First Division. The march and the destruction was continued until evening, the enemy being met near Belville [Belfield], and after considerable cannonading and skirmishing was driven over the river. My regiment, with the other regiments of the brigade, was thrown across the roads leading from the rear, and bivouacked for the night. The weather had now become very cold and stormy; it was raining and snowing. On the morning of the 10th the return movement began at daylight. The roads were deep with mud and water. The trees were covered with ice. Our brigade was designated to cover the rear. Cannonading and skirmishing began early, mostly with the cavalry. The rear guard did not move until about 12 m. After it marched some two hours, and was so wearied as to require rest, the brigade was halted just after having passed through a wood. Soon after halting, and before all the flankers and skirmishers had emerged from the woods, leaving a squadron of cavalry still in their rear, the enemy's cavalry charged, driving the squadron of Second New York Cavalry* into our infantry lines in great confusion. Brigadier-General Baxter, commanding brigade, immediately formed a line of battle across the road (my regiment being on the left of the road), part of which opened fire on the enemy as they emerged from the wood, when they quickly turned and fled. The march was continued, the men becoming very weary before reaching the camp some four miles south of Sussex Court-House, after having marched in mud, water, and snow for sixteen miles. The enemy's cavalry again attacked part of our brigade, and were repulsed with loss. It rained during the night. The line of march on the 11th was taken up early, our brigade leading the division. Thursday's march brought us through Sussex Court-House, across the Nottoway, into the Jerusalem plank road, and continuing the march up to 8 p. m. brought us within ten miles of our original camp, and the next day's march brought us to our present camp within the rear line of the army south of Petersburg.

I have to regret the loss of 7 men (see report annexed†) who I presume were not able to keep up with the column, and were doubtless captured and perhaps murdered by the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas, who were continually hovering around our flank and rear. My men being nearly all new recruits, and this being their first hard service, I am pleased to be able to say that they conducted themselves well, exhibiting a good spirit and true soldierly qualities.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. McCOY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Mounted Rifles.
†Nominal list omitted.

No. 176.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, October 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the corps on the 27th and 28th instant:

The brigade under my command left camp at 4 a. m. on the 27th instant. It consisted of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, 200 muskets, commanded by Major Jack; One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, 58 muskets, commanded by Captain Barlow; One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, 159 muskets, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Warren; Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, 133 muskets, commanded by Colonel Livingston; Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, 213 muskets, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Creney; One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, 179 muskets, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Harney, and the headquarters guard and pioneers, 43 muskets; total, 1,013 muskets. The brigade joined the division on the Vaughan road near battery, and moved with it to Fort Cummings, then to Hatcher's Run, which was crossed at Armstrong's Mill. The line of battle was then formed, facing southwest, the right of the line resting on the creek. The One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers was detailed to act as flankers. The instructions were to follow the brigade of General Bragg, then in our front, to move parallel with and our right resting on the creek. After moving a short distance it was found necessary to change the direction of the line of march from southwest to northwest. The route was through a very dense wood. It was with great difficulty that even an approximation to an alignment could be preserved. Permission was obtained from the general commanding the division to move by the right flank along the bank of the creek. After moving in this manner for about one mile, serious doubts arose whether or no General Bragg's brigade was still in our front, as the scouts sent out to find it reported their inability to do so, as it was impossible to see far ahead. The head of the column was then covered by a line of skirmishers. After moving a short distance the brigade was halted and again formed in line of battle and a line of skirmishers thrown forward. Advancing in this manner for about 200 yards a heavy line of skirmishers of the enemy was met. They opened fire upon us, but were driven across the creek. The action was short, with light loss to us. An aide from General Bragg arrived with directions to retire to where his brigade was then in line; this was about 500 yards in our rear. We had passed his brigade whilst we were marching by the flank. Before the order to retire could be executed it was countermanded. Subsequently the order was renewed and the brigade moved back. It was, however, in the course of an hour, again moved forward to the line it had formerly occupied and threw up a light line of works.

At 2 a. m. on the 28th the brigade was, by order of the general commanding the division, withdrawn and moved across the creek, and the line of battle formed facing nearly southwest, near the Armstrong house. At 10 a. m. the brigade moved to Fort Cummings, and then to camp. When the direction of the line of march was changed the line

of flankers became detached. In his efforts to regain his proper position Colonel Harney became lost—supposed to have been captured by the enemy.

The report of the officer upon whom the command of the regiment devolved is appended, also a tabular list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

The number of prisoners captured by my command was between 50 and 60. The exact number I am not able to give, as they were immediately turned over to the provost-marshal of the division, no receipt being taken. The above were brought in by Capt. E. Smack, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, December 16, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the recent movement on Hicksford.

The brigade broke camp on the morning of the 7th instant and joined the division on the Jerusalem plank road. The brigade consisted of the following regiments: Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Major Jack commanding; One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Barlow commanding; One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Warren commanding, two companies of the late Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Evens commanding; Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Captain Fish commanding; Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Creney commanding; One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Captain Coey commanding, and the headquarters guard; total, 1,328 muskets. The brigade crossed the Nottoway River at Freeman's Bridge and moved to and bivouacked at Sussex Court-House at 9. p. m.

On the 8th, at 7 a. m., moved toward the Weldon railroad via Coman's Well. When about two miles beyond this place, this brigade leading the column, a small force of the enemy's cavalry endeavored to cut through the column, but were driven off, without loss to us. At 7 p. m. the brigade commenced destroying the railroad. By 11 p. m. about one mile of it was destroyed. Bivouacked, and at 7 a. m. on the 9th moved to about four miles below Jarratt's Station. Here the brigade destroyed about three-fourths of a mile of the road, then moved to beyond Three Creek, where about half a mile of the road was destroyed; then went into bivouac. At 9 a. m. on the 10th instant moved on Sussex Court-House. Bivouacked at 5 p. m. when within about five miles of it. Resumed the march at 8 a. m. on the 11th instant, and when within one mile of Sussex Court-House formed line of battle and erected breast-works to resist a threatened attack on the rear of the column. Subsequently

*Embodied in table, p. 157.

moved on and recrossed the Nottoway River at Freeman's Bridge, and bivouacked at 6 p. m. near ———. Resumed the march at 9 a. m. on the 12th instant and arrived in camp at 4 p. m. The work of destroying the railroad was done in a very thorough manner—all the ties burnt and all the rails bent. The conduct of the officers and men on this expedition is deserving of praise. There was very little straggling. The few who straggled fell into the hands of the enemy. A nominal list* of them is herewith sent, showing a loss of 9 men.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 177.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

HDQRS. 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the recent operations.

Left camp at 5 a. m. on the 27th instant. At 11 a. m. same day, formed line in the woods a short distance beyond ——— saw-mill, right resting on ——— Creek. Advanced through the woods about one mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers. Line halted here, and my regiment was ordered on picket for the night. Withdrew at dawn on the morning of the 28th instant to an open field on the opposite side of said creek. About 1 o'clock that day marched in the direction of our old camps. My regiment part of the distance marched as flankers, arriving at our old camp in the works about 5 p. m. that day.

Casualties: 1 man killed, 1 man wounded, 1 man missing.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. WARREN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 142d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain LAMBDIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.

HDQRS. 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the recent operations in the direction of Belville [Belfield].

Left camp at daylight December 7 and marched nearly to Sussex Court-House and camped for the night. December 8, broke camp early and marched in the direction of the Weldon railroad. Halted about 2 p. m. near the road some distance below Stony Station until dark,

* Omitted.

when we marched to and destroyed about one-eighth of a mile and rested for the night. December 9, about 9 a. m. marched in the direction of Belville [Belfield]; destroyed the railroad as we went. Part of the day my command picketed for the brigade while they were destroying the road. Camped that night near the railroad bridge over ——— Creek. December 10, marched toward Sussex Court-House, part of the time as flankers, and camped about four miles from there that night. December 11, marched all day, part of the time as flankers, and camped for the night a short distance this side of the Nottoway River. December 12, marched all day and arrived at our old camp about 5 p. m.

No casualties occurred during the march.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. WARREN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. H. LAMBDIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 178.

Report of Capt. Henry H. Fish, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with provisions of circular of this date, I have the honor to forward the following report:

Wednesday, December 7, marched at daylight with the brigade; crossed the Nottoway River in the afternoon and bivouacked near Sussex Court [House] for the night. Thursday, December 8, resumed the march at daybreak. Near Coman's Well the enemy made demonstrations. Marched into a corn-field, formed line of battle and advanced a short distance. Marched into the road again and went forward a few rods, formed line again and waited about half an hour, when the march was continued. At 12 m. halted and rested until dark. At 7 p. m. marched to the Weldon railroad, and tore up the track, burning the rails and ties. About midnight was formed in a field and rested the remainder of the night. Friday, December 9, at 8 a. m., the march was resumed. Marched through Jarratt's Station, and halted about a mile beyond the village. Marched in line through the fields to the railroad, which we destroyed. At 3 p. m. moved back about one-fourth of a mile to act as rear guard. At 3.30 moved forward to the junction of the Halifax and Sussex Court-House roads; halted and destroyed more railroad. At dusk moved into a pine woods and bivouacked for the night. Furnished three officers and 150 men for picket. Saturday, December 10, 1864, at 11.30 the march was resumed. Marched as flankers on the left flank of the brigade. Halted for the night in a pine woods four miles south of Sussex Court-House. At 11.30 fell in and marched out into a field, where we formed line of battle and sent one-tenth of our strength on picket. Remained here the rest of the night. Sunday, December 11, at 10 a. m. resumed the march. Halted near Sussex Court-House to draw rations and make coffee. Remained twenty minutes; fell in and formed a line of battle, throwing up breastworks. Remained an hour, fell in, marched in retreat in line of battle a short distance; halted, marched by the left flank to the road and con-

tinued the march. Crossed the Nottoway River and halted for the night on the Jerusalem plank road at 7 p. m. Monday, December 12, marched at 8 a. m. leading the brigade, and halted near our starting point at the defenses, going into camp at 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. FISH,
Captain, Ninety-fourth New York Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 179.

Report of Capt. Henry M. Jennings, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry, of operations December 7–10.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
December 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of December 13, 1864, from Third Brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninety-fifth Regiment in the late move on the Weldon railroad, as follows:

The regiment moved from camp at daylight on the morning of the 7th instant and bivouacked near Sussex Court-House. Resumed our march at 3 p. m., 8th instant, and encountered the enemy's cavalry about 12 m. Also participated in the destruction of the Weldon railroad from the 8th to the 10th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JENNINGS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 180.

Report of Capt. John McKinlock, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

Report of the part taken by the One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers in the recent operations of October 27 and 28, 1864:

The regiment broke camp at 4.30 a. m. the 27th instant, and arrived at Armstrong's Mill about 11 a. m., where Lieut. Col. George Harney, then in command of the regiment, received orders from the brigade commander, Colonel Hofmann, to deploy the regiment as skirmishers or flankers, with the right connecting with General Bragg's command, First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. Left and moved by the flank, forming a line at right angles with the line of battle in order to protect the left flank of the advancing line of the Fifth Corps. The regiment deployed in accordance with orders and the line of battle moved forward nearly half a mile, when it was discovered that our right had lost its connection, the troops having, by reason of the natural obstructions presented by the ground to be passed over, obliqued to the right and to such a distance that it was impossible to find and form the

proper connection. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was untiring in his efforts to ascertain the position of the lost line, riding in the direction they were supposed to have gone and communicating frequently with the regiment, which kept moving by the flank and forward, until it had passed about three-fourths of a mile beyond a point known as Dobson's [Dabney's] steam mill, where he ordered the regiment to assemble and remain. He (Lieutenant-Colonel Harney) then endeavored to find the brigade, but meeting Captain Watkins, of Colonel Hofmann's staff, he returned, and with him Captain Watkins and Captain Coey, of this regiment, rode past the regiment in search of the skirmish line of General Bragg's brigade, which he succeeded in finding. He then directed Captain Coey to return and move the regiment forward, himself returning in the direction of General Bragg's line, to find the best route to conduct the regiment to the point of connection, which was near the extreme right flank of the Second Corps.

The Second Corps was vigorously attacked at about this time, and as nothing has been seen or heard of him since I fear he was either killed or captured. The regiment reached the place where it was to halt until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Harney and remained there until dark, when, having heard nothing from him, I assumed command of the regiment and, in compliance with orders from the division commander, delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn of his staff, I moved the regiment back and bivouacked for the night at Dobson's [Dabney's] Mill. At about 11 p. m., discovering that the Second Corps was retreating, I ordered my regiment to pack up, and moved them to near headquarters Third Division, Fifth Corps, where we remained until near daylight. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn to move half a mile down the road, in which I was directed to place a sufficient number of guards to prevent all stragglers from passing to the rear and to order them back to their commands. About 9 a. m. Captain Watkins came with orders from Colonel Hofmann to rejoin the brigade immediately. We did so, and were then deployed as skirmishers in a piece of woods at the left of our division, with orders to drive all stragglers from the woods, and succeeded in finding about twenty, who were placed under guard. As soon as the woods were cleared the regiment was assembled, rejoined the brigade, and marched back to the camp occupied by it previous to the movement, which we reached at about 4 p. m. of the 28th instant.

No casualties were sustained by the regiment during the entire movement with the exception of the loss of Lieut. Col. George Harney, its gallant commander.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN McKINLOCK,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 181.

Report of Capt. James Coey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS 147TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 14, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular, date of December 13, headquarters Third Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report:

This regiment broke camp at daylight on the morning of the 7th instant and marched to near Sussex Court-House, where they encamped

for the night. At 5 a. m. the 8th instant the regiment moved in the direction of Jarratt's Station, and after proceeding three or four miles met a few of the enemy's cavalry, when, pursuant to orders, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers with the line running perpendicular to the road. We then moved forward a short distance, made a right wheel, crossing the road, and acted as flankers on the right flank of the brigade. We moved to within two miles of Jarratt's Station, when the regiment was thrown out as pickets for the protection of the balance of the brigade, which was engaged in tearing up the railroad track at that point. We remained here until 9 a. m. the 9th instant, when we advanced along the line of the railroad about two miles beyond Jarratt's Station, when we were halted and the regiment proceeded to demolish the railroad track. After remaining here two hours we advanced about three miles, were again halted, and destroyed more of the railroad. We then moved back toward Jarratt's Station about a mile and went into camp for the night. At 10 a. m. the 10th instant we marched in the direction of and to within six miles of Sussex Court-House and there encamped for the night. At 9 a. m. the 11th instant we marched to within two miles of Sussex Court-House and there halted and threw up works to the right of the road. We remained there a short time and then moved through the Court-House and crossed the river, encamping for the night four miles this side of the river.

About 8 a. m. the 12th instant the regiment was deployed as flankers on the left of the brigade, and with it (the brigade), moved to its present camp, arriving at about 4.30 p. m. the 12th instant.

The casualties sustained by the regiment during the movement are as follows:*

JAMES COEY,
Captain, Commanding 147th New York Volunteers.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 182.

Reports of Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SIXTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Yellow House, Va., October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report as the part taken by the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the late movement:

The Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers broke camp on the morning of the 27th instant and marched, in company with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, to beyond the extreme left of our present line of works, where it was formed in line of battle and advanced, meeting only the enemy's skirmishers, losing one man wounded. On the night of the 27th instant threw up line of earth-works. At 3.30 on the morning of the 28th ordered to retire, and during the day returned to the present camp.

JOHN T. JACK,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men missing.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
December 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers broke camp on the morning of the 7th instant; marched with the column to a point on the Weldon railroad near Jarratt's Station; assisted in destroying railroad from that point to near Belfield, after which they returned to their present position.

I inclose numerical and tabular report of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. JACK,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 183.

Reports of Capt. Charles Barlow, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 27–28 and December 7–12.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent operations:

The regiment broke camp at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant, and took up the line of march in a southwesterly direction to near a saw-mill attached to the Armstrong property. We then advanced in line of battle into the woods in front, the regiment forming the extreme left of the brigade. Meeting the enemy's skirmishers about 3 p. m. succeeded in driving them across a small stream. We then halted, lying in line of battle for the night and withdrew early on the following morning across the stream. The regiment was then thrown out on picket, remaining about two hours, when we were ordered to fall back by the division officer of the day to our old camp near the Yellow House, reaching it toward evening of the 28th instant.

Casualties: Sergt. William Beck, Company A, and Private William S. Anderson, Company F, wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BARLOW,
Captain, Commanding 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent operations toward Weldon, N. C.:

At 6.30 a. m. on the 7th instant the regiment broke camp near Petersburg, Va., and took up the line of march on the Jerusalem plank road

* Shows 3 men missing.

in a southeasterly direction, reaching the Nottoway River at 1 p. m., where we halted. At 5 p. m. we crossed the river and marched to within one mile and a half of Sussex Court-House, where we bivouacked for the night. Distance marched, eighteen miles. On the morning of the 8th we continued our march forward, passing through Sussex Court-House and Coman's Well. Near the latter place the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and marched through a dense wood, but no enemy was found on our front. Toward evening the regiment was turned toward the railroad leading to Weldon, striking it in the vicinity of Jarratt's Station, and commenced immediately to burn the ties and destroy the rails. At 9.30 p. m. we stopped the work for the night, and encamped within a short distance of the railroad, having marched during the day nine miles. On the 9th the regiment assisted all day in the destruction of the railroad, and encamped for the night in the woods about two miles from Meherrin River. On the 10th the regiment was ordered back on a road running nearly parallel with the Jerusalem plank road, and intersecting it near Sussex Court-House, which latter place, after some very severe marching, we reached at 10 a. m. on the 11th instant, being deployed on the flank of the marching column. The regiment recrossed the Nottoway on the afternoon of the same day, and encamped for the night near the river. On the 12th we marched fifteen miles to our old camping-ground, near the Yellow House, arriving here at 4 p. m.

The conduct of the officers and men during the whole movement was highly creditable. But three stragglers were reported at these headquarters, they being notorious skulkers. Two of them were returned last evening under guard from army headquarters, and were disposed of in a manner calculated to prevent a repetition of the offense. The other man, whose name accompanies this report in the list of casualties, straggled on the south side of the Nottoway, and it is thought was picked up by the enemy's cavalry.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. BARLOW,
Captain, Commanding 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 184.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations July 30–August 23.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from July 30 to August 23, 1864:

On the 2d of August, in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding the corps, I moved the division south on the Norfolk railroad, and about one mile and a half from the position it had been occupying during the month previous and picketed from the plank road near the Jones house easterly to the redoubt on the Norfolk railroad, a distance of about two miles, placing about 400 men at the redoubt, and distributing the balance of my command along the line to the Jones house, where I remained without any occurrence of note, except the ordinary routine of picket and fatigue duty until the 14th of August, when I was withdrawn and went into camp preparatory to other move-

ments. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, I moved, following the balance of the corps to the Weldon railroad, where we arrived about 10 o'clock. On arriving there I was ordered to move up on the right of the road toward Petersburg and hold my command in readiness for any services which might be needed of them. General Ayres was formed on the left of and across the railroad, and was moving on toward Petersburg. General Crawford was on his right. Ayres soon became engaged with the enemy and sent to me for assistance. I at once sent to him my Second Brigade, Colonel Hofmann, who rendered him, as I am informed by General Ayres, very valuable aid, enabling him to hold his ground at a critical moment and to repulse the enemy. I moved my First Brigade, General Bragg, up to cover an interval between Ayres and Crawford, and sent out a heavy line of skirmishers to the front, where they remained until 3 a. m. of the 19th, when the brigade was sent to General Crawford and were deployed as a skirmish line between Crawford's right and the Ninth Corps. About 2.30 p. m. of that day the enemy came upon them in heavy force, breaking through their picket-line and turning Crawford's right. In that affair I lost three valuable officers, killed and wounded, and a large number of men killed, wounded, and captured. During the night I collected together the scattered men. On the 20th both brigades were returned to me, and I was ordered to go into position on Ayres' left, retiring my left so as to form a line nearly parallel with the railroad. I got them in position and intrenched during the night. Early on the 21st the enemy made his appearance in heavy force in front of my right, opening a heavy fire of artillery at the same time. The attack was handsomely repulsed, with severe loss to the enemy; but he immediately made his appearance on my left, and was in like manner repulsed. This closed the operations of the day, as it also closes my services with the division, of which I have been a member from its organization.

I have heretofore spoken of my staff in fitting terms. I wish to urge upon the general the great anxiety I have to see Colonel Hofmann, commanding Second Brigade, suitably rewarded for his very faithful and gallant services. Since this campaign commenced the brigade has captured eight battle-flags and large numbers of prisoners. No man better deserves promotion than he.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 185.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Near Weldon Railroad, September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations on the Weldon railroad from 18th to 21st of August, inclusive, as follows:

In the afternoon of the 18th, after the repulse of General Hayes' brigade, Second Division, on the railroad, I was directed to move my command—consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments Wisconsin

Volunteers, Seventh and Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and Battalion of First New York Sharpshooters—to edge of the wood north of the Yellow Tavern and right of the railroad, to supply vacancy in the line occasioned by transfer of Hofmann's brigade, Fourth Division, to the support of the Second Division, on the left of the railroad. Having reached the position I advanced the Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers (Captain Hyatt, of my staff, commanding) as skirmishers into the woods and proceeded to intrench my main line. My skirmish line soon found the enemy and swept him up the wood until he reached his intrenched line, which was too strong to be carried by a skirmish line. Captain Hyatt held the ground gained until relieved by Lyle's brigade, Third Division, when he withdrew to the main line. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, by direction of the major-general commanding, I reported my command to the brigadier-general commanding Third Division, and was assigned position on the extreme right flank of the division, which line I reached at daylight, and relieved the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, doing picket duty, my left connecting with Hartshorne's brigade, doing picket duty, and my right slightly refused, without connection. In relieving the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers at the front, I deployed First Battalion New York Sharpshooters, Captain Perry commanding, and a portion of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, Captain Armstrong commanding. The remainder of my command I intrenched at a cross-road about 100 yards in rear of the line. At 7 a. m. I was directed to deploy the remainder of my men as skirmishers, find the picket of the Ninth Corps, and advance the line, making connection with the Ninth Corps as far forward as possible. The pickets of the Ninth Corps were designated as being on the road passing the Aiken house, one mile and a half in rear of my refused flank. The country between us was a dense tangled thicket. I deployed my line on the open road, covering a large ambulance train, until I established communication with the Ninth Corps pickets. I then examined personally the old line of the Second Corps to ascertain at what point I could make the shortest and most feasible line if I was not checked by the enemy. Having ascertained this, I advanced my whole line, the right maintaining its connection with the Ninth Corps pickets and scouring the woods as it advanced, and the left maintaining its connection with my original line, covering the whole space between the two corps, and before unoccupied. This movement was attended with great difficulty. The nature of the wood, the pelting storm, and the extended line encumbered and seriously embarrassed the whole operation; but notwithstanding it was successfully completed at 2.30 p. m., and a direct connection made with the salient of the old works in advance of Fort Crawford, then occupied by Mott's division, Second Corps, and the uncovered flank of the day previous. At about 4 p. m., while engaged in a personal reconnaissance (accompanied by Lieutenant Mead, of Third Division staff) of a more advanced position for my line the enemy in force struck my thin skirmish line near its left center, and swooped down it, purposing its capture. I hastened to the point of attack with all the reserve which I had under my command—the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, numbering seventy-four muskets. The enemy had reached the open field near the old mill before my reserve could gain it, and thus cut off the battalion New York Sharpshooters and the detachment of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, who had relieved the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and held the extreme point of advance. These were captured entire, and I have no report from them. The Sev-

enth Wisconsin and a part of the Nineteenth Indiana, at the right of the point of attack, fell back to the troops of Mott's division and there reformed their line, capturing 45 prisoners, without the loss of a man. The Twenty-fourth Michigan fell steadily back toward the Aiken house, capturing 12 prisoners en route, and suffering slightly in wounded and prisoners. The Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers fought the enemy steadily, checking his advance four several times as that handful of men ran the gauntlet of half a mile, with the enemy in front and on both flanks, losing in killed 3 officers of 8 present, and killed and wounded, 20 enlisted men of 74. On the afternoon of the 20th my command went into position on the left of the railroad and fronting Vaughan road, near ——— house, and threw up intrenchments, Hofmann's brigade, Fourth Division, on the left, and Second Division on the right. At 9 a. m. 21st the enemy made an assault on the line and were handsomely repulsed, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In this affair my brigade captured 6 field officers, 15 line officers and 101 enlisted men, 2 stand of colors, a number of wounded, and a quantity of small-arms. My own loss was but nominal, except the loss of Capt. Charles P. Hyatt, brigade inspector, and temporarily in command of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, who lost his left leg from a fragment of shell a moment after the colonel of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment had surrendered to him. He was a splendid soldier; cool, daring, and fearless, and could communicate his own spirit to his command. His loss to the regiment and service is greatly to be deplored.

The loss of my command in the several operations is as follows: Officers—killed, 3; wounded, 2; missing, 7. Enlisted men—killed, 6; wounded, 36; missing, 137.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE MONTEITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of August 19, 1864, between 3 and 4 a. m., by your direction, I proceeded to the extreme right of General Crawford's division to establish a picket-line from that point through the woods, in a northeast direction, to connect with the picket-line of the Ninth Corps. Finding Brigadier-General Bragg on the ground, who had been ordered to make the connection, I proceeded to assist him in it, giving him such directions as were indicated to me by you, and were as follows: To commence at the right of General Crawford's line and push out a line of skirmishers by the flank in a direction a few degrees north of east, until they met the enemy; then to fall to the rear a short distance and push on by the flank as close the enemy as could be and join the pickets of the Ninth Corps. I also explained to him by the map that the distance was between one-half and three-quarters of a mile, and that the direction was the proper one. His reply was to this effect, that he considered it a hazardous undertaking to push out a line in that way, not knowing where they were going and what was in their front, and then commenced establishing

* But see revised statement, p. 125.

his line on the road to the Williams house; thence across to the vicinity of the Strong house, the right resting three-quarters of a mile in rear of the point it should have been. This line was established about 8 o'clock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. COPE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication from the major-general commanding desiring an explanation relative to the establishment of the picket-line on the 19th instant. In reply I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding that in the formation of that line I was assisted by the staff officers of the brigadier-general commanding Third Division, to whose command I then belonged, and that I obeyed all the instructions given me in reference thereto and posted the line as near as possible in conformity with such instructions. The entire command labored faithfully to perform what was supposed to be the wishes of the major-general commanding, and it is extremely mortifying to learn they succeeded so poorly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Crawford, commanding Third Division.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistcnt Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
September 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned with report of Captain Chester, acting aide-de-camp of my staff.* No orders were given to Brigadier-General Bragg to take any position except as a support to my right flank on the morning of the 19th until the arrival of Captain Cope, aide-de-camp to the general commanding the corps, who came charged with orders from the commanding general, and who left my headquarters about 5 a. m., with the staff officer who had previously conducted General Bragg to his position. I visited my lines during the forenoon, and was along them until 4 o'clock. About noon Major Roebling, aide-de-camp to the general commanding, arrived on the left of the line, and indicated a modification of the line as there established. While this was being carried out the enemy made his attack.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

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* See next, *post*.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
August 30, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE MONTEITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Fifth Corps:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from the general commanding this division, I have the honor to report that about 2.30 a. m. of the 19th instant, by order of Brigadier-General Crawford, I conducted Brigadier-General Bragg to the right of the picket-line then held by this division, the flank being without support, in order that he (General Bragg) might so dispose his command as to support that flank; that between 4 and 5 a. m. of the same day I went out again, accompanied by Lieutenant Mead, of this staff, with orders from General Crawford to conduct Captain Cope, of Major-General Warren's staff, to General Bragg's position and assist him in prolonging General Bragg's line until it should strike the line held by the Ninth Corps; that General Bragg deployed his command down a road upon which his left rested and struck the Ninth Corps line at a point about eighty rods distant and with a bearing 10 degrees north of east from the Aiken house; that I then accompanied General Bragg along the line of the Ninth Corps as far as the Strong house, and he decided to swing his right around to a point nearly opposite there; that we then returned to the right of General Bragg's line, and he gave the order for the line to execute a left half-wheel, guiding his right by the front of the Ninth Corps line, it being then about 8 a. m.; that I then returned to these headquarters, but about noon of the same day accompanied General Crawford up the line held in the morning by the Ninth Corps, but then held by a portion of the Second Corps, in order to find at what point General Bragg had made the junction; that General Crawford returned to the left without finding said junction, and left me with orders to look it up; that I found the right of General Bragg's line in the woods opposite the Strong house about 2 p. m., and the commanding officer of the regiment which was on the right (the Seventh Wisconsin) told me that the line had been broken to the left of him, and that he expected an attack at any moment; that I informed him of the position of the breast-works occupied by the Second Corps in his rear, and suggested that if pressed too hard or flanked he had better withdraw his men behind them; that hearing about that time heavy firing on the left, I hastened to rejoin General Crawford.

I am, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
WALTER T. CHESTER,
Captain and Engineer Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
September 6, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE MONTEITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your note, I would say that I was not assisted in the establishment of that line by Captain Cope. I met Captain Cope upon the road leading, as I supposed, to the Gurley house, Captain Chester with him. Captain Cope inquired which way that road led. I said I thought from the general direction it would lead to the Gurley house road. Captain Chester said to me then, "I think from the orders we have, General Warren desires that we shall make our picket-line across to the shortest line to connect with the Ninth Corps pickets." Captain Cope took out a map and said he thought the

direction ought to be so and so, but was not sure. Captain Chester took out another map and said he thought it ought to connect so and so, which would be nearer the Jones house. I said, "Well, we will do it." I went to my troops and ordered them into line to move; sent a staff officer of my own to find the end of the line of the Ninth Corps as it then stood. While eating breakfast Captain Cope, I think, reported to Lieutenant Mead that the line was on the road in my rear about a mile or a mile and a half. I directed at once that my line connect with it, and used my whole brigade to be deployed to do it. I deployed them along the road to cover a long train of ambulances and made the connection. My movement subsequent to that time was to conform to the line when complete, as I understood it from the conversation between Captain Cope and Captain Chester. After my return to camp I met Major Roebling, who said he desired to have the line advanced upon its left across a corn-field to two trees, which he designated. My opinion was that it would be impossible to form it there without engaging the enemy from his works in the rear of Petersburg. Lieutenant Mead, of the Third Division staff, accompanied me to make a reconnaissance of the ground. While doing that the enemy until that time were lying *en perdu* in the wood and struck our line while we were on the front near its left center. The operations after that have been already furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
September 4, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE MONTEITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 19th of August I was directed to assist General Bragg in forming a connection with the picket-line of the Ninth Army Corps. Verbal orders for the general direction of the line were communicated to Captain Chester, of General Crawford's staff, and myself, and by Captain Chester communicated to General Bragg, who immediately proceeded to execute them. General Bragg's brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, the Seventh and Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, and the First and Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, were deployed along a road running in the rear of and in a southeast direction from the picket-line already established by the brigade of Colonel Hartshorne. The picket-line of the Ninth Army Corps was found and a connection made about one-quarter of a mile northwest from the Aiken house. General Bragg immediately advanced his line through the thick underbrush and dense timber to shorten his line. The advance was made with great difficulty, and was effected only with great labor by the officers of General Bragg's brigade, aided by Major Roebling, of the staff of Major-General Warren. The line thus advanced formed a connection with the Ninth Army Corps picket-line at a point near the Strong house. The line having been thus established, Captain Chester remained at the right, and Lieutenant Clarke, Lieutenant Herr, and myself, of General Crawford's staff, went with General Bragg to the extreme left of the picket-line to see if any change in the point of connection with the line of Colonel Hartshorne was desirable. While there heavy firing was heard on the left center of General Bragg's line. He immediately

gave orders for the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, who were on reserve, and numbering seventy-four men, to be thrown to the point, and the regiment at once got in motion. On arriving at the point of attack we found a line of battle of the enemy had broken through the skirmish line of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers. The officers of the staff of General Crawford assisted General Bragg in rallying the skirmish line, which was at that point badly broken, and in disputing the advance of the enemy with the Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. This regiment bravely endeavored to check the enemy, and although at all times overpowered, by its rapid firing and steady front, twice forced the enemy to halt and reform his lines. The coolness and bravery of General Bragg and of Lieutenant Clarke and Lieutenant Herr were eminently displayed, and I regret to add that Lieutenant Clarke was wounded while bravely rallying the men. The advance of the enemy was checked by the opportune arrival of a brigade of the Ninth Corps. I would also state that the brigade of General Bragg consisted of about 800 men, and deployed at great intervals. I am unable to give a detailed account of their loss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. MEAD,

First Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Musters.

No. 186.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations August 18–21, October 27–28, and December 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the part taken by my command in the occupation of our present position on the Weldon railroad and in the enemy's attacks on the 19th and 21st instant:

The command moved from camp near the Avery house soon after daylight on the 18th; Phillips' and Richardson's batteries in rear of First Division—Martin's, Van Reed's, and Rogers' in rear of Second Division, Miller's and Bigelow's in rear of Third Division, and the five remaining batteries in rear of the corps. On arriving at the railroad Martin's battery went into position near the Blick house, and replied to the fire of two pieces of the enemy on the railroad toward Petersburg. On the advance of the Second Division this battery moved forward with it to the opening around the Davis house, and again engaged the battery of the enemy, which had been withdrawn nearer the town. So soon as it became apparent that the enemy would attack the Second and Third Divisions in their advanced position, the following batteries were brought into position in a line running from west to east across the railroad: Hart's, just west of the Blick house, Rogers', Mink's, Van Reed's, Bigelow's, and Miller's. As our lines fell back all these batteries opened, soon silencing the guns of the enemy and aiding in the repulse of their attack. Later in the day Hart's battery was moved 100 yards farther to the west and Mink's was thrown to the west of the pike, so that both these batteries could fire to the north or west. Barnes' battery was also brought up on the right and rear of Miller's, and Anderson's, Phillips', and D, First New York (under command of

Captain Matthewson, temporarily assigned to the battery in consequence of the illness of Lieutenant Richardson), were posted along the road facing to the east.

August 19, the batteries remained in the same position. The infantry formed two lines at right angles—the First Division along the main road, running north and south; the Second Division, with Second Brigade of Fourth Division, on its left, ran across the road and was joined on its right by Third Division, which connected with the Jerusalem plank road by the First Brigade, Fourth Division, deployed as skirmishers. This line was about 600 yards in front of the line of batteries, and all of it to the east of the railroad was in a dense wood. At 4.15 p. m. the enemy opened from eight guns in the opening around the Davis house and advanced on the line of the Second Division. At the same time a strong column broke through the skirmish line connecting our right with the Jerusalem plank road and swept down in rear of the Third Division. Our batteries at once replied slowly to those of the enemy and soon silenced them. The column which broke through the skirmish line swept steadily down through the woods toward our left until it reached within 200 yards of the railroad. For a distance of some 300 yards of their march their left flank projected beyond the woods into the open ground in front of the batteries to the extent of some 200 men, showing one battle-flag. But few of Crawford's men had come out of the woods at that time, but, as the major-general commanding the corps had informed me the night before that the infantry had been instructed to retire by the flanks should they be unable to hold their advanced position, thereby unmasking the fire of our batteries, and as the enemy were unmistakably in our front, within 400 yards of the batteries, having to all appearances driven our men to the left, I no longer hesitated to turn all the guns of that front on them. So soon as this was done they immediately fell back toward our right and were followed by a few hundred of our infantry, who appeared to be acting independently, when the artillery fire was at once stopped. I have since learned that General Crawford's main line had not been broken at this time; consequently, the enemy's attacking column was between that division and the line of batteries, and a number of the shot fired at the enemy are said to have struck into General Crawford's lines. The batteries were but slightly engaged after this in throwing a few shot at long range. At dusk the position of Hart's and Mink's batteries was changed a few paces, so as to give them a greater range of fire, and during the next day works were thrown up in front of all the guns and good platforms put down.

August 21, at daybreak our infantry line was withdrawn to the line of batteries on our north front, so that all our line was now in the opening. The Fourth Division was also established during the 20th on a new line, facing west, about 350 yards in advance of the right of the First Division. Shortly before 9 a. m. information was received that the enemy were moving up to attack, and soon after they opened with their artillery—about twenty-four guns, twelve around the Davis house firing south, and as many on the Vaughan road firing east, bringing a very ugly cross-fire upon nearly all our batteries. Our guns at once opened in reply. Their infantry first showed itself in the corner of the woods near the Flowers house, but their lines were broken and driven back, before they were well formed, by a well-directed fire from Hart's and Mink's batteries. Several other attempts were made to form at the same point, as also to bring out a battery there, but were all prevented by the concentrated fire of the four batteries of

Hart, Mink, Anderson, and Phillips. They all also came out at a corner of the woods within 150 yards of Hart's battery, but were driven back by heavy discharges of canister. So soon as the disposition of the enemy's batteries on the Vaughan road was made out, Lieutenant Dresser, brigade inspector, was directed to take Barnes' battery from the right and so post it toward the left of our line as, if possible, to get an enfilading fire upon these guns. The position selected by Lieutenant Dresser fully answered the purpose. The fire of this battery contributed largely toward silencing the enemy's fire soon after. Having no batteries to the south of the Yellow Tavern, and there being indications of the enemy pushing around that flank, I had dispatched Lieutenant Canfield for two batteries of the Ninth Corps, camped near the Gurley house, and which General Potter had placed at my disposition. A section of Jones' battery, Eleventh Massachusetts, reached the pike just as our skirmishers were driven in on our extreme left. Lieutenant Morris, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, was directed to guide the section up the road and post it outside the woods west of the White house. The section went out with our skirmishers as they again advanced and was able to get several shots at the enemy before they regained the cover of the woods. It was afterward joined by the other section of the battery which had got stalled in coming up, but was not again engaged.

While this attack was going on word came that the enemy was advancing against our north front where it joined on to the Ninth Corps, and that a battery was needed in the position vacated by Captain Barnes. Rogers' battery, Nineteenth New York Independent, of Ninth Corps, was immediately turned off to that point as it came up from the Gurley house. On reaching the right of our lines I found that the attack on this front had aready been repulsed. Prisoners stated that the attack was formed in three lines of battle, but that the first line was broken by the fire of our batteries before it emerged from the woods. The second line did not get within 300 yards of our works, but was broken by a direct fire of canister and a cross-fire of case-shot from twenty-six guns. The last attempt of the enemy was made directly in front of the Yellow Tavern, where they penetrated through the woods to the left and rear of the advanced line held by the Fourth Division. As they came out of the woods they were exposed to a cross-fire of musketry from the left of this division and from the line held by the First Division. At the same time Matthewson, Phillips, and Anderson opened on them with their guns (the first with canister), while Barnes threw shell into the woods in their rear. Many prisoners were taken at this point, and the whole brigade would have been destroyed or captured had not our fire been stopped under the impression that they had surrendered. After each repulse the enemy reopened with their artillery, but their fire lasted only a short time and, except when they first opened, was very wild. Thus ended a battle in which the artillery on our side bore a more prominent part than in any other action of this campaign. Our lines being formed entirely in open ground, though within short range of the surrounding woods, afforded the very best opportunity possible for an effective artillery fire, which was so well employed that the infantry had comparatively little opportunity to take part in the fight. Particular instructions had been given the day before that in firing into the woods only solid shot should be used, and fired at so low an elevation as to strike the ground at the edge of the woods and enter on the ricochet. The appearance of the woods and the enemy's dead left there gave ample testimony to the excellence of

this practice. The behavior of all the batteries was all that could be asked for. The advanced position in the salient at the junction of our lines held by Hart's and Mink's batteries, especially the former, afforded these commanders greater opportunities to display their promptness in changing front, while they were also more exposed than the others. The manner in which they handled their guns is worthy of the highest praise.

The larger part of the casualties in the corps being caused by the artillery fire of the enemy, and our infantry being little exposed during its continuance, a much greater proportion of the losses than usual fell upon the Artillery Brigade.

I send herewith a nominal return of casualties* and report of ammunition expended during the period included in this report.

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.*

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HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations on Hatcher's Run, October 27 and 28:

The following batteries accompanied the troops, the remainder being left in the forts, on the front of the line held by the corps: E, Massachusetts, Captain Phillips, six 3-inch; Ninth Massachusetts, Lieutenant Milton, four light 12-pounders; B, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Stewart, four light 12-pounders; B, First New York, Lieutenant Rogers, four 3-inch; H, First New York, Captain Mink, six light 12-pounders. From the time we left the works at Fort Cummings a dense wood covered nine-tenths of the country, and the openings were all small; neither did the troops of the Fifth Corps confront the enemy at any point where artillery could by any possibility be used, unless it was on the line taken up by General Gregory's brigade of the First Division, in front of the enemy's works upon the north bank of the run. To have got a single battery in position on the line would have necessitated the opening of new roads, and a very considerable amount of labor, while it would have drawn a much heavier fire from the enemy's guns upon our line of battle without an object on our part, unless an attempt were to have been made to storm the works. When the Third Division advanced up the south bank of the run, I twice thoroughly explored the woods through which they passed, to learn if a battery could be in any way taken to them; but every foot of the ground over which this division advanced for two or three miles was covered with a dense wood almost impassable by mounted men and totally so to wheels, nor did they strike a single opening in which artillery could have been used even had it been possible to get it forward. From the character of the country it will be seen that artillery on our part could at no time have been used so as to be of the slightest advantage, consequently the command returned to the camp on the 28th without having fired a shot.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel First New York Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Army Corps.*

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*Embodied in table, p. 125.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 14, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late expedition to Belfield:

Rapidity of movement being the main object but four batteries accompanied the infantry of the expeditionary force, one marching with each division—E, Massachusetts Artillery, Bvt. Maj. Charles A. Phillips, six 3-inch, with Crawford's division; H, First New York Artillery, Bvt. Maj. Charles E. Mink, four 12-pounders, with Griffin's division; B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Bvt. Capt. James Stewart, four 12-pounders, with Mott's division; Ninth Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. R. S. Milton, four 12-pounders, with Ayres' division. Each of the 12-pounder batteries had two extra caissons along, so as to carry 175 rounds ammunition per gun. The forges of all the batteries were taken, and one battery wagon for the whole. Two forage wagons accompanied each battery. The roads going out were excellent. On the return the rain and frost had made them very bad, but no difficulty was experienced in keeping all the carriages in their places in column. During the whole expedition nothing was seen of the enemy in force; consequently no engagement occurred. The batteries were not even brought into position, and returned without loss of any kind save a little material, a list of which is subjoined. To the credit of the officers and men of these batteries I would state that there was but one single case of straggling and drunkenness among them, though the nature of the expedition was such as greatly tended to these evils. This man was promptly arrested and punished on the spot.

Command.	Material lost.
Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery	1 handspike, 1 sponge and stave, 1 worm and stave, 1 bucket, 1 ax, 1 lantern.
Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery	3 rubber buckets, 1 spare pole, 1 curry-comb, 1 wagon containing 3,000 pounds grain and belonging to Capt. S. B. Roney, assistant quartermaster.
Battery H, First New York Artillery	1 stirrup, 1 halter chain, 2 whips, 1 saddle blanket.
Ninth Massachusetts Battery	1 artillery bridle, 2 sponges and rammers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Comdg. Brigade.

Bvt. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 187.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps, of operations August 15–October 28.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
November 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this corps since the date of my assuming the command, August 15, 1864. At that time we occupied the trenches before Petersburg, connecting with the Eighteenth Corps on our right and the Fifth Corps on our left:

On the 18th the right two divisions were relieved by troops of the Eighteenth Corps, and at the same time we relieved and occupied the

ground held by the Fifth Corps, extending across the Jerusalem plank road, and refusing on the left as far as the Williams house. After the movement of the Fifth Corps to the Weldon railroad, I sent, by direction of the major-general commanding, on the 19th day of August, three divisions to re-enforce the Fifth Corps, and at the same time held the line of intrenchments with the Fourth Division of this corps and one division of the Second Corps, which was assigned to my command temporarily. The division sent to re-enforce the Fifth Corps arrived most opportunely and rendered great assistance in holding the position. The reports of the division commanders have been forwarded to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps. The position on the Weldon railroad being secured, by direction of the commanding general I took up the line extending from the Fifth Corps, on the Weldon railroad, to the left of the Second Corps, at the Strong house, near the Jerusalem plank road.

On the 25th day of August, by direction of the commanding general, one division was sent down the plank road to report to Major-General Hancock, then at Reams' Station engaged with the enemy. This division returned on the following morning. The Fourth Division, being relieved from the trenches before Petersburg, joined the corps on the 27th day of August and took up position on the rear line through the Gurley house, extending from the left of the Fifth Corps to the plank road. Heavy details were employed on the intrenchments on both the front and rear lines constructing redoubts, with rifle-pit connections and slashing timber.

On the 1st day of September the First Division, having become much reduced during the campaign, was merged into the Second and Third Divisions, giving the corps three instead of four divisions, which were commanded as follows: First (formerly Third), Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox; Second, Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter; Third (colored), Brig. Gen. E. Ferrero. The corps remained in this position until the 25th day of September, when the First and Second Divisions were withdrawn from the front line, being relieved by a portion of the Fifth Corps on the left and the Third Division on the right. This division was extended along the front line to Fort Davis, on the plank road, relieving a portion of the Second Corps, the First Division held in reserve for this line, while the Second Division was moved to the east of the plank road as a reserve for that portion of the line. On the 28th day of September the Second Division was returned to near its old position and massed preparatory to a movement. On the morning of 30th of September I moved with the First and Second Divisions, following the Fifth Corps out from the Weldon railroad, on the road leading by the Poplar Spring Meeting-House, in pursuance of the following instructions from the major-general commanding:

> General Warren is ordered to move out the Poplar Spring Church road and endeavor to secure the intersection of the Squirrel Level road. The commanding general directs that you move out after and co-operate with him in endeavoring to secure a position on the right of the enemy's position. Try to open a route across the swamp to vicinity of Miss Pegram's, below Poplar Spring Church, and take post on Warren's left. Gregg will be directed to move out to Wilkinson's.
>
> A. A. HUMPHREYS,
> *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

Closing up on the rear of Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps, at the meeting-house, he being at that time engaged skirmishing with the enemy, I made an examination and started a force to open a road to the left of our present road, in order that I might pass Warren and

take up a position on his left. Before this was completed General Griffin succeeded in driving the enemy from his intrenched position at the Peebles house. I then moved rapidly my advance division to his support, and as soon as the other division came up preparations were at once made to follow up the enemy and reach the Boydton plank road if possible. Leaving the enemy's works on the Peebles farm, we moved northwest through a narrow belt of timber and came to a large opening in which stood the Pegram house, near the eastern edge. The Second Division advanced beyond the Pegram house, facing to the north and entered the timber. The First Division was deployed in support of the Second, having one brigade in support of the right and two on the left. Learning that Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps, was to advance in support of the right of the Second Division, I ordered the brigade of the First Division that was in support to move to the left, that being, in my opinion, the most exposed and vulnerable part of our line. Orders were then sent to General Potter, commanding the Second Division, to advance and attack, which was promptly done, but the movement was met by an advance of the enemy. The enemy attacked vigorously, and having been re-enforced he overlapped Potter's division and forced it to retire, Griffin's division not having effected the connection with Potter's right. Some considerable confusion ensued, but a new line was at once established, facing north and forming directly in front of the Pegram house. Here the First Division was posted and the Second Division rallied. The enemy's advance was checked by this line, aided by Griffin's division, which had taken position on the right. Night closing in all firing ceased. Orders were received to take up a position along the line of works captured from the enemy, connecting with the Fifth Corps on the right and the left refused, covering the Squirrel Level road at the Clements house. This line was taken up during the night and intrenched.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division—staff and infantry	1	12	11	125	8	188	20	325	345
Second Division—staff and infantry	4	47	16	264	37	1,276	57	1,587	1,644
Third Division—staff and infantry *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total infantry	5	59	27	389	45	1,464	77	1,912	1,989
Artillery Brigade	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total	5	62	27	391	45	1,464	77	1,917	1,994

a Not engaged.

During the 1st of October no further advance was made. A heavy rain continued throughout the day. The Third Division, Second Corps, Brevet Major-General Mott commanding, arrived in the afternoon, and was massed in the rear of our main line. On the morning of the 2d an advance was made for the purpose of developing the force of the enemy and position of his works. The Second Division was directed to take a position on Pegram house line, the First Division to connect with the left of the Second Division and advance the left of the division, pivoting on the Second Division so as to form a line facing northward, and the Third Division, Second Corps, was instructed to move out on

the Squirrel Level road, and after taking position on the left of the First Division to advance in connection with it. The movement was made in a satisfactory manner, and the enemy was found in force occupying a line extending northeast and southwest, covering the Boydton plank road, with artillery in position and infantry behind intrenchments. The losses fell mainly upon the Third Division, Second Corps.

Casualties Third Division, Second Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. Mott commanding.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	3	.....	11	.....	14	14
Second Brigade	1	4	5	44	6	48	54
Third Brigade	.....	5	1	15	1	20	21
Total	1	12	6	70	7	82	89
Ninth Army Corps.							
First Division—staff and infantry	.....	1	.....	8	.....	9	9
Second Division—staff and infantry	.....	2	.....	6	.....	8	8
Total	.....	3	.....	14	.....	17	17
Third Division, Second Corps	1	12	6	70	7	82	89
Total	1	15	6	84	7	99	106

The report of Brevet Major-General Mott is appended. Having developed this force of the enemy, by direction of the major-general commanding, Generals Mott's and Willcox's divisions were retired, and the line was retained through the Pegram house, connecting with the Fifth Corps on the right, and the left covering the Squirrel Level road at the Clements house. October 3, work was at once commenced on redoubts, rifle-pits, and slashing, and continued daily.

October 5, General Mott's division was relieved by the Third Division (General Ferrero), and General Mott was instructed to report to his own corps commander. The work on the intrenchments was pushed vigorously. Heavy details were furnished by the three divisions. Two redoubts were constructed on the front line, three on the flank, and two on the rear line, with strong infantry parapet connections and heavy slashing in front. October 8, a demonstration was made out the Squirrel Level road to the Hawks house by two brigades of General Willcox's division, and the picket-line along our front was advanced. The enemy was found occupying all the roads coming into the Hawks house position, excepting that on which the troops marched out. General Willcox returned in the evening, having established a new and advanced picket-line.

Casualties in First Division—staff and infantry: 3 enlisted men killed, 13 wounded, 1 missing; total, 17.

I append herewith the reports of division and brigade commanders.

The conduct of the officers and men, with a few rare exceptions, is deserving of high commendation; but it is proper to remark that the great proportion of the new material in the ranks has had a great effect upon the efficiency of the corps as a unit. This new material requires time for drilling and disciplining. In the conscript and substitute we do not find the same *élan* that displayed itself so gloriously in the

patriotic volunteer; and, beside, we have to contend against the demoralizing influence of the bounty jumper, whose sole ambition is to shirk and desert.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Recapitulation.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division—staff and infantry	1	16	11	146	8	189	20	351	371
Second Division—staff and infantry	4	49	16	270	37	1,276	57	1,595	1,652
Artillery Brigade	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	5
Third Division, Second Corps—staff and infantry.	1	12	6	70	.....	.....	7	82	89
Total	6	80	33	486	45	1,467	84	2,033	2,117

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
November 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent operations of the 27th and 28th ultimo:

Returning from the reconnaissance of the 8th of October, mentioned in my last report (November 5), the corps took up its former position on the extreme left of the whole army, holding the line of intrenchments through the Pegram house on the front line, refusing to the Clements house on the flank, and then returning on the rear line across the Vaughan road, connecting with the pickets from the garrison of Fort Dushane, on the Weldon railroad. In obedience to orders my command broke camp on the morning of the 27th ultimo at 3 a. m. I moved in the following order: The First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Willcox, received orders to move at 3.30 a. m. and take the road to the right of Fort Cummings, and advance quickly along the road leading westward to Hatcher's Run, to surprise the enemy's vedettes and to make a sudden and unexpected attack upon the works of the enemy, covering the Boydton plank road, believed to be unfinished, my orders being to attack in such case. This division advanced at the appointed time, but failed to effect the capture of the rebel vedette post, owing to the premature discharge of a piece. The skirmish line of the enemy was encountered this side of the Watkins house, and was rapidly driven into their works, which were found covering our road. I then proceeded to make good my connection with the right of the Fifth Corps, and when this had been established I ordered a careful reconnaissance to be made of the line of the enemy's works, with a view of finding some weak point where I could attack with reasonable prospect of success. The reports of the officers directed to perform this duty represented that the approach to these works was protected by abatis of rails and slashed timber. I then ordered the

Third Division, commanded by General Ferrero, to connect on the right of the First Division, and to push forward and see what was in their front. This division advanced through a heavy growth of timber and underbrush to within 100 yards of the enemy's line of works, when their progress was arrested by slashed timber and abatis. I next took measures to form a connected line from our old works to our advanced position, and ordered the Second Division, under General Potter, to connect with the Third Division, and to prolong its line until its right should touch our old intrenched position and cover the ground between us and our old camp. My whole line being thus established, I gave orders that it should be intrenched, which was thoroughly done by the morning of the 28th. About 7 a. m. of the 28th I received orders to prepare to withdraw, in conjunction with the Fifth Corps, to my old position in the vicinity of the Peebles house. This movement was commenced about 1 p. m. and was conducted with but slight interference from the enemy. General Willcox's division I ordered to bring up the rear, and this fell back in line of battle, gradually relieving the Third Division as it came in its rear. About one mile from our old works I ordered General Potter, commanding Second Division, to form in line of battle and to allow the First and Third Divisions to pass through. Our movement was successfully accomplished, and by 6 a. [p.] m. of the 28th I had all my command in its old position and my picket-line re-established.

I inclose copies of the reports of my division commanders, to which I refer you for further particulars.

A tabular report of casualties I have already sent in.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Report of casualties in the Ninth Army Corps on the 27th and 28th of October, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	1	6	51	1	6	7	58	65
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	4
Third Division	1	6	8	59	.....	6	9	71	80
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	7	14	113	1	13	16	133	149

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 188.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 19–20.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Blick's Station, Va., August 23, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the engagement of the 19th instant, at this

place, during which I was acting under the orders of the major-general commanding Fifth Army Corps:

On the morning of the 19th instant I received orders to report with my command to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, and about 3 p. m., the division having been relieved from its position on the left of the lines east of Petersburg by a brigade of General Mott's division, Second Army Corps, started, the First Brigade in front, followed by the Second. The artillery of the division, in accordance with instructions from headquarters Ninth Army Corps, was left behind. The infantry moved on the Jerusalem plank road, turned to the right near the Williams house, and took the right-hand or most northerly road leading to the position of the Fifth Army Corps. The roads, owing to the rain, were exceedingly bad, and the column moved slowly; it was, in consequence, about 5 p. m. when it reached the Aiken house, shortly after passing which musketry was heard to our right and front. I immediately sent forward an officer for instructions from the major-general commanding Fifth Army Corps, and moved forward at the double-quick in the direction of the firing. As this seemed to approach rapidly I formed line, with my right resting on the road a short distance east of the open field, where we now are. The division being right in front, this was necessarily done by forming on the right by file into line. By the time that the First Brigade was formed, the officer whom I had sent forward returned with instructions to connect my left with the right of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, which I immediately did, moving by the left flank. Such regiments of the Second Brigade as had arrived were formed on the right of the First, and all except the Third Maryland Battalion arrived in time to take part in the action. I now received orders to advance. The enemy were encountered in line of battle a short distance within the edge of the woods, and after a sharp engagement of about half an hour were driven from the field in disorder, leaving their dead, a considerable number of wounded, and many small-arms.

About 60 prisoners were captured, and 516 stand of small-arms have been collected on the ground in front of which this division fought, about half of which belong to the enemy and the remainder, from their position, had apparently been abandoned by troops of this army who had been driven from the ground previous to our arrival. These have been turned in by my ordnance officer. Owing to the absence of my provost-marshal on other duty, the prisoners captured were not regularly forwarded, and I can only estimate their number from the reports of my brigade commanders and the number which I saw myself. The number given above is certainly not too large. I inclose the reports of my brigade commanders, and a return of casualties, and effective strength at the close of the action, by which it will be seen that 17 men were killed, 11 officers and 90 men wounded, 1 officer and 60 men missing,* out of about 1,120 engaged.

Both officers and men behaved throughout the engagement with great steadiness and gallantry. The spirit and alacrity with which the troops, after a fatiguing march, moved forward at a double-quick and engaged the enemy, were highly commendable. My brigade commanders, Lieut. Col. J. H. Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. G. P. Robinson, Third Maryland Battalion, were untiring in the discharge of all their duties and seconded my efforts in the most cordial and efficient manner. Owing to the departure of three of my staff, be-

* But see revised statement, p. 126.

longing to a regiment whose term of service expired the day previous, I was obliged to make use of the services of Surg. M. K. Hogan, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of the division, as an aide, he having volunteered them in that capacity, and rendering material service in addition to the performance of his other duties. The other officers of my staff who were present, Capt. C. J. Mills, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. J. W. Hudson, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, engineer officer. and Capt. E. E. Howe, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, ordnance officer, discharged their duties with gallantry and efficiency. I would respectfully refer you to the reports of my brigade commanders for the names of other officers who distinguished themselves. During the action my left had become separated by considerable interval from General Willcox's right, and, owing to the darkness and the density of the woods, the connection was not established until daylight of the 20th, after which works were thrown up, from which, in the course of the day, they were withdrawn to the edge of the woods and subsequently to their present position, leaving the picket-line as before, with reserves in the works referred to.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Return of casualties of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and effective strength at the close of the action, August 19, 1864.

Organization.	Effective strength.			Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Brigade.													
Headquarters	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	2
21st Massachusetts Volunteers	2	45	47	----	2	2	1	3	4	----	----	----	6
29th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	39	40	----	----	----	1	5	6	----	----	----	6
35th Massachusetts Volunteers	2	102	104	----	2	2	2	20	22	----	----	----	24
56th Massachusetts Volunteers	4	67	71	----	1	1	2	7	9	----	----	----	10
57th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	38	39	----	1	1	----	5	5	----	----	----	6
59th Massachusetts Volunteers	4	67	71	----	----	----	----	3	3	1	4	5	8
100th Pennsylvania Volunteers	5	144	149	----	4	4	----	14	14	----	6	6	24
Total First Brigade	19	502	521	----	10	10	8	57	65	1	10	11	86
Second Brigade.													
14th New York Artillery	8	186	194	----	5	5	3	23	26	----	----	----	31
179th New York Volunteers	1	81	82	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
3d Maryland Battalion	4	60	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.	5	138	143	----	2	2	----	10	10	----	50	50	62
Total Second Brigade	18	465	483	----	7	7	3	33	36	----	50	50	93
Total of division*	37	967	1,004	----	17	17	11	90	101	1	60	61	179

* But see revised statement of losses, p. 126.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Blick's Station, Va., August 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division while acting under the orders of Brigadier-General Willcox, commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, on the 19th and 20th instant:

About 8 p. m. of the 19th instant I was ordered by Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, under whose command I then was, to report to General Willcox. At this time my division, having attacked and driven the enemy, with severe loss, was in line of battle a short distance within the edge of the woods in my front, holding the ground previously occupied by the enemy, who had entirely left my front. I now received orders to connect my left with the right of General Hartranft, First Brigade, Third Division. In the darkness and extreme density of the woods it was impossible to do this until daylight of the next morning, when it was accomplished without difficulty, and works were begun in this new position. About noon I received orders to withdraw my main line into the edge of the field this side of the woods, leaving my pickets in their original position, with reserves in the works referred to. Shortly after this was done Major-General Parke arrived and assumed command of the corps, so that I ceased to act under the orders of General Willcox.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. W. V. RICHARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 189.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations September 30–October 8 and October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to report the operations of this division from the 30th of September to 8th of October instant, inclusive:

On the morning of September 30 the division moved out from the Gurley house, following the Second Division, General Potter, to the intersection of the Poplar Spring Church and Squirrel Level roads, and came up on the left of the Second Division near the Peebles house, and threw out scouting parties to the left and front; thence it followed the Second Division to the Pegram house, in front of which, facing north, General Potter formed for attack, and I received orders from Major-General Parke, commanding the corps, to post one brigade on the left of the Second Division, with its left strongly refused, to guard Potter's left and rear. The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Hartranft, was accordingly posted with his right connecting with Potter's left near the Boisseau house, and facing about northwest. Harriman's and McLaughlen's brigades were held in reserve. General Hartranft adapted his movements to those of the Second Division, and

when that division moved forward to attack, Hartranft stood with his right in front of the Boisseau house in echelon about 300 yards in rear of Potter's left, Hartranft's left resting on a swampy ravine. The enemy's works were visible on his left, in a westerly direction, about 1,000 yards. Potter's attack being met by a counter-charge of the enemy, who outflanked him, the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiments, of Potter's command, came to the rear in confusion and were rallied by General Hartranft on his line. General Hartranft's farther view to the right was obstructed by a growth of sorghum, so that he was not aware of the general repulse along Potter's line, and he still maintained his position, skirmishing with the enemy on his left and right front, until recalled by an order from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff, Army of the Potomac. Meantime, pursuant to General Parke's orders, the First Brigade, Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, commanding, was formed on the left of the Pegram house and obliquely in rear of both the Second Division and Hartranft's brigade, with orders from me to support either, as the occasion should demand. One regiment (One hundred and ninth New York) of this brigade was posted on a road coming in rear from the southwest.

As soon as Potter's division became engaged I ordered the brigade to extend farther to the right as far as the Pegram house road so as to support General Potter. A moment afterward I received orders from General Parke to advance the reserve to the crest of the field toward the Second Division, and both brigades were ordered forward. Harriman was on the left and in front of the Pegram house, in an open field, and the Third Brigade, Col. N. B. McLaughlen, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding, was in rear and in the woods. The orders were scarcely given before the Second Division troops had fallen back as far as Harriman's line, which now became engaged on its own ground. The field sloping up toward the enemy gave them the advantage of ground, and Harriman's brigade soon began to give way. The right wing, consisting of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, Eighth and Twenty-seventh Michigan, retired in good order to a fence on the left of the Pegram house, where these regiments halted, faced about, checked the farther advance of the enemy, and threw up hasty breast-works of rails, where they remained. The left wing did not behave so well; the Thirteenth Ohio (dismounted) Cavalry were thrown into panic and part of them fled ingloriously from the field, breaking the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, which latter, however, were soon reformed in the woods in rear. McLaughlen's brigade was moving forward under my orders toward Harriman's line and rallying fugitives when Captain Wright, assistant adjutant-general Second Division, rode up and requested me to send some troops to the right of the Pegram house. Here McLaughlen was put in position, connecting on the right with the Fifth Corps troops and on the left with Harriman's brigade, and opened fire on the enemy, checking his farther advance in this quarter of the field. Hartranft's brigade, in retiring on the left, had considerable skirmishing with the enemy, who drove his skirmishers across the swamp on his left and threatened his rear. But this brigade withdrew in excellent order and took position to the left and rear of Harriman's line. The division now occupied the front on the left of the Fifth Corps. Before dusk the enemy fell back. In the evening there was some firing on our right, but mostly from our own men. Pickets were thrown out and the rest of the troops withdrawn to a position in front of the Peebles house, the right about half a mile from the Pegram

house and the left at the Clements house, and defenses thrown up. While leading the troops Lieut. Otis Fisher, Eighth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters of the division, fell mortally wounded near the Pegram house. He was ever brave and ready in action, high-toned and chivalrous, and his loss is sincerely mourned. Lieut. George Goodsell, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal on my staff, also received a serious wound while zealously and gallantly engaged in carrying orders. My casualties for the day, already sent in, were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division staff	------	------	2	1	------	------	2	1	3
First Brigade	------	2	3	47	------	30	3	79	82
Second Brigade	1	5	3	45	8	150	12	200	212
Third Brigade	------	5	3	32	------	8	3	45	48
Total	1	12	11	125	8	188	20	325	345

On the morning of October 1 the picket-line left out near the Pegram house was attacked in force, and withdrew to our immediate front, and the day was spent in digging rifle-pits and slashing.

On the morning of the 2d, under orders from corps headquarters, I moved the division through the woods in line of battle, with the skirmishers, past the Pegram house to the Boisseau house, near which Hartranft's brigade on the right connected with Potter's division. McLaughlen occupied the center and Harriman the left connecting with Mott's division, Second Corps. A forward movement was first ordered from this point, and my skirmishers drove the enemy's pickets some distance. McLaughlen's brigade was advanced about 300 yards up the Boisseau house road, but the movement was countermanded, and the enemy advanced their skirmishers to the foot of the field of the Boisseau house. Their works were in plain sight and they used some artillery. During the demonstration on the enemy's works made by General Mott, a part of Harriman's brigade was moved to the left and occupied the ground vacated by a portion of Mott's troops, but no other assistance was called for. At 6 p. m. the division was withdrawn to a new line running toward the Peebles house, bearing westwardly, the right resting in rear of the Pegram house and connecting with the Second Division. Here intrenchments were thrown up. Casualties for the day were as follows: Third Brigade, enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 8; total 9.

On the morning of October 8, under orders from General Parke, two brigades, Hartranft's and McLaughlen's, moved out on the road from the Clements house toward the Hawks house, and the picket-line, under Colonel Harriman, covering the front between the Pegram house and the Clements house, was at the same time moved out, with supports, toward the enemy. The object was twofold, viz, to make a demonstration upon the enemy's skirmishers, and to reconnoiter toward the Boydton plank road. The head of Hartranft's brigade was at the Clements house at 7 a. m. His brigade was soon deployed on the left of the road, McLaughlen's on the right, connecting with Harriman, who connected with the Second Division. We came upon the enemy's vedettes at an abandoned line of the enemy's works half a mile from

the Clements house. McLaughlen's brigade was thrown across the line and moved out at an angle with Hartranft until the enemy's skirmishers were encountered. Hartranft came into the Smith house field and discovered a working party of the enemy in a redoubt near the Hawks house. Skirmishers were thrown forward by General Hartranft, before whom the working party retired. A position was now taken across Smith's field to the redoubt, and from there along and across the line of works, and the whole line of skirmishers advanced, driving back the enemy's line about half a mile to the left and front. Their cavalry were in front of Hartranft and hovered around his extreme left with some annoyance. Infantry appeared to be on McLaughlen's front. Meantime Harriman encountered no force, but his scouting parties reported a column of the enemy moving toward our left. A report to the same effect was received from General Potter also. The enemy's skirmishers halted on a ridge covered with brush, and I ordered General Hartranft to push a reconnaissance down the road as far as possible toward the plank road, and reported the situation of affairs to the major-general commanding. His orders were to keep up the connection with Harriman, make a drive at the enemy's skirmishers, but avoid bringing on a general engagement. I then ordered Hartranft to swing up his left, and as soon as he got into line with McLaughlen to attack with his skirmishers simultaneously with those of McLaughlen. During the execution of these orders the enemy's skirmishers advanced. The reconnoitering party were attacked at a cross-road about half a mile from the line by a small party of cavalry, which was repulsed, and considerable skirmishing ensued in front of both brigades. At two points our pickets were driven in. I had some reason to expect an attack in force, and I ordered the troops to close in, and my action now being left discretionary with me by General Parke, I determined to resist with my whole force. Hartranft drew in his left, and McLaughlen re-established his picket-line where it had been assailed. The firing along the front of the two brigades rather increased, but no attack was made. I remained on the ground till 6 p. m., when, in obedience to orders, I established a new and advanced picket-line in front of the intrenchments between the Pegram and Clements houses, and withdrew the troops to their camps. Casualties for the day as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Second Brigade	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	4
Third Brigade	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Total	.....	3	.....	13	.....	1	.....	17	17

For more detailed account of the actions of regiments I refer to reports of brigade commanders, herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders this division broke camp at 3 a. m. on the 27th instant, and at 3.30 a. m. the head of the column, Cutcheon's (Second) brigade, passed corps headquarters on the way by Fort Cummings. As many troops as could be massed between the slashing and the outer pickets were got into position. Colonel McLaughlen, by my orders, sent a party around to the right and rear of the enemy's vedette post at the abandoned work near the Hawks house, to capture the vedettes. The party reached there before daylight, and as soon as it was light enough to see, they came upon the vedette post, but unfortunately one musket was prematurely discharged, and the vedettes escaped, except one killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon quickly advanced with his skirmishers, and met the enemy's skirmishers this side of the Watkins house in the woods. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Hartranft, came up on the right at the Watkins house, and deployed skirmishers from his line, and the two brigades advanced, skirmishing with the enemy through and to the right of the Clements house field, a quarter of a mile from which they struck the enemy's intrenchments, fully manned and protected by slashing in front of Cutcheon, and abatis in front of Hartranft. The two brigades were formed for attack, supported by the Third Brigade, Colonel McLaughlen, and every point of the enemy's line carefully felt and examined for a weak point; none such, however, was found. Meantime, I extended my line up to the right of the Fifth Corps, which moved on my left and rear until we struck the enemy's works, when it came up on my left in line. The enemy's line returned sufficiently to give them an enfilading fire of artillery on my front, and then stretched again toward the southeast. In the afternoon I received orders to refrain from further offensive operations and to intrench. I intrenched my main line at a distance from the enemy's line of from 250 yards on the left to 300 yards on the right. Some of my skirmishers advanced into the slashing. About 5 p. m. the enemy made a demonstration on my skirmish line, and was driven back.

On the morning of the 28th I received orders to withdraw as soon as the right of the Fifth Corps should begin to draw off. Cutcheon's brigade was drawn in along the Third Division line, and acted as support to that division. The other two brigades were extended across, connecting nearly with the Fifth Corps, and all came in as if on drill. While Hartranft was in the Watkins field, his skirmishers in the Clements field, the rebels came over our main line of pits with a cheer. I drew up my troops in the Smith field, in obedience to orders of Major-General Parke, and waited the passage of the Fifth Corps, on my left, when I withdrew my lines, about 2 p. m., by the lines of the Second Division, and returned to camp.

My casualties were 64.* A nominal list will be sent in. The reports of brigade commanders are inclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

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* For statement in detail, see pp. 157, 158.

No. 190.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command on the 19th day of August, 1864:

The brigade was relieved from picket duty about 2 p. m. by a portion of the Second Corps, and assembled at brigade headquarters (Jones' house). Shortly after moved with the division, First Brigade taking the lead, in the direction of the Weldon railroad, to support the Fifth Corps. After marching about two miles firing was heard on our right flank. Line of battle was immediately formed in the following order: Fifty-ninth, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, One hundredth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; fronting the fire, moved by the left flank to the left, and connected with the right of General Hartranft's brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and was ordered to conform with movements of that brigade. The line was advanced near the edge of the woods in front of our position. We then moved to the left about half a mile. The enemy being reported as moving to our right, the brigade was moved a short distance to meet them, and soon after became engaged, a portion of the brigade in the corn-field, right resting in the woods, connecting with Second Brigade. The enemy were repulsed, with heavy loss. The number of prisoners taken was quite large considering the short duration of the engagement. After the engagement the brigade was advanced a short distance and lay on their arms until next morning, when we moved forward into the woods and connected with General Hartranft's brigade, and advanced skirmishers. I regret to be obliged to report the loss of Lieut. H. M. Warren, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, who was shot from his horse and mortally wounded during the heat of the engagement, and while in the strict line of his duty and rendering valuable service. His place cannot well be filled. Lieutenant Swords, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, acting aide-de-camp, was slightly wounded while conveying orders under heavy fire. Captain Ingell, commanding Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, a brave and valuable officer, was killed. He entered into the fight with zeal and courage, notwithstanding he was suffering from a wound received in a previous battle. Other valuable officers were wounded. I had the honor of forwarding a list of casualties on the 20th instant. Captain Browne and Lieutenant Carpenter, of my staff, were active and zealous during the whole affair and both had their horses shot. Officers and men of the brigade conducted themselves with much courage and coolness. All orders were promptly executed.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. H. BARNES,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. J. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 191.

Report of Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 30–October 9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command from September 30 to October 9, 1864:

I assumed command of the brigade on the morning of the 30th of September, as it lay near the Gurley house, relieving Col. B. C. Christ, mustered out of service by reason of expiration of term. My command consisted of six regiments, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers having been left as a garrison to Fort Hays. We moved from camp at 11 o'clock, following the Third Brigade; passed by Poplar Grove Church and formed line of battle in the woods near the road to the lett of the Peebles house, to protect the left flank of the army, at the same time throwing out pickets. I advanced a scouting party to beyond the forks of the road, which reported nothing not before discovered. Subsequently I moved my command across the little ravine near by and formed it in line of battle across the road at right angles, leaving two regiments in reserve. I sent out twenty additional men with a lieutenant, conducted by a staff officer, who returned late in the afternoon and reported they had advanced a distance of one mile and a half; found one line of works vacated by the enemy, which were taken possession of. The cavalry pickets were discovered, and through information given a force of cavalry was sent out and occupied the ground. At near 3 o'clock my command was moved to the right and formed in line of battle to the left of the Pegram house. Thus far we had scarcely received a shot from the enemy. The One hundred and ninth New York was posted on picket on a road running west of south. The troops to our left, about 4.30 o'clock, were attacked and compelled to fall back. This emboldened the enemy and they rushed into the field and poured a deadly fire into our ranks. The men held their position for a while, but were finally compelled to fall back. This the right regiments—Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, Eighth Michigan, and Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers—did in good order, and sought what shelter they could behind a rail fence from which they hastily constructed rude breast-works. These regiments did good service in keeping the enemy at bay and held the ground till relieved. The Thirteenth Ohio were thrown into a panic by a few shots and fled, the greater part of them, from the field. A part of them, under Captains Wheeler and Gore, were afterward collected and placed on the line. The Thirty-eighth Wisconsin were thrown into confusion by the Thirteenth Ohio, but were formed and placed in line in General Hartranft's brigade. At 11 o'clock my command was relieved and marched farther up the road, where it had lain in the early part of the afternoon, on the hill where a line of works were constructed during the night. The works were perfected on Saturday as much as we could in the drenching rain, and our picket-line in front and along the road well established.

Orders were received to be in readiness to advance at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, 2d instant. Just 500 men from the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, who had joined the brigade the day before, were left in command of Colonel Bintliff to hold the works. We commenced advancing after 8

o'clock, my skirmish line connecting with Colonel McLaughlen on the right and the Second Corps on the left. In passing through the woods no enemy was discovered. In advancing I endeavored to keep my troops near Colonel McLaughlen. The Twenty-seventh Michigan were detailed as skirmishers and the Eighth Michigan as support. I advanced my connections perfect to the cleared field, near where my command lay on the 30th ultimo. The skirmishers were sent forward with support, and soon exchanged shots with the enemy. The brigade was moved forward into the open field, connecting on the right and left; afterward were posted in echelon fifty paces to the rear of Colonel McLaughlen's brigade. At 1 o'clock moved upon a line with him. The brigade was formed into two lines, One hundred and ninth New York and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers in front line, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in support. Orders were received to keep a sharp lookout on the left, and in case the brigade on the left moved to keep connected with them. Staff officers made frequent visits and an orderly was sent over to report any movements on the left. It was reported that three regiments of General Pierce's brigade had moved to the front a short distance, which fact having been reported to General Willcox, moved my command to the left in his lines and filled up the space vacated. It is understood that the failure to carry the works of the enemy, and which resulted in the repulse of the three regiments making the assault, is attributed in part to the failure of my brigade to properly support the advancing column. I acted in strict obedience to orders, having at no time received instructions to do more than hold the line I then occupied, unless called upon by General Pierce for support. Near sunset I was ordered to withdraw my command, which I did, and moved to the right, where my troops were placed on line, connecting with the line of works captured by the Fifth Corps. Breast-works were constructed and occupied by all my command present, except the Eighth and Twenty-seventh Michigan. Subsequently a new line was laid out and built, which the Eighth Michigan, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Twenty-seventh Michigan, One hundred and ninth New York, and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin occupied.

On the 8th instant my command picketed in front of the First and Third Divisions. Orders having been received the night previous that the First Division should make a reconnaissance, the picket-line advanced as a line of skirmishers, connecting with General Potter on the right and Colonel McLaughlen on the left. The skirmish line was strengthened from time to time, as gaps were occasioned on my left, until the One hundred and ninth New York, 140 strong, were all placed on the line. The Eighth Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely commanding, were in reserve as support. My skirmish line advanced through the woods, beyond the forks of the road, and held a position till night in the edge of the field and in the woods to the left of the field. The remainder of my brigade held the line of works to the rear. I received positive orders at one time from a staff officer on General Willcox's staff to move out my whole command and form it in line of battle 300 or 400 paces to the rear of the skirmish line and connect with Colonel McLaughlen's line, reserve on the left, by scouts. This I did, but afterward received instructions only to keep a sufficient force to support my picket-line. I then withdrew these troops to the line of works; subsequently moved out the Twenty-seventh Michigan, Captain Waite commanding, to strengthen the reserve. The enemy was not found in any force. The cavalry outposts of the enemy were driven in, a few shots exchanged,

and several of their horsemen unhorsed. A new picket-line was established, and after dark the skirmish line and supports were withdrawn to the new line.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. HARRIMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 192.

Report of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from the general commanding, I moved my brigade from camp at 3.30 a. m. on the 27th instant, in the following order: Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. J. K. Bolton commanding; Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Maj. W. J. Kershaw commanding; One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Maj. G. W. Dunn commanding; Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. James Bintliff commanding; Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Capt. James Dafoe commanding; Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. S. R. Clark commanding, following the Second Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. B. M. Cutcheon, who after passing outside of the fortifications on the road leading westwardly from Fort Cummings, halted until daylight. At daybreak he moved forward as rapidly as his skirmishers could advance through the woods. I followed him closely, and when the head of my column reached the edge of the clearing at the Watkins house I sent, by direction of the general commanding, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania forward to occupy the Watkins house and the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin in support, leaving my remaining regiments to follow Cutcheon's brigade. After occupying the house I advanced the skirmishers to the woods in advance. When Lieut. Col. B. M. Cutcheon's skirmishers came up on the right I ordered them again forward. They now continued their advance until coming up with the enemy's main line of works and took up position less than 100 yards from the same in the edge of the woods. The enemy's line at this point formed a re-entering angle; the general direction of the same was about north and south; in front was clear ground. Colonel Gregory's brigade, Fifth Corps, came up, formed on the left and charged the enemy's line of works. The men advanced to the abatis but were repulsed. Capt. Dan. L. Nicholas, in charge of my skirmishers, thought the enemy had a full line of battle. Colonel Sickel's brigade, same corps, formed in rear of my skirmishers. Captain Bolton, who was supporting with his regiment his skirmishers, moved so far to the right that he was uncovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon's skirmishers. He advanced to within about 100 yards of the enemy's work, when he drew his fire from his pits. Captain reported the enemy was moving about considerably, but mostly to the right.

At the first opening of the enemy, I formed my regiments in rear of the Second Brigade in two lines in support to Lieutenant-Colonel

Cutcheon, but soon after, by direction of the general commanding, formed line connecting Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon's left with Colonel Sickel's (Fifth Corps) right. To make the connection, I placed all the regiments on the line, except the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, which was on the skirmish line. The general direction of my line was about 10 degrees east of north. The troops remained in this position during the day and built line of breast-works. At dusk I withdrew the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and established pickets from the regiments in their own front. Remained in this position during the night and next day until 12 m., when we withdrew in conjunction with the Fifth Corps. I previously deployed skirmishers in the works from the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, with orders to remain until the pickets were withdrawn from the front, and then fall back gradually as the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps fell back. The brigade was withdrawn and formed in front of the Watkins house, connecting with McLaughlen's brigade before my skirmishers left the works. Captain ———, division officer of the day, ordered back Cutcheon's skirmishers, which left my right exposed for 300 yards. Brigade occupied the works at the Watkins house an hour, when I was ordered to fall back to the Smith house and bring back my skirmishers to the Watkins house, and connect with McLaughlen's skirmishers. Formed line at the Smith house, right resting on the same; left refused, so as to form right angles. Here deployed the Twenty-seventh Michigan as skirmishers to cover this line; afterward moved them to the left, so as to connect with the Fifth Corps, and also cover the flank. After leaving this line the brigade moved direct to camp, and the Twenty-seventh Michigan and Fifty-first Pennsylvania ordered to follow.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 193.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry, of operations September 30–October 9.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
October 16, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of last evening, I have the honor to submit the following record of my command from September 30 to October 9, 1864:

On the morning of September 30 moved from near the Yellow House to Poplar Grove Church and relieved a portion of the Fifth Corps, who had captured the strong line of intrenchments, and in the afternoon engaged the enemy's re-enforcements until night, holding the position by most desperate fighting, resulting in seven casualties to the regiment, viz: Sergts. Lyman W. Pixley, Company K, and D. Henry McComas, Company E (leg amputated), and Privates Elijah Bird, Company A, and James Gordan, Company E, wounded; Corpl. William A. Wright, Company G, and Privates Isaac R. Kidney, Company G, and Charles Maxted, Company B, missing. During the night the regiment moved to the left and fortified a new position, where it remained until the morning of October 2, when, as a support for the Twenty-seventh

Michigan Infantry, who were deployed as skirmishers, it advanced until the enemy were found in force. About dusk withdrew to the main line, encamped, and remained there, employed principally in picket and fatigue duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH ELY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. FRANK A. HAYWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 194.

Report of Capt. Charles Waite, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, of operations September 29–October 9.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers in the late operations of the army west of Weldon road:

The regiment broke camp in front of Petersburg on the 29th of September, 1864, and marched to the Gurley house, where we camped for the night. At 10 a. m. September 30 took up our line of march toward Poplar Grove Church, and at about 4 p. m. formed line with our brigade in an open field near the Pegram house. The Second Division of our corps advanced upon the enemy, but were driven back. Our brigade also fell back, but were soon rallied, and checked the farther advance of the enemy, the line being reformed on the edge of the field near the Pegram house. This position was held until dark, when we withdrew and marched to the left, where we threw up breast-works. During October 1 we remained quiet. On the morning of October 2 the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and advanced toward the enemy. Found two lines of the enemy's works evacuated, and pushing on, drove in the enemy's advance skirmish line in front of their main works. The ground gained was held until dark, when we withdrew to our main works. From October 3 to October 8 nothing of importance occurred. On the 8th of October the regiment was ordered out to support the skirmish line, which had been advanced during the day. The regiment remained on the picket-line during the night of the 8th, and the morning of the 9th of October, 1864, was relieved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WAITE,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. FRANK A. HAYWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 195.

Report of Maj. Stephen R. Clark, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry (dismounted), of operations September 30–October 17.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Poplar Grove Church, Va., October 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the operations of my command west of the Weldon railroad:

On the morning of September 30 we moved out from camp, crossed the Weldon railroad near the Yellow House about 10 a. m., moved out

about a mile west, and halted for an hour. The skirmishing was then pretty heavy in our front. Received orders to advance; moved out on the Dinwiddie County road on the left of the battle-field, where we took position and remained probably one hour. We then received orders to move to our right and take position on the left of the Fifth Army Corps, which was done. We lay in line of battle some time, when we were ordered to advance and take up a position on the brow of a hill in our immediate front, which was done in good order. We remained there but a short time, when the enemy advanced. The line broke and retreated in confusion, but after a great deal of trouble part of the regiment rallied and returned to the front. We remained in line until the brigade moved back on the Dinwiddie County road, where we threw up fortifications, and remained until the morning of October 2, when we moved out with the brigade on a reconnaissance and returned in the evening. We then took up a position to the right of the one occupied in the morning, where we have remained up to the present throwing up works and doing picket duty.

The following is the number of casualties in my command from September 30, 1864, up to October 9, 1864: Killed, 4 enlisted men; wounded 3 commissioned officers and 18 enlisted men; missing, 10 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. R. CLARK,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. FRANK A. HAYWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 196.

Report of Maj. William J. Kershaw, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, of operations September 30–October 9.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Pegram's Farm, Va., October 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers in the campaign from September 30, 1864, to October 9, 1864:

September 30, 1864, the regiment, under command of Maj. William J. Kershaw, moved from its position near the Gurley house to the ravine beyond and to the left of the Pegram house, where we formed in line to act as a reserve for the advance line of battle. We then changed our front so as to support a battery, which limbered up and retreated. We fell back to a fence to the left of the Pegram house, where the regiment reformed and gave the enemy such a severe fire that he was obliged to abandon the line of battle. He was then forming on the open field and fell back to the cover of the woods. He was compelled a second time to retreat, and after nightfall we fell back to a position to the left of the one now occupied by the regiment and threw up works for defense. October 1, slashed the timber upon the immediate front of the works. October 2 advanced in line of battle, Capt. J. Green commanding, joining on our right with the Second Brigade, First Division; on the left, with the One hundred and ninth New York. In the p. m. we fell back to a position to the rear of the one we now

occupy and threw up works. October 3, Major Kershaw assumed command; slashed timber. October 4, moved to our present position; threw up works. October 5 and 6, slashed timber in our front. October 8, moved to the front of our present position, and returned in the p. m. October 9, all quiet.

The casualties of September 30 were 10 men wounded; no casualties since.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. KERSHAW,
Major, Commanding.

[Capt. FRANK A. HAYWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 197.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this brigade, having been relieved by a portion of the Second Corps from the works in front of Petersburg at 1 p. m. of the 19th, proceeded with the First Division to join the Fifth Corps, reaching them about 3 p. m. We immediately formed line of battle on the right of the First Brigade and engaged the enemy, driving them about a mile, capturing about 20 prisoners, and utterly routing them, but owing to the enemy displaying a flag of truce we did not obtain as many prisoners as I would have wished. This delayed our advance. The object of the flag of truce was to inform the attendants left with the wounded to surrender. I have great pleasure in bringing to your notice the gallant conduct of Major Randall and the Fourteenth New York Artillery; they were the first and longest engaged of any regiment in my command; also Major Marsland and the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. These gentlemen rendered me every assistance in their power, using every endeavor to make their men fight well. The One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers on our right flank, extending to the rear until the regiments of General Potter's command were known to have advanced on our right. The Third Maryland Battalion was detailed as rear and wagon guard, and were not relieved until this morning, when they reported to this command for duty. When we make a more lengthened report of this action I will mention the names of those officers who more particularly distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. J. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 198.

Report of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 30–October 8.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, my command moved from the Gurley house about 10 a. m. on the 30th of September, following the Second Division. We took the road passing Poplar Grove Church. Soon after passing the Peebles house, formed in line of battle, facing to the left and westward, in the following order from the right: First Michigan Sharpshooters, Col. C. V. De Land; Second Michigan, Lieut. Col. E. J. March; Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Capt. G. W. Brumm; Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, Col. W. C. Raulston; Forty-sixth New York, Capt. Adolph Becker; Sixtieth Ohio, Lieut. Col. M. P. Avery, and Twentieth Michigan, Lieut. Col. B. M. Cutcheon. The brigade was moved forward, in accordance with orders, for the purpose of establishing a line from the left of the Second Division to the Clements house. After passing the low ground and reaching the woods I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon with the Twentieth and Second Michigan Regiments to the Clements house to guard the road, and feel by scouts for the left of the Second Division. After he had reached the house and had sent out his scouts, but before they had found the left of the Second Division, orders were received to withdraw the command and move to the right. Moved up beyond the Pegram house and formed in line, facing westward and at right angles to that of the Second Division, with my right just east of and close to Doctor Boisseau's house, with orders to protect the left of General Potter's division. Immediately in front of the left of my line I found a swamp almost impassable. The course of the stream running through it was about southeast. From the right of my line to this swamp was a space of about 200 yards. About 1,000 yards to the front and westward of my line were works of the enemy, occupied by some cavalry, but no artillery or infantry were shown. I established a skirmish line on a little crest beyond the swamp referred to. When the Second Division moved forward I moved the brigade by the right flank, preserving the formation. After the left of Potter's division had passed into the woods they commenced extending their left, throwing it into the open field beyond the Boisseau house and about 300 yards in advance. I then changed front, forming line of battle parallel to the Second Division line, my right being immediately in advance of the Boisseau house, and about 150 yards distant, the left resting on the swamp. This line in respect to the Second Division was in echelon, and a portion of the right was covered by the Second Division. On our right the firing became very heavy. The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts regiments came to the rear in confusion. I attempted to rally and put them in position on the right of my line. We succeeded in halting these regiments. A staff officer came to me about this time from Major-General Humphreys with an order to withdraw the troops. I obeyed this order very slowly. I was unable on account of a dense growth of sorghum on the right of the brigade to see the condition of the troops on my right, and consequently did not see the necessity of retiring, but I retired and formed another line on a road about 100 yards in the rear, still in advance of the Boisseau house. I discovered here from the direction of the enemy's fire that our right

had been well driven back, and also noticed that the skirmish line which I had established across the swamp to the westward, now on my left flank, had been driven in, and their position occupied by the enemy. In view of the position of the enemy on my right and left, and the order from General Humphreys, I at once ordered the two left regiments, the Second and Twentieth Michigan, to withdraw. The other regiments were ordered to follow. I fell back, and by order of the general commanding the division reformed my line, the right resting on the left of the Pegram house, and the line extending to the left, which was very much refused. It is now dusk. Skirmishers were advanced about 100 yards. The brigade remained in this position until about 12 o'clock midnight, when the skirmishers were relieved by the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, and the rest of the brigade was withdrawn and put into position on the right of the First Brigade, which was stretched across the road at the Clements house, facing about northwest. Went into position about 2 a. m. Breast-works were thrown up between that time and daylight.

About 8 a. m. October 1 the brigade was moved to the right, the right resting near the Peebles house, the left extending toward the Clements house. We were ordered to throw up breast-works, which was done at once, under a heavy rain. Very soon after the work was commenced the Twenty-fourth New York (now under command of Lieut. Col. W. C. Newberry, Colonel Raulston having been captured near the Boisseau house the day before), which was on picket near the Pegram house, and the pickets of the Second Division and of the Fifth Corps were attacked by infantry and artillery. They retired and the Twenty-fourth was put on picket on our own front. During this attack the erection of breast-works progressed very rapidly. Skirmishing occurred on the Second Division front during the day, but nothing worthy of note transpired so far as this brigade was concerned. On the morning of the 2d, about 8 o'clock, in obedience to orders, the brigade moved forward in two lines, with skirmishers in front. The skirmish line was composed of the Sixtieth Ohio, part deployed and the rest in reserve, under Major Stearns. The first line consisted of the Twentieth Michigan and the Forty-sixth New York, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon; and the second, of the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, the First Michigan Sharpshooters (under command of Capt. G. H. Murdock, Colonel De Land having been captured on the 30th), the Second Michigan, and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, under Lieut. Col. W. C. Newberry, of the Twenty-fourth. The brigade was ordered to move forward in such a direction that its right should rest on the Pegram house. At 11 o'clock my skirmishers occupied the Boisseau house. They were the first to occupy it. About 1 p. m. the first line, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon, was put in position on the left of Potter's division, with orders to throw up breast-works, which was at once done. Just before dark the brigade was ordered to form in line, the left resting on the works occupied by the Second Division in the morning and the right extending in the general direction of the Pegram house. Works were thrown up during the night and a picket-line established. Next day the works were strengthened, timber slashed, and the picket-line advanced and re-established.

October 8, at 6.30 a. m., in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Willcox, the brigade moved in light marching order and without breaking camp to the Clements house. Here the brigade was formed on the south side of the road leading from the Clements to the Hawks house in the following order: The Second Michigan, under Lieutenant-

Colonel March, deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Twenty-fourth New York, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Newberry; the first line composed of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, the Twentieth and First Michigan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon, and the second composed of the Forty-sixth New York and Sixtieth Ohio, under Major Stearns. The Third Brigade formed on the right of the road, and when they were ready we advanced. On reaching the plain in front of the Smith house and the enemy's redoubts on this road slight skirmishing occurred with the enemy, who retired without any resistance. They were at this time leveling their abandoned works. My skirmishers moved up and occupied first the Smith house, then the redoubts, without any loss. I then stationed the First Michigan Sharpshooters on a road leading to the left from the edge of the open field, and about seventy-five men from the Twenty-fourth New York at the Smith house, part of whom were deployed as skirmishers to the south and west, then advanced the skirmishers and the rest of the Twenty-fourth as support on the road leading west; moved up that road about half a mile until I came to a cross-road, still in the woods. I now brought up the balance of the troops, stationing the Fiftieth Pennsylvania near the Hawks house, which was on the right of this road; the Twentieth Michigan and Forty-sixth New York on the crest of the hill running from the redoubts to the Smith house, where they threw up a temporary breast-work, while the Sixtieth Ohio established skirmishers south and west from the Smith house, this house being their headquarters. About 100 yards in advance of the cross-roads referred to was a clearing, in which was the enemy's cavalry in some force. Although I could not see them, yet my scouts reported hearing commands given by them, which satisfied me they were there in some force. They were slashing timber and blockading roads south and west of this position. I established a picket of the Twenty-fourth New York on the road, and ordered the skirmishers to change direction to the right. The enemy then attacked my picket at the cross-roads, but were repulsed. I immediately halted my skirmishers and re-established my connection with my pickets, and rested here for orders. The Third Brigade picket-line, which was on my right, was attacked and driven in. My right temporarily gave way, but was immediately halted by Lieutenant-Colonel March, and remained in their position. No effort being made to re-establish the Third Brigade line, and fearing the enemy might follow up their little success and permanently occupy a position which commanded the road over which I had to withdraw, I ordered my skirmishers and pickets to fall back and form on the same line as those of the Third Brigade. After receiving notice to retire I ordered back all the regiments to the edge of the woods, and in support of two guns still in position, except the Twentieth, which occupied the rebel redoubt, and the Sixtieth Ohio, at the Smith house. As soon as the guns were withdrawn I ordered back to camp the regiments then with them. It was now dark nearly. An order was then sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon to withdraw his regiment and the Sixtieth Ohio and return to camp.

I desire to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the regiments in the command and their commanding officers. They behaved nobly on the afternoon of the 30th especially, when the brigade was almost surrounded by the enemy, retiring a short distance and forming a new line, where they stood firm until ordered to retire. All the regiments displayed a steadiness under trying circumstances, which speaks well of their discipline. The same qualities were displayed dur-

ing the reconnaissance on the 8th of October. To the members of my staff, Captains Mathews and Van Buskirk and Lieutenants Watts and Todd, I am under obligations for the promptness and ability with which they aided me.

I have the honor, captain, to be your most obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 199.

Report of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from headquarters First Division, Ninth Army Corps, October 28, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade on the 27th and 28th instant:

At 2 a. m. of the 27th camp was broken, and at 3 a. m. the brigade was in column ready to move. At 3.30 a. m. the column passed corps headquarters en route, and at 4 a. m. halted at our outer vedettes. Waited until Colonel McLaughlen's brigade had passed to my right and filed along the old rebel breast-works. Meanwhile I deployed the Second Michigan as skirmishers along the edge of the woods east of the Smith house, the Twentieth Michigan supporting them in line, and the remainder of the brigade moving by the left flank in the following order: Sixtieth Ohio, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, First Michigan Sharpshooters (the Forty-sixth New York had been left in garrison at Fort Cummings). My order was to advance as soon as I heard from Colonel McLaughlen, which I did, keeping my right in the direction of the Smith house. On reaching that house the left swung forward and we advanced rapidly in a direction nearly westward. McLaughlen's skirmishers being withdrawn on my right, I ordered my skirmishers to gain ground in that direction as they advanced, until they should cover the road running westward from the Hawks house. The right of the skirmish line being delayed in passing the swamp in front of the Hawks house, and some misconception of orders occurring at the same time, the left of Colonel March's line swung forward until it was formed nearly perpendicular with the Duncan road instead of the one intended. As soon as I discovered this I corrected the error as quickly as possible, but a delay of nearly half an hour was caused by this mistake. As soon as the line was again established on the proper front I directed Colonel March to push forward vigorously and attack promptly any force of the enemy he might encounter. He did so, driving the enemy's skirmishers rapidly before him, closely supported by the balance of the brigade, until, on emerging from the woods in front of the Clements house, at about 9 a. m., he found himself confronted by a line of works well filled with men and protected by an almost impervious slashing. Colonel March advanced his line close up to the slashing, the left of his line entering it, but finding

the position too strong to attack, he halted and reported the situation. The supporting regiments (Twentieth Michigan and Fifty-first Pennsylvania) now moved up close to the slashing and began throwing up slight pits for their protection.

Meanwhile the brigade was put in line, supported by General Hartranft's brigade, and the skirmishers engaged the enemy vigorously. By 10 a. m. I had established my connections with Ferrero on my right and with the Fifth Corps on my left, and General Hartranft had moved into a position on my left. At about 10 a. m. we were ordered to be ready to charge the enemy's works at the same time that the Fifth Corps attacked. I made dispositions accordingly, but Colonel March sent back word that there was a slashing of heavy timber in his front, from ten to thirty rods in width, and that it would be impossible to charge through it with any hope of success, but that he thought an attack was practicable upon the left, where there was no slashing. I held the brigade in readiness to attack until about noon, when we were ordered to throw up rifle-pits, which was very quickly done, a good substantial line being constructed. At 4 p. m. we commenced slashing in our front and continued it till dark, by which time we had a strong line. Meanwhile, at about 2 p. m., the Second Michigan, Colonel March commanding, being nearly out of ammunition, was relieved by the Sixtieth Ohio, Major Stearns commanding, but the left of the Second Michigan had advanced so far into the slashing that it was impossible for them to retire by daylight, and near night the enemy made a dash from their works and captured them. There were of them 1 officer (Adjutant Schneider) and 4 men. Until near dark the skirmish line of this brigade had covered the front of Hartranft's brigade also, but at night this part of the line was relieved by skirmishers from the First Brigade, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, which had heretofore been in support of the right of my brigade skirmish line, was shifted to the left and put in support of the skirmishers of the First Brigade. In this order we rested upon our arms for the night. As soon as it was dark the enemy advanced a strong picket-line into the slashing, which was withdrawn before daylight.

On the morning of the 28th we continued the slashing until we received orders to be ready to move, when we sent all the tools to the wagons and put all things in readiness. I withdrew the Twentieth Michigan from the skirmish line and put them in reserve in rear of the brigade. At 11.30 a. m. we received orders to move to the right and relieve the left brigade of Ferrero's division. Before commencing the movement I withdrew the reserve of the Sixtieth Ohio from the skirmish line, and deployed it in rear of the main breast-works. We then moved to the right, keeping closed up on the colored troops. Major Stearns now withdrew his reserve and deployed it, by order of the division officer of the day, in front of McLaughlen's brigade (which now occupied the second line of works) with its right resting on the breast-works. I now moved in rear of Russell's brigade (colored) until my right rested on General Potter's left, when I reformed my line with my left refused, and as the skirmishers of the Third Division withdrew from my right, I replaced them with a detail from the First Michigan Sharpshooters. As soon as McLaughlen had retired and I was notified that General Hartranft was retiring by the left I received an order from the general commanding to withdraw by the left flank and take position with my right resting on the dismantled fort near the Hawks house, which I did, keeping my front still covered with a por-

tion of the Sixtieth Ohio, while the remainder covered the flank. When everything had withdrawn beyond the swamp in front of the Hawks house I withdrew, following McLaughlen, and coming within the works, occupied our old position at 3.30 p. m., having suffered a loss of only 30, of whom 5 are missing from the Second Michigan.

A list of the casualties has been already forwarded, to which I respectfully refer you.*

I am, very respectfully,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 200.

Report of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, of operations September 30–October 8.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 16, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment west of the Weldon railroad:

September 30, 1864, we were in readiness to march at 6.30 a. m., but we did not move until between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m. On reaching the Peebles farm we were formed in line in the low ground west of the house, facing nearly westward. This regiment occupied the left of the brigade line, and was soon after detached with the Second Michigan and sent up the road to the westward to guard the approach from that direction. I sent scout some way up the road, who reported no enemy. We were soon after withdrawn and joined the brigade, which now moved about half a mile to the right and reformed, with its left resting nearly west of the Pegram house, with a dense swamp in front. By direction of the general commanding the brigade I sent Lieutenant Parker, with twelve men as skirmishers, to penetrate this swamp and report upon its practicability. The skirmishers passed through the swamp and reported that it could be passed, but with difficulty. I reported accordingly. Soon after we again moved to the right, crossing a country road and changing front forward, came into line nearly facing the north, the left resting upon two log barns on the road already mentioned. At this time this regiment was the extreme left of our army, with nothing between it and the enemy's works, which curved around our left, except a very thin line of skirmishers. In our rear was an almost impenetrable swamp jungle. The works upon our left seemed to be occupied only by cavalry, at least they did not develop either artillery or infantry upon that flank, but a regiment or brigade of cavalry, since known to be Hampton's, occupied the works near a yellow house on their line.

While we were lying in this position waiting further orders the enemy charged upon the line to the right of the brigade and succeeded in

* See p. 158.

breaking it. Our line, however, maintained its position until the enemy was upon our flank and rear, when I received orders to fall back in good order, which I did. On reaching the road before mentioned I halted and again faced the enemy; I again received orders to fall back, which I did in perfect order until reaching the swamp, by which we were cut off from the rest of the brigade. As we were about entering the swamp the enemy's cavalry charged upon our left flank, pouring in several volleys as the men were forcing their way with great difficulty through the swamp, tangled with vines and brambles. At this point I lost 2 officers and 21 men. Adjt. J. E. Siebert, a most valuable officer, fell while steadying and encouraging the men; Capt. Oliver Blood also fell here mortally wounded, and was taken by the enemy. He was also a meritorious officer. Of the men captured quite a number were wounded, but the exact number I am not able to state. After extricating ourselves from the swamp I rallied and reformed the regiment as speedily as possible and took position a little to the left of the Pegram house in a belt of woods. In conjunction with Major Stearns, of the Sixtieth Ohio, I threw out skirmishers to protect our left flank, connecting with the One hundred and ninth New York. It was now dark. We lay upon our arms until midnight, when our pickets were relieved by the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, and we moved back and took position on the ridge near the Clements' house west of the Peebles house; here, by daylight, we had thrown up a good breast-work, with pickets well out in front. By 7 a. m. all stragglers had rejoined the regiment and at that hour we moved down by the right flank into the flat west of the Peebles house, where we threw up a second line of breast-works. At this time our skirmishers were driven in, but the attack did not reach the main line. These works we occupied until the next morning, the rain meanwhile falling in torrents, making our position on the flat very disagreeable.

At about 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, October 2, 1864, we again advanced in line, the Forty-sixth New York being upon our right, until we reached the Pegram house, when the enemy opened some light guns upon us, which did us no damage. We next moved by the left flank a short distance, into an open field, and threw up another line of breast-works, which we occupied until near night, when we were again withdrawn and took position near the rebel fort in front of the Peebles house, where we felled timber and threw up the fourth line of breast-works within two days. The next day we went into camp on the same ground, where we remain at the present time. On the 8th instant we participated in a reconnaissance on the enemy's right flank, in which we did not become actually engaged nor did we suffer any loss. This regiment was assigned no special duty, except to cover the withdrawal of the troops, which was successfully done, this regiment coming in after dark.

Appended is a list of casualties on the 30th ultimo.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Michigan Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

*Embodied in table, p. 141.

No. 201.

Report of Capt. Adolph Becker, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations September 30–October 8.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Near Poplar Spring Church, Va., October 10, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Second Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the history and casualties of the Forty-sixth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers since the 30th day of September, 1864:

The regiment, as a part of the Second Brigade, marched September 30 west of Weldon railroad to the extreme left of our position. The Fifth Corps had already taken the first line of rebel works near Poplar Spring Church, when the brigade and regiment was ordered to advance in line of battle on the left of the Fifth Corps toward the second line of the enemy's works. We advanced within a distance of 200 yards from the same, where we were ordered to halt and to be ready to fire. There was one line of skirmishers in front of the brigade. Within ten minutes the brigade was flanked by the enemy and ordered to fall back, which was done in good order; it was about 6 p. m. when the line was formed and the men were gone to rest. On or about midnight we marched a short distance to the rear of our position and built breast-works, in which we remained until morning of the 1st of October, when we were extended on the right and ordered to fortify ourselves, which was done in a very short time. We remained in that position (it was on the open field near Peebles' farm) until the next morning, when the brigade, as a part of the Ninth Corps, advanced in line of battle in a northwestern direction, then after a short stopping we turned to our left and built a breast-work, the front toward west. In the afternoon we marched back in the second line, changed front to the left, and were ordered to build another breast-work in the night, in which position we remained until the 8th of October, when, with the division, [we] were sent on a reconnoitering party. We advanced on the extreme left of our position as far as the rebel works, which were evacuated. In the evening we went back to our camp.

No casualties had taken place on the 2d of October, neither on the 8th; the casualties have taken place on the 30th of September and are as follows: 1 officer and 29 men wounded, 27 men missing.*

ADOLPH BECKER,
Captain Company D, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 202.

Report of Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 30–October 6.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Pegram House, Va., October 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagements from the 30th of September to the 6th of October, inclusive:

On the 30th the regiment was the sixth battalion in the brigade and marched with it during the day. When the brigade fell back to the

* But see revised statement, p. 141.

second line it formed the extreme left of the front line, the battalion on the left having been placed to protect the left flank. It remained there until the line on the right had fallen back. Owing to the formation of the ground we could not see the enemy until he was in rear of both our flanks, when we fell back to the third line formed by the brigade. In doing so the regiment got into considerable confusion, owing to the nature of the ground over which we had to pass and the fact that we were receiving a galling fire from both flanks and the front, which we were unable to return. The regiment was not under fire again that day. Our loss was —— wounded (which were brought off the field) and —— missing. (See inclosed list of names.*) On the 1st of October we marched with the brigade and that night were on picket duty, but had no casualties. On the morning of the 2d Major Stearns took command and continued to have command until after the 6th, but during the time there were no casualties.

Respectfully submitted.

M. P. AVERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 203.

Report of Capt. George W. Brumm, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 30–October 8.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Pegram's House, Va., October 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Fiftieth Regiment, in compliance with orders received, marched from the Yellow House, Va., on the morning of the 30th ultimo, to the Peebles house, Va., where it formed the first line of battle with the First Michigan Sharpshooters on the right, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry on the left, then marched by the right flank near to the Pegram house, where ordered to throw out skirmishers. The line advanced to the crest of a hill beyond the Pegram house, where the regiment first opened fire upon the enemy, who were rapidly advancing in front and right flank, driving before them the troops of the division on the right, who rushed through our line, causing great confusion. At the same time, seeing the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry retiring on my left, I ordered the regiment to withdraw, which was accomplished in good order, and again formed line behind a fence at the Pegram house, Va. The troops on the right again breaking and rushing through our lines, causing it also to break; being mixed up with them, it was impossible to rally until falling back about half a mile; again formed line, where we remained until about 12 m. Received orders to move off to the rear of the Peebles house, Va., where the regiment then threw up works. On the morning of the 1st marched near to the Peebles house and threw up works. On the 2d instant advanced near the Peebles house, and again threw up works and encamped. Casualties: Two killed, 6 wounded, and 11 missing.†

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* See p. 141.
† But see revised statement, p. 141.

On the 9th [8th] instant, receiving light marching orders, the regiment moved off with the brigade on a reconnaissance to the Hawks house, having detached two companies to throw up lunette for a section of artillery in the field beyond our line of pickets, the remainder of the regiment moving to the Hawks house as a reserve of the skirmishers until the troops were withdrawn and returned to camp. I beg leave to say that the regiment behaved splendidly, there being but two officers present, the rest having been mustered out on the morning of the 30th.

Your most obedient servant

GEO. W. BRUMM,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. Col. B. M. CUTCHEON,
Comdg. Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 204.

Reports of Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 30–October 8 and October 27–28.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Pegram House, Va., October 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, dated October 16, 1864, I have the honor to report that my command left bivouac on the morning of the 30th of September, near the Gurley house, moved in the direction of the Yellow House, passing through the works and moving in the direction of the Peebles house by Squirrel Level road. The Fifth Corps were in our front and soon became engaged with the enemy. My brigade was placed in reserve. I was soon ordered by General Willcox to put my brigade in position in the woods to the right of Pegram house. I immediately deployed the One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers as skirmishers and sent them into the woods, with orders to connect General Potter's right and with the left of the Fifth Corps, and I followed with the balance of my command in line of battle. Just before my skirmishers became engaged I was ordered by a staff officer of General Willcox to return outside the woods with my command, which order was quickly obeyed. Was then ordered across the field to the left of Pegram's house as a support to the front line, then fighting. At this point a very severe shelling commenced, and my command was in exact range, when I moved to the left under cover of a small hill. Went into column of battalions closed in mass; remained in this position until I discovered the front line had given way, when I deployed my brigade to stop the running soldiers from the first line, and succeeded in stopping very many. At this time I received, from General Willcox in person, the order to throw forward my right and advance, which order was promptly obeyed, and moved up to the right and left of the Pegram house, when we united on the right with the Fifth Corps line. Considerable firing was kept up during the night. When it ceased, about 10 p. m., received orders to move to the left and unite with Colonel Harriman's (First) brigade on the left, and with the troops of General Potter's division on the right near the rebel works that they captured. I attempted to obey this order; united on the left with General Hartranft, but could not find General Potter's troops. During the night I was ordered to throw up breast-works, but

as I could not tell the direction to establish a line and could not find the troops on my right I moved forward to the crest of a hill—a very good position; advanced a strong picket-line 150 yards and went into bivouac for the night.

October 1, threw up a line of works, connecting on the left with Colonel Harriman and on the right with General Hartranft. October 2, advanced from intrenched position in two lines of battle about one mile to the line left on the night of the 30th of September. Was ordered to the left to support a division of the Second Corps that was to assault the enemy's works. Returned to the vicinity of Pegram's house and threw up breast-works. From October 3 to October 8 remained in same position, continually strengthening our works by slashing and abatis. On the night of October 7, at 12 m., received orders to be ready to move in light marching order at 7 a. m. Moved, as ordered, on a reconnaissance about two miles to the left near the Hawks house and the rebel Fort McRae. Advanced in two lines of battle, my left resting on the Squirrel Level road and my skirmishers connecting on the right with Colonel Harriman, of the First Brigade. I deployed the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers as skirmishers, and ordered the Third Maryland Battalion to their support; advanced nearly half a mile, driving the enemy's pickets until we passed beyond the house and woods in rear of house. Here the skirmishing was very sharp, and the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts was compelled to fall back to the house, having had 2 men killed and 9 wounded at one volley from the enemy's line of battle. Discovered the enemy's works about a quarter of a mile from where their line of battle was found, consisting of breast-works, redoubts, and abatis. Remained at the house, continually skirmishing, until dark, when I withdrew my skirmishers without further loss and returned to our old camp, having advanced our picket-line about 200 yards.

Appended please find a list of casualties.

Respectfully submitted.

N. B. McLAUGHLEN,
Colonel Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of casualties in Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, from September 30 to October 9, 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
September 30	.....	5	[a]3	32	.....	8	3	45	48
October 2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	9
October 8	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Total	.....	8	3	50	.....	8	3	66	69

[a] Second Lieut. W. B. Frothingham, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts; Second Lieut. C. C. Eddy, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Second Lieut. H. M. Backus, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

N. B. McLAUGHLEN,
Colonel Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the advance of the corps on the morning of the 27th instant:

Struck camp at 3 a. m. and moved to the left by Squirrel Level road; passed beyond the picket-line and moved my command to the right of the road between the picket and vedette line. I ordered Major Doherty, with forty men from his regiment, to pass to the right and rear of the enemy's vedette post at the old rebel redoubt and capture the vedettes. He made the attempt but failed, owing to the premature discharge of a gun of one of his party, and he only succeeded in killing one man of the four stationed there. I immediately moved up the head of my column to the old redoubt and halted for General Hartranft to pass, when I followed, as directed by General Willcox. The First and Second Brigades having got into position, my command was placed in the second line to support General Hartranft and Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon. Remained in this position until about 5 p. m., when I was ordered to move one wing of my command to right and rear and support Roemer's battery, and move the other wing to the right to support General Ferrero's colored troops. About 12 m. 28th instant received orders to advance a picket-line and remain until the colored troops had withdrawn and uncovered my front, when I was to withdraw by the main road, the left of my skirmish line resting on the breast-works and the right connecting with General Hartranft. I then moved to the rear of the Smith house and went into line of battle; waited until the skirmishers were up, when I returned with my command to my old camp. My skirmishers arrived about twenty minutes after, without loss.

Appended please find list of casualties during the move: 1 enlisted man One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers killed; 1 enlisted man One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers wounded; 1 enlisted man Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers wounded; Lieutenant Stocking, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded; Lieutenant Johnson, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. McLAUGHLEN,
Colonel Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Vet. Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 205.

Report of Bvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade, of operations December 8–14.

HDQRS. THIRD MARYLAND BATTLN. VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., December 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the late Provisional Brigade, of which I assumed command December 9, 1864, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 115, headquarters First Division, Ninth Army Corps, dated December 9, 1864.

The brigade rendezvoused December 8, at 6 p. m., in the field designated, in rear of the line, and remained at that point, with orders "to be ready to move at a moment's notice," until the afternoon of December 10, at which time the brigade took the line of march along the Jerusalem plank road, in the direction of Hawkinsville, Va., located near the

Nottoway Creek, and some twenty miles distant from Petersburg, Va. The command arrived at this point at 4.30 a. m. December 11, and remained in camp, under arms, until 2 p. m. of same day, when, in accordance with orders from the general commanding, the brigade moved on the return march, arriving at its old rendezvous at midnight, when, in consideration of the inclemency of the weather and lack of shelter, I ordered the regiments and battalions of the brigade to their respective camps. December 12, in pursuance with orders from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, I again assembled the brigade and moved to a position near the trestle-work of the U. S. military railroad, and remained in that position in camp, with orders to "be prepared to move at short notice," until 5 p. m. December 14, when, in compliance with instructions from headquarters First Division, Ninth Army Corps, I dissolved the Provisional Brigade, ordering the regimental and battalion commanders to report to the commanding officers of their respective brigades.

Owing to the severity of the weather and the distance and rapidity of the march, the men straggled considerably, although at present I find, by referring to reports of regimental and battalion commanders of the late Provisional Brigade, but six men reported as missing, and these I have reason to believe will yet return. Upon my return I found the quarters of Third Maryland Battalion pillaged and destroyed to some extent, and those of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers entirely destroyed.

I would respectfully remark that the commanding officers of the regiments comprising my late command did not perform their duties with the alacrity I would wish, except the commanding officers of the Sixtieth Ohio and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, whom I particularly mention for the commendable manner in which they performed their duties.

The march was an unusually severe one, rendering it impossible to prevent straggling, although every precaution was taken to prevent it.

I herewith subjoin the names of the enlisted men reported missing from the regiments of the late Provisional Brigade: Privates George Hall, A. P. Brown, and E. Watson, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Private Jacob Oats, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers; Privates Gregory and Munroe, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Provisional Brigade.

Brevet Major HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 206.

Report of Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 8–14.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., December 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late operations of the Provisional Brigade:

We marched to the rendezvous of the brigade on the evening of the 8th instant, where we remained ready to move at a moment's notice till

4 p. m. on the 10th, when we marched with the brigade to Hawkinsville, on the Jerusalem plank road, twenty-two miles from Petersburg, arriving at 5 a. m. on the 11th. Left Hawkinsville to return at 2 p. m. on the same day, and by your direction marched to my old camp, arriving at 12 p. m., where we remained until 5 p. m. on the 12th instant, when we rejoined the brigade near the trestle of the military railroad, where we remained until the morning of the 14th, when we returned, by your order, to our old camp and reported to our brigade commander.

During the time we were encamped at the rendezvous the men suffered considerably from the inclemency of the weather. On the march out it rained almost incessantly and in returning the mud was over shoe deep which rendered the marching very hard and gave the men very sore feet, so that when I left camp the second time I was compelled to leave forty men that could not march. On the return numbers of men strayed from inability to keep up with the command, but on the evening of the 12th all of my men had reported at camp or the hospital.

On the evening of the 12th I reported 5 officers and 151 men present. This morning I reported 5 officers and 171 men for duty.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. P. AVERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Col. G. P. ROBINSON,
Comdg. Provisional Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 207.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 29–October 19 and October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division since the 29th ultimo:

The morning of the 30th found us bivouacked near the Aiken house, ready for an immediate movement. We took up the route about 10.30 a. m., following Ayres' and Griffin's divisions, of the Fifth Corps, passing Ayres in position on the route and closing up on Griffin at Poplar Spring Church, when I placed part of my force in line near the church, facing north, and sent two regiments to Widow Smith's to attempt to open a road to Miss Pegram's, near the Boydton plank [road]. Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps, having carried the works north of the Peebles house, I moved up to his support, placing a brigade on each of his flanks, both brigades throwing skirmishers to the front. I subsequently ordered the Second Brigade, General S. G. Griffin, on the left, to advance and try and strike the plank road at the nearest point; and as soon as it was relieved by General Ayres I ordered my First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Curtin (now brevet brigadier-general) from the right to move on in support of the Second, sending also for the force cutting the road from Widow Smith's to join the command. On reaching the Pegram house, finding the enemy showing some force on their skirmish line, I ordered General Griffin to support his with a line of two or three regiments, and follow with the rest of the column. At about a quarter of a mile beyond the Pegram house, finding the enemy stronger and their battery opening on and enfilading the road

by which I was advancing, I ordered General Griffin to form his brigade to attack and Curtin to form on the left to cover a road coming in from the left in my rear, understanding that a brigade of Willcox's division would look after the right. Up to this time the indications were that the enemy had mostly withdrawn, and my orders being urgent I had pressed rapidly forward and was some quarter of a mile or more in advance of the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps, on my right. There was no one on the left, but it was stated that no enemy was there. General Willcox did not send a brigade to my right, as he subsequently received orders to cover the left, and I was ordered to push on with my whole force as rapidly as practicable, without reference to any one else. The Second Brigade had now advanced up the hill to the edge of the open ground about the Jones house, which our skirmishers occupied. I now ordered Colonel Curtin to form on General Griffin's left, and to advance simultaneously. It was now about 5 p. m. As soon as it was reported to me that the First Brigade was in position, I ordered an advance. As soon as we had got well out into the open ground we found the enemy advancing in a southwesterly direction from the woods and low ground to the front and on my right, but as yet no considerable force had manifested itself to the left. The enemy were in such large force and so far overlapped my right, that I apprehended they would get on the road by which I had advanced and cut me off. I issued orders for an immediate change in the disposition of the troops, but battle had been joined and became very severe, and before the orders could be delivered the right began to give way, and the enemy pressing vigorously, and having got nearly behind my right, and penetrating also between the two brigades, the lines commenced falling back in considerable confusion. At this time I was near the right; every possible effort was made to rally the troops and check the enemy's advance, but they were in so much force and so close that it could not be done. I dispatched an order to deploy the Seventh Rhode Island (in reserve) and form a new line near the Pegram house and stop all coming to the rear, at the same time sending an order, which, however, was not received, to Curtin to fall back and form on the new line, while I endeavored to check the enemy's advance as much as possible. The enemy now advanced a considerable force to my left, attacking impetuously, and their cavalry advanced and attacked to the left and rear, but I think not in much force. They succeeded in making a junction between the attacking forces on the right and left, and cut off a considerable portion of my First Brigade. Owing to the close proximity of the contending forces when my right gave way, the Second Brigade lost several prisoners. A new line was formed near the Pegram house, and I ordered a section of Roemer's battery, stationed in the corn-field to the left of the Pegram house, withdrawn behind the line. My casualties were: killed, 51; wounded, 280; missing, 1,313; total, 1,644.

The enemy's advance was now checked, and night settling down on us the battle ended and pickets were thrown out. During the night we took up position in the line of works taken from the enemy north of the Peebles house. The majority of the troops behaved well, but the recruits (mostly substitutes, and many unable to speak English) behaved badly, and the greatest inconvenience and serious trouble resulted from the scarcity of officers, large numbers of both field and line officers having been recently mustered out of service. By this serious want I found my efforts to rally the troops nearly paralyzed. The conduct of the few officers remaining, as far as came to my knowledge or observa-

tion, was good. My brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Griffin and Brevet Brigadier-General Curtin, distinguished themselves by their energy, coolness, and courage.

On the 2d instant we advanced to the Pegram house and took up our present position. Two killed and 6 wounded. This line we have since intrenched, and have built two redoubts on it. On the 4th instant the enemy attempted to drive in my picket-line, capturing a lieutenant and 6 men, but were driven back. On the 8th instant I advanced my skirmishers to cover a reconnaissance of the First Division; no casualties. On the night of the 19th I advanced my pickets on the right beyond the Boswell house; no casualties.

Copies of the reports of my brigade commanders accompany this.

Recent movements seem to demonstrate the urgent necessity of a reorganization of the division, which, in its present condition, is inefficient. Regiments should be consolidated into battalions, and these battalions grouped into regiments, and new officers appointed.

The officers of my staff were conspicuous on the 30th for their display of personal gallantry, and I can not commend their conduct too highly.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 27th instant my division moved out of the trenches shortly before daybreak, leaving the garrisons ordered for Forts Welch and Fisher. General Griffin, with the Second Brigade, moved out to the enemy's abandoned redoubt near the Duncan road, relieving McLaughlen, of the First Division, and covered the passage of the rest of the troops by that point, his skirmishers moving to the northwest. After all the troops had passed I brought up Curtin, with the First Brigade, and put my whole division in position, the center on the road to the right of the Hawks house and in line with that house, my right in the old rifle-pits of the enemy about an eighth of a mile from the slashing in front of our main works, my left connecting with the Third Division, and established a picket-line well to the front, near the house marked on the map of Dinwiddie County as Doctor Boisseau's, connecting on the right with the pickets in front of our main works. During the afternoon I threw up a good line of breast-works. Rogers' (Nineteenth New York) battery having reported to me, I placed four guns on the line near the Hawks house and the remaining section near my right. During the night I slashed more timber to the front and opened the roads to my rear. On the retirement of the troops on the 28th, after the Third Division had withdrawn and the First was at the old redoubt near the Duncan road, I placed Curtin's (First) brigade, with a section of Rogers' battery, in position near the vacant three-gun battery, covering the withdrawal of the rest of the corps. About 3 p. m. I returned to my old position near the Pegram house. My losses were 3 wounded and 1 missing; total, 4.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 208.

Report of Col. John I. Curtin, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 29–October 17.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., October 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from September 29, 1864, to the present date:

On the morning of September 30 I received for my information the following order addressed to Major-General Parke:

Major-General PARKE:

General Warren is ordered to move out to the Poplar Spring Church road and endeavor to secure the intersection of the Squirrel Level road. The commanding general directs that you move out after and co-operate with him in endeavoring to secure a position on the right of the enemy's position; try to open a route across the swamp to the vicinity of Miss Pegram's, below Poplar Spring Church, and take post on Warren's left. Gregg will be directed to move out to Wilkinson's.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

In accordance with the above, my command was moved from its encampment near the Gurley house, by way of the Brick [Blick] house, through the woods to Poplar Spring Church. Having arrived at this position my brigade was formed in line at right angles with Poplar Spring Church road. Two regiments on the left of my brigade (the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and the Twenty-first Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers) took a position at the Smith house on the left of the church. The Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, temporarily acting as engineers, were thrown forward to cut a road through the swamp in the direction of Miss Pegram's. In the meantime the Fifth Corps had succeeded in carrying the enemy's position near the Peebles house. My brigade was then thrown forward beyond the Peebles house and on the right of the captured redoubt, and having formed in line of battle I advanced through the woods until my first battalion (the battalion of direction) rested on the open field adjoining the Squirrel Level road, and considerably in advance of the enemy's line, which had just been evacuated. The command occupied this position until 2 p. m., when I received orders to move to the left out of the woods, and, following General Griffin, to take a position beyond the Pegram house, on the left of road leading from the Pegram house and intersecting the Church road on the left of the Boswell house. The position was accordingly taken, with my right resting on the last-mentioned road. I moved forward to the support of General Griffin (the first battalion being the battalion of direction), until my left rested on the Bonyason house (since burnt), and my right occupied the road along the edge of the woods in front of the Pegram house. I then received orders to place my command on a line with General Griffin's, which I did by moving my right forward.

Finding that I was on a line with General Griffin, and that there was an open field in front, I took advantage of a favorable position and halted my command behind a thickly-grown hedge and fence. My brigade was then formed in the following order: Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Fifty-first New York Volunteers in the first line; the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran

Volunteers, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers occupied the second line; the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers were considerably behind the second line, following up the advance with the intrenching tools, while the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, their term of service having expired, were permitted to act as provost guard. While in this position brisk skirmishing was heard in the direction of the Boswell house. I then received orders to send one of my regiments to the support of General Griffin. The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers were accordingly taken from my right, and the commanding officer instructed to report to General Griffin. As this left a gap between my right and General Griffin's left, I moved my command to the right until the opening was closed. I then received an order to advance with General Griffin. Accordingly, I advanced into the open field. I could discover no enemy in my front to the left, and but a small force to the right. The advance was continued until my first line had arrived to the position now marked by the enemy's vedette line, where I halted and rode over the ground on my left, but could discover no enemy. My right was at this time quite briskly engaged, and very heavy firing was heard in General Griffin's front. I could not have been gone more than twenty minutes on this reconnaissance. On my return, however, I found the enemy had flanked General Griffin's brigade and that a confused mass of men had been thrown on the right of my second line, then resting in the woods directly in rear of my first line. Such was the pressure upon the flank of the second line that it was compelled to fall back to a position at right angles with the first line.

At this time the enemy appeared in heavy force immediately in front of the second line and desperate fighting ensued. The Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers were able to hold the ground but for a short time, and fell back in good order to the edge of the woods on the left of the Pegram house. The troops of my first line were completely cut off by this rapid movement of the enemy, so that all efforts to extricate them were of no avail. Had I been informed of the approaching disaster I could have easily changed the position of my first line so as to have met the assault which was made by the enemy on the right of my second line, as it was not until after the right of my second line had been driven back and my first line cut off that the enemy appeared in any force on my left in front of the Bonyason house. But I had no intimation of the disaster, beside the enemy, continually, on the right flank of my second line, swept around in the direction of the Bonyason house and made connection with their own troops advancing to that point from the opposite direction, thus completely cutting off a large portion of the troops in my first line. During this time the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers had taken a position on the right of the Pegram house and did good service by stopping the men of both brigades, and with their united efforts the enemy were held in check for some time. The troops of the second line fell back in good order to the line of works in front of the Peebles house.

The officers and men of my command behaved to my entire satisfaction. They were driven back, but not until their efforts upon the enemy had been rendered futile by the broken and confused mass of our own men which were thrown upon them.

During the night of September 30 I formed by brigade upon the left of the redoubt in front of the Peebles house. This position was occu-

pied until Sunday morning, when it appeared that the enemy had fallen back to their present position. The brigade was then thrown forward to its present position, the left resting on the Pegram house.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. I. CURTIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 209.

Report of Maj. John W. Hudson, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations September 30.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOL. INFANTRY,
October 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: For the good name of this regiment, and of the brigade to which it belongs, and in consideration of the false statements which are circulating to our discredit, I beg leave to offer the following report of the part which the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts bore in the recent repulse September 30 in front of the works we at present occupy:

You are already conversant with the march of the regiment to the woods which it last entered. We marched by the left flank, halted and faced to the front, and presently moved forward in line of battle well into the woods to the place where the colonel commanding last saw us. At his order we rose from the ground, moved farther into the woods, and changed direction considerably to the left, so as to be in line in rear of General Griffin's brigade, and on or in front of the road designated to us. A small regiment, a part of the line which faced our right flank while we lay in the first position, rose and moved parallel to and about fifty yards in rear of us and lay down again. General Griffin's brigade in our front gradually advanced. The general himself was visible a few yards from our right and on a line with us. Presently a staff officer, then unknown to me, came from that quarter and ordered my regiment forward. My attention being then directed elsewhere, I did not see this in season to prevent the two right companies (Lieutenants Nason and Patch) from obeying the order, which they did with such alacrity as to leave no fragment of themselves at the right of the regiment. General Griffin himself next urged the regiment on. Believing that he mistook us for a part of his brigade, I stopped the movement and told the general why. He had indeed supposed that his left was there instead of being in front of us. The staff officer a few moments after apologized for the mistake. About this time I noticed two or three scattering shots, apparently far off on our right or a little in rear of it. Believing that it was only what naturally would happen between our skirmishers and the enemy's, I thought nothing of it; besides, General Griffin's brigade reached farther to the right than we, and had, I thought, provided for the flank; and, again, my regiment cannot skirmish as now constituted (I should not have felt justified in drilling in skirmish tactics when battalion drills were needed, as they were in our case). I therefore let the regiment lie in line, placing the usual trust in the skill which had put the division into this place. Presently, as I stood behind a pine tree near our line, I saw the small regiment in our rear rise up and stand in line a moment, then look to

their right uneasily and waver, and then break by individuals from the right to the rear with considerable animation at the reception of a shot or two upon its flank. It might have appeared then as if this regiment were in undue haste to retire, for no effort whatever was made to change front or direction. It would appear now that, standing on ground lower than that which I stood on, it was able to see beneath the branches the array that was coming upon its flank so unexpectedly, though I could not see it, and so, wisely, made no attempt at resistance. Without the opposition of a single skirmisher, so far as I could discover, the enemy was evidently near enough to fire with effect upon the flank of these neighbors in our rear. The Thirty-fifth saw them leaving and began to rise. I bade them be steady, and they lay quietly down again. Then from the front and the flank, together, there arose a yell that explained our position. The troops in front were just then repulsed, and from both front and flank came shots in quick succession that indicated an unexpected number of foes advancing from unsuspected points. We were flanked, and evidently by a very heavy line. I ordered the regiment to "rise up," "about face," and "forward." It moved at my command, and of course retreated in some disorder. The regiment kept pretty well together over the fence and through the sorghum field north of the house (since burned), till it reached the hollow, there resembling an amphitheater. Here we succeeded in halting most of it with the other regiments. Great exertions were made by my subordinate officers to rally the men and form them on the verge of this amphitheater, a place which every experienced eye at once marked as a good position from which to check the enemy. Many of my men readily took an advanced position here, and only left when regularly ordered back by me as I saw the lines receding on both sides, but I do not claim that the regiment was of any service whatever here on the whole. The rather dense formation and the want of experience in drill which we labored under were so unfavorable to our usefulness that but for example's sake and the evident propriety of generously suffering with the rest, I could conscientiously have withdrawn all my men without any attempt at forming them to resist the enemy. At this place two valuable officers were severely wounded. Having passed the hollow and arrived at the house, we became more conscious of the movement upon our most advanced flank and descended the slope from that point to the woods, in front of the present position of our works. The woods and briers were so thick as to scatter us completely, and at the same time to prevent any organized pursuit, and I presume every man then looked out for himself. Such men as I saw upon getting into more open wood went on with me quite around our present position to the main road and thence to the church for the night. Others, with more sagacity, turned to the left sooner, and were upon our present line that night. The rest, very few, so far as I know or believe, purposely fell into hostile hands and became prisoners of war.

Captain Pope acted as field officer. Lieutenant McKenzie, awaiting muster from citizen life, passed through it all with us very coolly and satisfactorily. All the officers did their whole duty, so far as I know, and no men staid or fell behind when we went to our most advanced position. First Lieutenants Farrington and Morse are dangerously wounded and in hospital at City Point. I do not think the morale of the regiment is much impaired except as so much of the superior material is gone.

First Sergts. Alfred Blanchard, jr., Company C, James B. Calder, Company I, Edgar M. Riggs, Company F, and Sergts. William

White, Company H, and Alfred Ireland, Company F, had received appointments as second lieutenants that morning. They conducted themselves with their usual coolness. Blanchard and Ireland are now missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HUDSON,
Major Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., 1ST BRIG., 2D. DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS.

No. 210.

Report of Capt. Thomas B. Marsh, Fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular from Second Division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In the action of 30th of September, 1864, the regiment numbered some 340 men and 10 officers who were in the engagement, all of whom were captured, excepting 1 commissioned officer and 15 men, the latter mostly wounded. The regiment carried at the time one U. S. color, which was presented to the regiment in March, 1862, which was also captured. There being no commissioned officers present who were with the regiment in the engagement, it is impossible to give further information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. MARSH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. EDWARD AMES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 211.

Report of Lieut. Lafayette W. Lord, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 30.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Poplar Spring Church, November 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the colors of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers were lost on the 30th of September under the following circumstances:

The regiment went into the fight with 230 men and became engaged about 4 p. m. The enemy made a charge forcing back the regiment on our right, flanking and compelling us to fall back. Our color bearer was wounded and taken prisoner. One of the color guard caught up the colors and tried to save them, but was supposed to be killed. In falling back, we rallied twice and fired as many volleys. The enemy's cavalry turned our left flank and, getting into our rear, captured 8 officers and 177 men. We also lost 1 officer killed, 3 men killed and 15 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. LORD,
First Lieut., Comdg. Forty-fifth Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. T. EDWARD AMES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 212.

Report of Lieut. Col. Percy Daniels, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, of operations September 25–October 2.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., October 2, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the past week:

Late in the afternoon of the 25th [ultimo] we left our present camp, near Weldon railroad, and moved about three miles to the left. Wednesday morning, the 28th, at full daylight, we started again, and moving, by order, in sight of the enemy, marched back to near Weldon railroad and stacked arms, and laid there ready to move at a moment's notice, while Generals Ord and Birney were striking on the right, till the morning of the 30th, when we crossed the works beyond the railroad and pushed forward nearly two miles, till we found the pickets of the enemy, and the column halted to form line. The Seventh was then sent to the left with tools to cut a road, but finding the ground on which we were to work was held by the enemy's pickets we dropped our tools, and deploying with the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers (on the extreme left of our line), drove the enemy back, he not stopping to fire a shot. Meanwhile the work had been carried to the right, and the road was no longer needed.

We were then ordered to take position in rear of the division which had crossed the line of works just taken near Poplar Grove Church. Found the division a mile to the right and front, and halted in a corn-field in front of the Pegram house, a little to the rear of where the division was then engaged. A little later a heavy force of the enemy charged our line, and one of the new regiments broke. The enemy crowded into the gap, flanking the regiments to the right and left, captured some prisoners, and started the line back in some confusion.

The Seventh was then called on and formed in the corn-field, checked the advance of the enemy, thereby saving Roemer's battery; then fell back eight or ten rods, and forming behind the fence around the Pegram house, again checked the enemy, while, by great exertion, showing the most undaunted bravery and coolness, and winning the increased admiration of the entire division, General Potter reformed the line on our right and left, and the enemy, though they had pushed us back a little, seeing their attempts to break our line and recover the lost work foiled, withdrew the mass of their troops, leaving only a skirmish line, which has since been driven back. Saturday we threw up a redoubt, and did some slashing on the picket-line, and to-day we have built two redoubts and slashed some timber under a light fire of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DANIELS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. E. C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General of Rhode Island.

No. 213.

Report of Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin, U. S. Army, Commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 29–October 16.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Pegram's House, Va., October 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 29th of September to the 16th of October, 1864, including the engagement near the Pegram house on the 30th ultimo:

On the 29th of September I received orders to hold my command in readiness to move at 7.30 o'clock the next morning. On the morning of the 30th, in accordance with orders received from division headquarters, I moved my brigade up the road to Fort Dushane, thence through the breast-works, following the First Brigade in a northeasterly direction, past the Poplar Spring Church, and took position in line of battle to the left of a line of the enemy's works near the Peebles house, which General Warren had previously carried. After halting in this position for a short time, at about 3 p. m., in compliance with orders received from Generals Parke and Potter, I moved my command forward past the Pegram house, with a view to take possession of the main road leading to Petersburg from the southwest, in the direction of the South Side Railroad. Passing the picket of the Fifth Corps near the Pegram house, I deployed the Second New York Mounted Rifles as skirmishers and advanced cautiously toward the Jones house, with the Eleventh New Hampshire on the right and the Sixth New Hampshire on the left of the head of my column, advancing with it in line of battle. Proceeding some 400 yards beyond the Pegram house to a ravine, and finding the enemy in my front, though not apparently in strong force, I formed my command in two lines of battle, the Ninth New Hampshire on the right of the Eleventh New Hampshire, the Second Maryland on the left of the Sixth New Hampshire, with the Second New York Mounted Rifles still deployed as skirmishers, and the Seventeenth Vermont, the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine, the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York in the second line. I advanced steadily, driving the enemy's skirmishers before me, until my skirmishers reached the Jones house, which they seized and held, and my first line of battle reached the crest and edge of the woods in front of said house.

Finding the enemy disputing the ground with some stubbornness, I halted to allow other troops to come up and make connections on my right and left. The First Brigade was forming on my left, and an officer from General Willcox's staff came to find the right of my line, saying a brigade from the First Division would form on my right, with the One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers deployed in its front as skirmishers. That regiment came up and commenced to deploy, but I never saw the brigade which was to follow it; no brigade came to the front where my right rested. While these formations were in progress, before there was any line of battle at all on my right or one completed on my left, orders came to advance. I obeyed the order, but on arriving at the Jones house we met the enemy also advancing, with a line of battle stronger than our own, and overlapping us on both flanks. Trusting to the First Brigade to protect my left, I threw the Seventeenth Vermont forward, changing its front so as to protect my right flank, and sent all my other regiments forward to sustain the first line,

except the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York. The regiments of that line had seized the house and grounds around it and fought bravely, and with a determination to hold the position, but being furiously attacked on three sides by superior numbers they were compelled to abandon the place, losing heavily and having some of their men captured. Forced to retire in haste, they did so in some disorder, and being closely followed by the enemy in force the whole line was carried away. Every effort was made to rally the troops, and a stand was finally made at the Pegram house, and the enemy checked and repulsed. During the night the main body of the troops was withdrawn to the rebel line of works near the Peebles house, which was fortified for defense, leaving a picket-line at the Pegram house.

Early on the morning of the 1st of October that line of pickets was attacked and driven in and a few captures made. On the 2d of October we again advanced to the Pegram house, where my command took up a position on the left of the First Brigade, where it has remained until the present time. On the 4th of October the enemy made a sudden attack on my pickets, capturing Lieut. Monroe Evans, Second New York Mounted Rifles, and 6 men, and driving the line back for a short distance. One regiment (the Second Maryland Veteran Volunteers) was promptly sent out to re-establish the line, which was immediately accomplished without loss. On the 8th of October a reconnaissance was made by General Willcox on my left, and my picket-line was advanced to correspond with that movement, supported by two regiments from the main line. The reconnaissance ended, the line was withdrawn to its previous position, and the regiments returned to camp.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties for the time embraced in this report with names of the officers, killed, wounded, and missing.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Ninth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, from September 30 to October 16, 1864, inclusive.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
September 30, 1864.								
6th New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers	.....	5	2	27	2	49	4	81
9th New Hampshire Volunteers	1	.....	1	19	2	99	4	118
11th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	7	5	19	.....	43	5	69
17th Vermont Volunteers	1	4	.....	41	2	29	3	74
31st Maine Volunteers	.....	5	1	15	1	15	2	35
32d Maine Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	34	.....	42
2d Maryland Veteran Volunteers	.....	2	.....	17	3	57	3	76
2d New York Mounted Rifles	.....	4	.....	13	6	66	6	83
56th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	1	1	7	.....	30	1	38
179th New York Volunteers	.....	1	1	23	.....	44	1	68
Total*	2	29	11	189	16	466	29	684

* But see revised statement, p. 142.

Report of casualties in the Second Brigade, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
October 1, 1864.								
6th New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	24	.....	29
9th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
17th Vermont Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total*	.....	1	.....	7	.....	25	.....	33
October 4, 1864.								
2d New York Mounted Rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*1	*a*6	1	6
Grand total	2	30	11	196	17	497	30	723

a Captured.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 214.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 19–21 and August 25–26.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 31, 1864.

COLONEL: At 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of August, in obedience to instructions received from Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, I withdrew my command (Third Division, Ninth Army Corps) from the position it then occupied on the general line near the Taylor house, marched to the Blick house, or Yellow Tavern, on Weldon railroad, where I arrived at 7.30 a. m., and immediately reported to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps. From him I received orders to bivouac in a field near and to the right of the Yellow Tavern. I formed my division in two lines in this field—first line about 500 yards to the rear of and nearly parallel with the right of Brigadier-General Crawford's division—and then sent staff officers to ascertain the positions and routes to the several divisions of the Fifth Army Corps. About 4 p. m. the enemy attacked the Fifth Corps in such force as to drive the troops from the works they occupied to the right of the Weldon railroad. I at once ordered the First Brigade (1,100 strong) of my division, commanded by Brigadier-General Hartranft, to proceed to the support of Crawford. The move was made in the direction of the enemy's main attack, handsomely checking his advance, and eventually compelling him to retire to the cover of the wood in which were Crawford's rifle-pits. From this cover he soon, however, again advanced to within about seventy-five yards of the First Brigade, and his charge was again successfully repulsed by it, with a loss

* But see revised statement, p. 142.

to the enemy of between 50 and 60 prisoners. During these movements of the First Brigade the Second Brigade (1,200 strong), commanded by Col. William Humphrey, advanced with it at supporting distance. In obedience to orders from General Warren to move to the left toward Ayres' division, I ordered Colonel Humphrey to march his brigade (the Second) in two lines to the left of General Hartranft's brigade, and to advance upon and recapture the line of rifle-pits (Fifth Corps) then occupied by the enemy. This movement was well executed by him. Moving into the woods unsupported, he advanced cautiously until near the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, when his brigade gallantly charged at the double-quick upon the works, drove the enemy from them, capturing 100 prisoners and the colors of the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment. While occupying this line of works he was three times attacked by the enemy in force and successfully repulsed each attack. About the time of Humphrey's advance the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, arrived upon the field, under command of Brig. Gen. Julius White, and, in accordance with instructions from Major-General Warren, reported to me.

Soon after their arrival General Warren advised me that the main attack was still apprehended upon General Ayres' front (division Fifth Corps), to the left of Crawford's old position, upon which I ordered Hartranft to take position near Humphrey, replacing Hartranft by the First Division. Meanwhile General Crawford had rallied some of his men and put them in position to the right of my Second Brigade, partially filling up a gap between the two brigades. Hartranft moving farther to the right enabled me to dispose of the whole of White's division for the protection of our extreme right, until then held only by a picket-line.

White was scarcely in position ere he was attacked in force, and repulsed the enemy, with success, about the time Humphrey made his attack. General White has doubtless furnished you a copy of his report. In the course of the night different gaps in the old line of Fifth Corps works in our front were taken by troops of both Crawford and my command, so that at daylight on the morning of the 20th the line was fully reoccupied. On the afternoon of the 20th both brigades of the Third Division, by direction of the major-general commanding, were withdrawn to their original positions in the open field and held in reserve, leaving pickets, with supports, in front of the main line.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st Hartranft's brigade was moved up on a main line, and threw up a work across the railroad between the Ninth Massachusetts Battery and another battery of the Fifth Corps. These works were nearly completed when the enemy opened their attack. This attack was splendidly repulsed by, mainly, the artillery of the Fifth Corps, Hartranft's brigade taking no part in the action, except through the firing of his sharpshooters. The only portion of my command engaged this day was the picket-line, which was temporarily driven in, with some loss, and re-established after the action was over. The First Division remained under my orders in position on the extreme right, picketing its own front, with flankers thrown out from both divisions to guard the right flank of the main body. On the 22d Major-General Parke moved up his headquarters and resumed command of the troops of the Ninth Corps.

Attached hereto please find list of casualties, full names of which have been furnished to the headquarters Ninth Army Corps:

Report of casualties in Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, for August 19, 20, and 21, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	2	17	10	89	3	72	15	178	193
Second Brigade		13	2	45	1	63	3	121	124
Total*	2	30	12	134	4	135	18	299	317

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Aiken's House, Va., August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 25th instant I received orders to march this division from its position on the right of the Yellow House to Shay's Tavern, on the Jerusalem plank road, where a road turns off toward Reams' Station, and there communicate and report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, at Reams' Station. The division had been got in readiness and started immediately the order was received. Passing the Gurley house at 3.30 p. m., I marched for the most part across the country and came out on the plank road, some five miles, at 5 p. m., when I received a dispatch from General Hancock to move on rapidly to Reams' Station, still distant five miles. Little after 6 o'clock, on my way to Reams' Station, I received an order from General Hancock to arrest the stragglers now coming back in large numbers, including officers; to sort them into regiments and hold them. The road was completely filled with stragglers, wagons, and ambulances. Deploying the leading regiment, I drew up Humphrey's brigade in line across the road and was engaged in stopping and organizing the stragglers, when I received word from General Hancock that if I could get up one or two brigades in time the day might yet be saved. It was nearly 7 o'clock. My troops threw off their knapsacks and started at a double-quick, and marched to within about one mile of the battle-field, when I was met by Colonel Morgan, with an order from General Hancock to take a position to cover the withdrawal of his troops; to hold on until his rear division passed, and then to follow as rear guard, covered by cavalry, as far as the plank road, where Mott's division was in position, and from which point I should proceed to rejoin my own corps. These orders were obeyed, and I reported next morning at 7.30 o'clock to Major-General Parke at the

* But see revised statement, p. 127.

Gurley house. I waited till about midnight, and nearly an hour after the Second Corps passed, but the enemy did not appear. A guard from each brigade collected stragglers, hundreds of whom were asleep and exhausted along the road and in the woods, and my staff and orderlies made every effort to arouse them and push them on, leaving none we could see.

The casualties of this division were only 2 missing from the First Brigade and 8 from the Second—10 in all.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 215.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 29, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent operations toward the left of our present position:

My command broke camp on the morning of the 27th instant at 3 a. m. and marched, in rear of the First Division of this corps, at 3.30 a. m. Nothing unusual occurred until we arrived at a point opposite the Clements house, where my command took position on the right of General Willcox's division—the First Brigade, under command of Colonel Bates, on the left, and the Second Brigade, under command of Colonel Russell, connecting with the Second Division, commanded by General R. B. Potter, at a point near the Hawks house. The division advanced in line of battle through a thick woods covered by a heavy undergrowth until they came within 100 yards of the enemy's line of works, where they were obliged to halt from the obstructions of fallen timber and abatis, which prevented our farther successful advance. Finding it impossible to overcome these impediments, I reported the fact to the general commanding, and received orders to fortify my line and make such preparations as to hold this position. These dispositions having been made, my division held said line until the morning of the 28th, when, upon the receipt of orders, we fell back to our present camp.

I have to state that both officers and men of this command behaved with great coolness in carrying out my orders explicitly, and are deserving of great praise for their conduct in this action. My staff were ever ready and executed my orders with entire satisfaction.

The list of casualties I have already forwarded.*

In closing I will state that I am very much pleased with the conduct of the colored troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 159.

No. 216.

Report of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 19–21.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters my brigade left camp before Petersburg, Va., at 3.30 a. m. on the 19 instant and marched to Blick's house, on the Weldon railroad, arriving there at 8 a. m. I formed line in front of the Blick house, my left resting about 400 yards from the railroad, where I remained in support until 4 p. m., when an attack was made upon the line of the Fifth Army Corps, penetrating the right of General Crawford's division and some 700 or 800 yards to the front and right. My brigade was immediately formed, and advanced in the direction of this attack, until I met the enemy in line 150 yards distant in the corn-field at the edge of the woods, from which position the enemy had full view of the open space in front of and around the Blick house. My brigade was formed from right to left in the following order: Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, Colonel Harriman commanding; Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Pier commanding; Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Clark commanding; Twenty-seventh Michigan, Captain Cash commanding; One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, Captain Evans commanding, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Major Hart commanding, and the Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, Major Belcher commanding. The four left regiments were in the open field, and the three right regiments were under cover of the woods on the right of the corn-field. After the four regiments on the left were engaged, the right of the brigade kept advancing through the woods and soon met the enemy also advancing, and captured from them between 50 and 60 prisoners. The enemy in the open space were soon repulsed and fell back under a terrific musketry fire to the cover of the woods. The left of my brigade immediately advanced from 75 to 100 yards, and while they were still advancing the enemy rallied in the woods and made a second attack upon my line, coming within about seventy-five yards, but he was again successfully repulsed and retired to the cover of the woods. After the second repulse of the enemy the Second Brigade of this division came up in support, but was immediately ordered to the left. The troops of the First Division also came up about the same time from right and rear, and one brigade moved to my left. I now received orders to move to the left, along the edge of the woods, and connect with the right of the Second Brigade, which I did, the brigade of the First Division on my left moving to the right. Colonel Humphrey had advanced his brigade, and I was about to advance into the woods on his right, when the First Division was attacked by the enemy upon the same ground upon which he had been twice repulsed by my brigade, and I was ordered to the right in support. I moved along the edge of the woods until my right was within seventy-five yards of the left of the First Division, with my left resting about 100 yards from Crawford's right. I saw that the First Division was not heavily pressed, and soon afterward the firing from First Division ceased. When General Crawford advanced I advanced skirmishers and connected with him. It was

now getting dark, and I received orders to advance my brigade into the woods and occupy the rifle-pits, which were about 200 yards from edge of the woods, and which had been occupied by General Crawford's division during the day. I immediately advanced, occupied the line designated, connecting with Crawford's division on the left. The First Division did not advance at this time, and a gap was left between the right of my line and left of First Division, which was closed up, however, during the night. During the night the pits were strengthened and the troops supplied with ammunition.

On the morning of the 20th I advanced a thin line of skirmishers, supported by a strong line, about 200 yards in the front of the main line, until the enemy's line of skirmishers was discovered. No shots were exchanged. During the day five regiments of the brigade were withdrawn to the original position occupied on the afternoon of the 19th, where we bivouacked for the night, leaving the Fifty-first Pennsylvania on the skirmish line, supported by the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st I moved my brigade, with exception of the Fifty-first and Twenty-seventh Michigan, which remained on the skirmish line, to a position on the left and in front of the Blick house, my right resting on the Ninth Massachusetts Battery and my left extending across railroad (two regiments being on left of the railroad) and resting on ——— Battery. Here I threw up a line of intrenchments, which was almost completed at 9.15 a. m., when the enemy attacked on the left of the Fifth Corps. When this attack was made one of General Ayres' brigades, of the Fifth Corps, moved up to my line of works. At 10.30 the enemy attacked on my immediate front; the artillery opened upon him with full force. There was no infantry fire from my line except by a few sharpshooters on the right. The enemy was soon compelled to retire, owing to the murderous fire of our artillery, and about 25 or 30 prisoners came in on my front. The regiments on the line of skirmishers were obliged to retire with some loss.

I am pained to mention the loss of Maj. Horatio Belcher, commanding Eighth Michigan Volunteers, who was killed on the 19th. He was at the time suffering from a wound in right arm, received at Bethesda Church, June 3, and would not leave the field until after he received a third bullet wound, which caused his death. A braver, truer, and nobler soldier never lived.

Major Hart, commanding Fifty-first Pennsylvania, received three severe wounds while gallantly leading his regiment.

I am much indebted to Colonel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, for the valuable service rendered by him on the 19th.

The members of my staff—Capt. J. D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. N. Doyle, provost-marshal; Capt. C. H. McCreery, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenants Watts and Bean, acting aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant Campbell, acting engineer officer—deserve particular mention for their coolness, bravery, and gallantry in the field, and I am much indebted to them for the valuable and efficient services they rendered me. Lieutenant Bean had his horse killed under him, and was himself severely wounded.

Report of casualties in First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, for the 19th and 21st of August, 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
August 19	2	13	8	71	.....	23	10	107	117
August 21	.....	4	2	18	3	49	5	71	76
Total*	2	17	10	89	3	72	15	178	193

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. V. RICHARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 217.

Report of Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 19–21.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Aiken's House, Va., August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the fight at Blick's farm on the 19th of the present month:

At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked the right of the line occupied by the Fifth Corps, driving in the skirmishers and capturing the works to the right of the Weldon railroad, with a considerable portion of the troops holding these works. As soon as the firing was commenced by the enemy, I ordered my command under arms and at once changed the front of my line so as to face toward the point at which the attack was made. Then, by order of General Willcox, commanding division, moved forward as a support to the First Brigade, but soon after was ordered to move to the left. When I had moved far enough in this direction to uncover my whole front I was again ordered to move forward. This move bringing my line in contact with the enemy just coming out of the woods, I ordered a halt and opened fire at once, which soon drove back the attacking force. I was then ordered to form the brigade in two lines, and to move some distance farther to the left, then to charge into the woods, and, if possible, drive the enemy from the works from which he had a short time before driven a portion of the Fifth Corps. As I moved into the woods without connection, either on my right or left, the advance was made cautiously until near the works occupied by the enemy. Then the charge was ordered at the double-quick. This charge was most gallantly made, and resulted in the capture of the colors of the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment, 100 prisoners, and the occupation of the pit by the brigade. An hour afterward a portion of the Fifth Corps (Crawford's division, I think) moved up and occu-

* But see revised statement, p. 127.

pied the pit on my right. The pit on my left was occupied about the same time by troops from the same corps. After this pit had been taken the enemy made three separate attacks on the part occupied by my command, but each attack was finely repulsed.

The losses of the brigade for this engagement were 12 enlisted men killed, 1 officer and 38 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing; total, 1 officer and 53 men.

The conduct of the officers and men of the brigade during this engagement was all that could be desired. The advance to the first attack was made coolly and in perfect order, the charge on the pits was gallantly made, and the several attacks of the enemy promptly met and repulsed.

On the morning of the 20th I set a detail of men to gather up the arms and accouterments that lay strewn along the line and through the wood. Five hundred and thirteen stand were collected. These arms were mostly found either standing along the pit, with the accouterments hanging across the muzzles of the pieces, or in a line of stacks some distance in the rear of the pits.

The brigade occupied these works till the morning of the 20th, when it was drawn back to the rear of the wood, in which position it remained until 2 a. m. of the 21st, when it was drawn still farther back and to the right and rear of the Fifth Corps. Here it remained until after the engagement of this day. On the morning of the 20th the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry was sent out to occupy the old work with a picket-line, and lost in the attack of this morning 2 enlisted men wounded and 1 officer and 54 enlisted men missing.

Attached I send a list of casualties of the brigade for the 19th, 20th, and 21st, showing a loss during the three days of 13 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer and 63 enlisted men missing.*

The above report is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain RICHARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 218.

Report of Col. Charles V. De Land, First Michigan Sharpshooters, of operations August 19–22.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS,
August 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report upon the actions of the 19th:

I received the order to move out of the works in front of the Crater at 7 o'clock on the 18th, but the regiment was not relieved until after 2 a. m. on the 19th, when we passed out under a severe fire from the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters and immediately took the woods to the left. Arrived near the Weldon railroad at 9 a. m. and rested till about 3 p. m., when line of battle was formed, the enemy attacking. After considerable marching and countermarching we were ordered to charge the line of earth-works held by the enemy immediately on the

* But see revised statement, p. 127.

left of the Weldon railroad. The men were pushed rapidly toward the works by a left oblique movement and carried the works, without firing a gun, capturing 12 prisoners and a large number of guns and equipments. Our loss was only one man mortally wounded. On the 20th the regiment held front picket-line till noon, when it was returned to the second line, and on the morning of the 21st was still farther returned to the supporting line of the corps. Soon after the commencement of the action of the 21st I was ordered to report to General White, commanding First Division, and was established on the picket connecting the First and Second Divisions of the Ninth Army Corps, being relieved on the morning of the 22d. No fighting took place on our lines during any of the last-mentioned days.

Casualties: Private Stephen Chatfield, Company K, mortally wounded August 19, died August 20.

CHAS. V. DE LAND,
Colonel First Michigan Sharpshooters.

[Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 219.

Report of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 20–21.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGT. MICHIGAN VOL. INFTY.,
In the Trenches before Petersburg, Va., near the Aiken House, Weldon Railroad, August 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of my command on the 20th and 21st of August, 1864:

August 20, at daylight, threw out regular pickets, and about 10 a. m. the main line was withdrawn from the woods. Immediately this regiment was ordered to retake the position in the rifle-pits as support of the skirmishers, which we did, deploying so as to occupy the front previously occupied by the brigade. At the same time a detail was made for the gathering up of arms and accouterments, which lay in large numbers in the woods. In the course of the afternoon the enemy made several demonstrations upon our skirmish line, driving in our skirmishers, but did not press their attack upon the reserve. During the night everything remained quiet. At 8 a. m. of August 21 the regiment was relieved by the Twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Cavalry, and took its position with the remainder of the brigade near the Yellow House. Shortly after, the enemy made an attack upon our lines, but the regiment did not become actively engaged and suffered no loss. Near the close of the action, with the Second Michigan, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, and Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, we took position near the edge of the woods north of the Yellow House, but were soon afterward withdrawn and established on a line, with some redoubts for artillery, a short distance from the Weldon railroad, and threw up heavy breast-works, where we remained for the rest of the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Michigan.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 220.

Reports of Capt. John M. Kesselmark, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations August 19–21.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK STATE VET. VOLS.,
August 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report in following the part the Forty-sixth Regiment New York State Volunteers took in the engagement of August 19, 1864, adding a list of casualties:

The Forty-sixth Regiment New York State Volunteers arrived near the Weldon railroad on the morning of August 19. About 5 p. m. heavy firing was heard, indicating an attack by the enemy, whereupon the regiment formed in line and moved forward with the brigade, arriving upon an open field on this side of a pine wood. The regiment received the fire of the enemy, losing several men in killed and wounded. Seeing several regiments belonging to the Fifth Army Corps in full retreat, our brigade charged forward and entered the forest, the enemy slowly retreating. Arriving at about half distance of the depth of the forest, our line of battle, which was somewhat broken, was re-established and a final charge made, which brought us in possession of the breast-works taken by the enemy from the Fifth Army Corps. Here we made a number of prisoners and occupied the breast-works during the night, being relieved the next morning by the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. KESSELMARK,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK STATE VET. VOLS.,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 20th instant the regiment was relieved from picket duty and marched back to the open field bordering on the pine wood, where the same was employed during the day in building trenches near the aforesaid wood. Fifteen men of my command remained in the skirmish line, of which number, one was wounded. Toward evening the trenches were, upon order, taken down and the ground leveled. About 4 o'clock on the next morning, the 21st instant, the regiment marched farther back, and stopped several hundred yards behind the Yellow House, where several batteries were in position. Here the regiment remained during the attack, losing by one solid cannon shot two men, viz, one killed and one severely wounded. After the attack was repulsed the regiment marched near the wood in the rear, where it built trenches, and remained during the day. The regimental surgeon, Dr. Otto Schenck, was wounded on this day by a chance shot, which fell far behind the regiment in the rear, in consequence of which wound he died the next day.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. KESSELMARK,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 221.

Report of Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that soon after daylight on the 27th instant two batteries of this corps (Rogers' and Roemer's) moved with the corps about two miles to the westward of Fort Cummings, and remained there until the forenoon of the subsequent day, when they returned to their former position within the works. Owing to the wooded nature of the country, neither of the batteries could take any active part in the operations. I have no casualties to report.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 222.

Report of Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery, of operations August 1–October 31.

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Poplar Spring Church, Va., November 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from August 1 to October 31, 1864:

My guns remained in position, near the Taylor house, and beyond the Norfolk railroad, in the position occupied for forty-seven consecutive days previous, until August 4, when they were relieved and went into park. Remained in park until Sunday evening, August 14, when they were ordered into position at Fort Hell to relieve Captain Mink's battery, of the Fifth Corps. Friday morning, August 19, at 1 a. m., the enemy opened upon our position, and kept up a sharp fire for about an hour of unusual rapidity and accuracy, during which one gun was disabled by being struck by a 32-pounder shell on the cheek and trunnion of the left side, rendering it unfit for use; also, one man was slightly wounded. My guns were ordered out of position before daylight to await marching orders, and remained in park near the Avery house until Wednesday, the 24th. On the afternoon of that day received orders to join the Third Division near the Weldon railroad. August 25, marched with the division to the support of the Second Corps, near Reams' Station. Returned to camp near the Gurley house during the night. Saturday morning, August 27, moved and went into park near the Aiken house, where my battery remained until September 9, when my guns were put into position in a redoubt on the plank road near the Williams house. On the evening of September 28, received orders to be ready to move at 3 a. m. on the following morning. Moved as far as the Gurley house; remained in park during the day and night. At 12 m., Friday, September 30, passed the Yellow Tavern and halted at the Peebles house. My guns were ordered into position just before dark to the left of Fort McRae; were withdrawn during the evening. Saturday morning, October 1, my guns went into position

at the Peebles house, and remained during the day and night. Sunday morning, the 2d, moved out and took up a new position near the Pegram house about noon, under a brisk fire of artillery, in which two horses were killed and the limber of one of my guns temporarily disabled. About 2 p. m. October 4 the enemy opened briskly with artillery, at the same time advancing a line of infantry, which pressed back our skirmishers. My guns replied with spirit, and continued until the firing of the enemy ceased. October 5, about 10 p. m. had orders to move my guns into Fort Welch, in which position they have since remained, with the exception of the right section, which occupied Fort Gregg for a few days previous to October 26.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. TWITCHELL,

Captain, Comdg. Seventh Maine Battery Veteran Volunteers.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 223.

Report of Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, of operations August 1–November 5.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,

Near Peebles' House, Va., November 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In answer to circular dated headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, November 5, calling for information of the service of my command from August 1 to November 1, instant, I have the honor to report the following, viz:

On the 1st day of August last this command was in position in front of Petersburg, near the then headquarters of Major-General Burnside. On the 14th of August the battery was withdrawn and relieved the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, of the Fifth Corps, about one mile on the left of our former position. On the 19th of said month the command was withdrawn from this last position and marched with the Ninth Corps toward the Weldon railroad, and on the afternoon of the 21st, by order of General Potter, of the Second Division, I reported my command to General Griffin, of the Fifth Corps, and was, with the First Massachusetts Cavalry, ordered to engage the enemy on the extreme left of the line, and assisted in repulsing them in their attempt to recover the Weldon railroad. On the 26th of the same month, by General Potter's order, reported to General Ferrero, and was ordered into Fort Howard. On the 30th command was detached from Second Division and ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps. On the 5th of October the command was relieved from Fort Howard by the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, and, by order of General Ferrero, I reported to Major-General Parke, near Peebles' house, since which time the battery has been in position on the line, and now occupy Forts Cummings and Sampson.

The only casualty which has occurred during this period was the severe wounding of Second Lieut. William Woodsum, in the position with the Fifth Corps, on the 15th day of August.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, yours, respectfully,

EDWARD J. JONES,

Captain Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth New York Battery, of operations August 1–October 31.

NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., November 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Nineteenth New York Battery from August 1 to October 31:

August 1, found the battery in position on the line of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, a little to the right of where Fort Morton now stands. The battery was at this time a part of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. On the evening of August 10 the battery was withdrawn and parked near General Burnside's headquarters. About midnight, August 14, received orders to relieve Battery D, First New York Artillery, of the Fifth Corps, at Fort Hell. Got into position a little before daylight on the morning of the 15th. About 2 a. m. of the 19th of August I received orders to withdraw my battery and park it near the Avery house. Before noon of the same day marched with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, toward the Weldon railroad. The battery was parked that evening near the Yellow House, and lay there in the mud until the morning of the 21st. During that time I was informed by General Potter, commanding Second Division, that he had told Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps, that he could use the battery if he wished to. During the engagement of August 21 on the Weldon railroad the battery was, by order of Colonel Wainwright, moved from one point to another, and finally I was ordered to report to General Willcox, commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and the battery was put in position on the line of his division. Remained there until August 24; pulled out, reported to General Potter, and went into park near Second Division headquarters. August 25, put the battery into Battery No. 26 on the line of the Second Division. On the 27th of August one section of my battery was turned in by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, then chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps, leaving me four guns. August 30, received an order brigading the artillery of the Ninth Corps, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe. September 25, was ordered by Colonel Monroe to withdraw my battery and go into park near the Aiken house. September 26, moved to near the Jones house and went into camp.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of September 28 marched the battery to near the Gurley house, then went into park and remained in readiness to move until about 9 o'clock of September 30, when I moved with the Ninth Corps toward Poplar Grove Church. In the engagement of the corps on the 30th was in position on the line of works which had been taken from the enemy, and was not actively engaged. Retained the same position October 1, and fired thirty-two rounds of solid shot and spherical case-shot at the enemy, who appeared in the open field near the Pegram house. On the 3d of October my right section went into position near the Clements house, and when Fort Cummings was built went into that. My left section went into position on a knoll to the front and left of the present location of artillery headquarters, and remained there until October 11, when it was placed in Fort Emery. On the 21st of October received two guns from the ordnance department, increasing my battery to six guns. The center section was placed in Fort Sampson on the 22d of October. On the 26th day of October I withdrew my guns from Forts Cummings, Emery, and Sampson, broke up my caisson camp, and parked my pieces for the night

near Ninth Corps headquarters. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th received orders to harness and hitch, and about 6 o'clock moved to the left, following the infantry of the Ninth Corps. Upon arriving near the abandoned works of the enemy I was ordered to report to General Potter. During the forenoon of that day my battery was put in position on the Second Division line, one section near the right, another near the center, and the other near the left of the division. About 2 or 3 o'clock of the 28th I was ordered to withdraw my guns. The six caissons and four of the guns were sent within the intrenchments. I remained half an hour or so with the remaining guns near the rear of the retiring troops, then brought them in also, and went into camp near Fort Emery, where the battery still remained on October 31.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. ROGERS,
Captain, Commanding Nineteenth New York Battery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 225.

Report of Lieut. Peter L. Moore, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, of operations August 1–October 27.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
November 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, in accordance with your order of 5th of November, 1864, the operations of this battery have been as follows:

August 1, battery in position front of First Division headquarters, Ninth Army Corps, near Cemetery Hill. August 15, moved and occupied Fort Warren. August 22, moved and occupied Fort Tilton. August 31, moved and occupied fort near Gurley house. September 12, moved and occupied Fort McMahon. September 27, moved and occupied Fort Alexander Hays. October 13, moved and occupied two forts in rear line. October 18, moved and occupied Fort Fisher. October 27, received one additional section of artillery and occupied Fort Sampson.

I am, lieutenant, with respect, your obedient servant,

P. L. MOORE,
First Lieutenant Twenty-seventh New York Battery, Commanding.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 226.

Report of Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, of operations September 28–October 17.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
October 17, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular dated October 15, 1864, I have the honor to report the movements of my battery from September 28 to the above date:

On September 28 my battery was stationed in Fort Alexander Hays, where it had been since September 25. On the night of the 28th I was

ordered to make preparations to hold the fort if necessary, as the corps was under marching orders, and to send caissons and transportation to the general train. Was engaged in strengthening the work until October 5, and the battery remained there until the 13th. October 13, I was relieved and marched to corps headquarters. Was almost immediately ordered to place my battery in a new fort upon the Vaughan road, and next morning to move one section into the fort next upon the left of the preceding. The battery still remains in these works.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. EATON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-seventh New York Battery.

Lieutenant HEASLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 227.

Reports of Capt. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Battery, of operations August 1–October 31.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
October 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following detailed account of the movements of this battery from the 28th of September, 1864, to October 15, 1864:

On the 28th instant [ultimo] the battery, lying in park near Jones' house received orders to move at 3 o'clock in the morning, with pieces and caissons only. Moved to left and halted about daylight near the Gurley house, where it remained until morning of the 30th instant [ultimo]. Then received orders to move in rear of Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Nineteenth New York Battery having the advance. Moved about four miles farther to the left near present position, when the command was halted just outside the line of breast-works taken by our infantry during the day. Toward evening the battery was ordered forward, when it went into position near Pegram's house under a galling fire from the enemy. It held its position for fifteen minutes, when it was compelled to retire, with loss of 2 men killed and 3 wounded. Then went into position farther in rear, which (the position) was held for about an hour, firing 168 rounds of ammunition, when it was ordered back to the old line of breast-works, behind which it again took a position, which it held during the night. In the morning (October 1) moved back to high ground in rear and commenced building breast-works to guard against a flank attack. Next morning (2d) advanced to high ground near Pegram's house; occupied building breast-works during the day; remained in this position until the evening of 6th instant, when it withdrew and went into camp, where it remained until the 11th instant, when ordered into two forts on rear line; the right half battery in Redoubt No. 2, left half battery in Redoubt No. 1, caissons parked near the former, which positions it retains at the present time.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
[*November —, 1864.*]

SIR: I have the honor to forward following report of operations of this battery from 1st day of August, 1864, to October 31, 1864:

August 1, battery in position in Fort Willcox opposite the Crater or Cemetery Hill, Va., with Captain Mayo, Third Maine Battery. 3d, fired eleven rounds. 4th, fired seven rounds. 5th, fired fifty-two rounds. 6th, fired twenty-one rounds. 7th, fired twenty-one rounds. 8th, fired five rounds. 9th, fired fifty-eight rounds. 11th, fired thirty-five rounds. 12th, thirty-one rounds fired. 13th, fired sixteen rounds. 14th, six rounds fired. 16th, two rounds fired. 17th, eight rounds fired. 18th, fired 149 rounds. 19th, withdrew from Fort Willcox into reserve. 22d, went into works formerly thrown up by this command to rear and left. 23d, fired fifteen rounds on the enemy's working party, who were constructing works in our front. 25th, withdrew; orders to join Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, near the Aiken house, Va., distant four miles; reported and ordered one section in position near the Jones house, Va.; threw up works. 29th, Captain Roemer wounded in leg. 31st, left section ordered to join the right; caissons moved to near the Aiken house, Va.

September 1, battery went in position near the Aiken house, Va.; engaged in building works; no change in men or position up to the evening of 28th; ordered to be ready to move at 3 a. m.; joined in a movement to the left; became hotly engaged with the enemy. On September 30 the enemy charged on the battery; we were ordered to fall back, with loss of 3 men killed, 2 wounded; number rounds fired, 176.

October 1, battery in position in rear of Pegram's house, Va.; throwing up breast-works; laid there until the 6th; withdrew and went into camp farther to rear. October 8, received an additional section of 3-inch rifled Rodman guns. 9th, broke camp; right half of battery ordered to take position in Fort Emery; left half in Fort Cummings; both in rear line; occupied that position until October 27th; withdrew early in the morning and participated in a movement of troops to the left, lying in position in rear of First Division, Ninth Army Corps; threw up breast-works during the night and returned next day without firing a shot and went into camp on the same spot it had lately left, where it remains up to the present date.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 228.

Reports of Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations August 1–October 28.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, PENNSYLVANIA VOL. ARTILLERY,
October 15, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following detailed report of the movements of the battery, commencing on the 28th of October [September] and ending this day:

On the 28th ultimo the battery was encamped near Hancock's Station. On the morning of the 29th the battery moved to the Gurley house.

On the 30th moved with the batteries of this brigade to near the Peebles house, where it lay in position until the morning of the 1st, when one section took position on the knoll northwest of the house (Peebles); another section south of and near it, and the other on the road about 900 yards south of it. At each of these positions temporary works were erected. The right section had barely got into position when the enemy's skirmishers drove in our pickets; the guns immediately opened, and, after firing twelve rounds, succeeded in driving them back. On the 4th instant the left section moved into Fort Fisher, and the section on the left of the house took position at the Peebles house. On the 10th instant the section at the house moved to the right section on the knoll. On the 15th instant the four guns changed position to the square inclosed work west of the Peebles house.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. RHOADS,

Captain, Comdg. Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, PENNSYLVANIA VOL. ARTILLERY,

Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., November 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 1st of August, 1864, this battery had four guns in position in the fort in front of the Crater, and two in camp in rear of Ninth Corps headquarters.

On the night of the 2d of August the two guns remaining in camp were placed in Fort Graves. The guns remained in position until August 19, when they were withdrawn, and went into camp about half a mile in rear of Fort Graves. On the 21st the battery moved to the Williams house. On the 25th the battery moved to the vicinity of the Jones house, north of the plank road, and in the afternoon the pieces went with the Third Division, Second Corps, to near Reams' Station, where they were placed in position to cover the left flank and rear of the Second Corps, engaged, and the caissons returned to the camp in rear of Fort Graves, to which place the pieces returned at daylight on the morning of the 26th. On the 30th the battery moved to near the Aiken house. On September 1 four pieces took position at the Gurley house. On the 2d they changed position a few hundred yards to the rear, and the other two pieces were placed in position near them. On the 8th the pieces were relieved and returned to camp near Aiken house. On the 15th two pieces were placed in Fort No. 25, the other four in Fort No. 24. On the 26th the camp was moved from the Aiken to the Jones house. On the 29th the pieces were relieved and the battery moved to the vicinity of the Gurley house. On the 30th the battery moved, with the corps in the advance, on the South Side Railroad, and took position near the Peebles house. On the 31st [1st of October] two guns went into position on the Vaughan road, two southwest of the Peebles house, and the other two northwest of the Peebles house, where they fired twelve rounds of shell at the enemy's skirmishers, who advanced on their position. On the 3d of October the section on the Vaughan road took position at the Peebles house. The section southwest of the house took position on the left of Fort Welch. On the 6th the camp was moved to near Fort Wheaton. On the 10th the section at the house joined the two guns northwest of it, and the other two removed to Fort Welch. On the 15th the four guns northwest of

the Peebles house moved into Fort Sampson. On the 22d they moved to Fort Gregg. On the evening of the 26th one of the pieces in Fort Gregg took position in an earth-work about 300 yards to the right of Fort Sampson, and the caissons moved to the rear of the Peebles house. On the 27th the gun stationed in the earth-work on the right of Fort Sampson returned to Fort Gregg. During the afternoon of the 28th the [battery] returned to the vicinity of Fort Wheaton.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. RHOADS,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 229.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations August 22–26, October 26–28, November 7, and December 1, 4, and 7–12.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from the time General Barlow began destroying the railroad up to the morning of the 26th instant:

The Second Division was concentrated on the left of the Fifth Army Corps on the Weldon railroad on the morning of the 22d instant, and during that day was employed picketing from the Jerusalem plank road across the Weldon railroad and to the left of the Fifth Corps. Just before dark a reconnaissance was made to Reams' Station and no enemy found. On the 23d the division was concentrated at the Perkins house on the railroad, picketing as before. In the afternoon of this day, in compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I moved the division to Reams' Station, there to establish a line of pickets with the left of the Fifth Corps and to connect with General Barlow's command after it should have moved south of the station. Soon after my arrival at Reams' Station I was informed that Colonel Spear, commanding a brigade of General Kautz's cavalry division (this brigade acting under the orders of General Barlow, commanding division, Second Army Corps, engaged in destroying Weldon railroad), had been engaged with the enemy about a mile and a half out on the Dinwiddie stage road. To ascertain what force of the enemy was on the road leading directly from Reams' Station to the Dinwiddie stage road, I directed two regiments of the Second Brigade of this division to make a reconnaissance on this road. If the enemy was found in any reasonable distance that these regiments should engage him, and that the remainder of the division would be moved up to the point where the enemy was found. When about a mile and a half from the station, being with these advanced regiments, I saw in the open fields in front a dismounted force of the enemy, which I estimated at one division of cavalry. This force having been deployed under cover of woods was advanced toward my position.

As rapidly as my regiments could be dismounted they were brought to the front, and at 5 p. m. the action had fairly begun. The enemy

concentrating his forces successively at different points vainly essayed to break my line. At 7 p. m., of the nine regiments present, eight were dismounted and engaged with the enemy, the remaining mounted regiment protecting my flanks and held in readiness should the enemy charge (mounted) any portion of my line. The action thus continued without abatement until about 8.30, when the enemy withdrew, having failed to reach Reams' Station, his evident purpose.

On the 24th the First Brigade of this division, Col. William Stedman commanding, relieved Colonel Spear's brigade and took position on the Dinwiddie stage road. The regiments of the Second Brigade were employed picketing to the front of Reams' Station toward Dinwiddie stage road, and to the left of this road, and the two roads leading from Reams' Station to the Jerusalem plank road.

On the morning of the 25th, having reported to Major-General Hancock, commanding all the forces operating on the Weldon railroad, the dispositions of my brigades and regiments made on the preceding day being approved, were continued. At about 11 a. m. a force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to have been Baker's brigade, charged the pickets of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reached the swamp west of Reams' Station, but were there met by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and a small force of General Miles' infantry, and compelled to retire. Scarcely had the enemy retired from this point until firing was heard in the opposite direction of the Dinwiddie road, in front of Reams' Station. This was an attack of the enemy upon the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, picketing in front of the infantry picket-line. This attack of the enemy's (mounted) cavalry was repulsed, and the pickets of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania re-established. To prevent the enemy getting possession of the roads leading from Reams' Station to the Jerusalem plank road, I posted there two additional regiments, Eighth and Fourth Pennsylvania. Upon the advance of the enemy's infantry in front of Reams' Station, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania was withdrawn and formed on the left of our line in rear of Reams' Station. When the action at Reams' Station became general I had the First Maine Cavalry (dismounted) posted in the swamp on the left of our line and in rear of Reams' Station; the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (mounted) posted on the right of the First Maine Cavalry; the District of Columbia regiment cavalry (dismounted) behind a hastily constructed work on a height, somewhat advanced and to the left of the main line of works; one squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry on the left of this work, posted vedettes to its front to notify me when the enemy should debouch from the woods in my front. The enemy made a feeble demonstration on my front, but passing farther to their left assaulted the main line. Whilst making this assault the masses of the enemy were exposed to a galling fire on their flank from the work occupied by my dismounted men.

During the main assault of the enemy on General Miles' front a section of artillery sent to me by General Gibbon and commanded by Captain Woerner did most effective service upon the enemy. The dismounted cavalry, together with about 100 infantry of different regiments collected in my vicinity, maintained a telling fire upon the enemy until after they had possession of the works on my right, and until exposed to a fire from the right and rear. This command was then withdrawn to the north side of the swamp, and formed on the left of General Gibbon's division. The First Maine Cavalry (dismounted) and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were not withdrawn from the left of the field until about 12 p. m. During the action of this day the First

Brigade menaced the enemy's left flank, but an impassable swamp prevented any active operations. The brigade maintained its position on the Dinwiddie stage road until about 10 a. m. of the following day, and was under the fire of a four-gun battery of the enemy. The Second Brigade covered the withdrawal of the troops, and on the following morning took position at Temple's on the plank road, picketing that road and the roads leading to Reams' Station.

In all these operations the regiments of my division acquitted themselves handsomely. The duties assigned them were faithfully performed.

The aggregate loss of the division was 5 commissioned officers wounded, 61 enlisted men killed and wounded, and 6 enlisted men missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. W. P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, on the 27th instant [ultimo]:

In compliance with orders headquarters Army of the Potomac, October 25, 1864, this division was concentrated in the vicinity of the Perkins house, on the Weldon railroad, on the afternoon of the 26th, and was then reported by me to Major-General Hancock, under whose orders my command was placed for the ensuing operations. At 3.30 a. m. on the 27th the division marched from its place of bivouac in the following order, viz: Third Brigade, Col. C. H. Smith commanding, in advance, the Second Brigade, Col. M. Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding, following, and the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, in rear. The route taken by the division to reach the Boydton plank road was the road leading from the Weldon railroad by Rowanty Post-Office to the crossing of the Rowanty below Arthur's Swamp, thence across to the Quaker road, and following this to the plank road. The enemy's pickets (cavalry) were first encountered at Hargrave's, east of the Rowanty. These were driven to the creek, the crossing of which was held by the enemy posted behind a line of breast-works about 200 yards distant. Portions of the First Maine and Sixth Ohio were dismounted, and, as skirmishers, waded the creek, attacked and drove the enemy from their works. After this no considerable force of the enemy was encountered until reaching the Quaker road. From couriers of the enemy captured before reaching the Quaker road, I learned that General W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry was in camp on Stony Creek, on my left and about three miles distant, and that General Butler's division was on the Quaker road and in my front.

The leading brigade on arriving at Gravelly Run found the enemy posted on the west side in force. The enemy's position was one of great natural strength. Upon a commanding eminence was a section of artillery, which, upon the appearance of the head of my column, opened fire. A strong line of skirmishers was displayed. The Sixth Ohio

and First Maine were dismounted, and, as skirmishers, waded the creek, and, assisted by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania (mounted), attacked the enemy's line. This line, resisting strongly, was forced back beyond the heights, and then discovering the advance of the Second Army Corps on the right, fled in great haste in a southerly direction. Whilst the Third Brigade was thus engaged forcing the crossing of the run, the Second and First Brigades were skirmishing with the enemy, attacking the rear and flanks of the column. On the Boydton plank road the division was formed on the left of the Second Army Corps—the Second Brigade close upon the infantry and west of the plank road, the Third Brigade on the plank road, and the First on the Quaker road.

The attack of the enemy on the right of the Second Corps at a time when the mass of the corps was thrown forward toward Hatcher's Run, caused me to dismount all the available regiments of the Second and Third Brigades, and to push them rapidly to the point of attack. Two regiments were moved forward on the east side by Colonel Smith, commanding Third Brigade, leaving but one regiment (Twenty-first Pennsylvania) on the plank road in rear; three regiments of the Second Brigade, one (Sixteenth Pennsylvania) already having been dismouted and formed on the left, were moved forward on the west side, to strike the enemy's line in front. The regiments on the left had just about struck the enemy's skirmishers when heavy firing was heard in rear on the plank road. Repairing to this point, I found the enemy's cavalry dismounted, attacking strongly, aided by the fire of four rifled guns. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Knowles commanding, was stoutly resisting this attack. The Sixth Ohio had just joined the Twenty-first. I sent for all my available regiments. The First Maine came at a run, and at once became heavily engaged. The attack of the enemy was very determined and made in large force, but the troops engaged in resisting it, although much inferior in numbers, could not be beaten back, save inch by inch. In response to my request for such other of my regiments as could be spared, Major-General Hancock, commanding, sent me rapidly the Second, Fourth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania. These regiments, coming up successively as fast as their legs could carry them, entered the fight, and at dark the enemy retired repulsed without having accomplished other than his own punishment, which was severe, much of which was inflicted by a section of Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Reynolds. At 10.30 p. m. the division began moving by the road upon which it had advanced in the morning, and in the following order: Second Brigade in advance, the Third Brigade following, and the First Brigade in rear.

Owing to the destruction of the bridge over Gravelly Run, by my order, after the command had crossed in the morning, considerable delay was experienced on the return march, and at daylight but one brigade had recrossed the Rowanty. The entire command reached the Perkins house between 7 and 8 a. m. on the 28th, without having seen anything of the enemy on the return march.

In these operations my entire command behaved with great gallantry. Col. C. H. Smith, commanding Third Brigade, and Maj. S. W. Thaxter, First Maine Cavalry, were conspicuous for gallantry. This latter officer, although embraced in orders to proceed with a portion of his regiment to Maine to be mustered out, volunteered to remain, and took command of the skirmish line of his brigade during the day.

The division captured from the enemy 31 prisoners of war, 7 Government wagons, and 24 mules and — horses. My loss during the day was 244 officers and enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.* One of the captured wagons, which broke down at Gravelly Run, was abandoned, as also one caisson, which was disabled by having its stock broken by a shot, and several of its horses killed and wounded.

In closing this report, I would mention the efficient services on the field of my own staff. A numerical list of casualties for October 27 has been forwarded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

Col. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 7, 1864—7.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have just returned with my command. I moved this morning with about 2,400 men and one battery. The Third Brigade (800 men) moved directly from Gary's Church to Reams' Station, thence down the Weldon railroad, with instructions to examine all roads leading to the Rowanty. I moved with the Second Brigade (800 men) from a point below to Gary's Church, and by a road east of Reams' Station, and struck the Weldon railroad, four miles below the station. The Third Brigade having joined me at this point, I moved with both brigades to a point on the Weldon railroad six miles below Reams' Station, and sent scouting parties two miles farther down. I crossed the brigades from the railroad to Proctor's on the Jerusalem plank road, where I found the First Brigade (800 men), which I had sent to that point to make a reconnaissance to Freeman's Bridge, on the Nottoway. From Proctor's I brought my entire command to camp. No movement of the enemy was discovered in any direction. The enemy's cavalry is south of the Rowanty and in its former position. Of the enemy we killed 1 and captured 9; these were generally scouts. No casualties in my command. The regiment sent from Proctor's to Freeman's Bridge has not yet reported, being in rear of my entire command. I will forward report of its operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Jerusalem Plank Road, December 1, 1864—3.45 p. m.

GENERAL: I have captured Stony Creek Station. The place was defended by infantry and cavalry, with artillery in strong works. I have 190 prisoners, 8 wagons, and 30 mules; burnt the depot, about 3,000

* But see revised statement, p. 160.

sacks corn, 500 bales hay, a train of cars, large quantity of bacon, Government clothing, ammunition and other stores. Captured 2 pieces of artillery; burnt all the shops and public buildings. Colonel Gregg's (Second) brigade was in advance and took the station, which was most gallantly accomplished. I am now returning to my camps; my loss is very small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
December 4, 1864—9 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this morning at 2 o'clock a picket reserve near Davenport Church, consisting of one commissioned officer and twenty-five men, was attacked by a force of thirty of the enemy dismounted. This force passed through the swamps between the pickets and made a sudden attack. We had 1 man killed, 9 wounded, and 5 missing, and 12 horses captured. It is almost impracticable to guard against these attacks of dismounted men in the darkness of night on that portion of the line which runs through swamps. Since the return of the division increased attention had been given to make the line secure against expected attacks of the enemy. A rigid investigation is being made to discover if any blame attaches to the officer in command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division whilst constituting a portion of the command under Major-General Warren, engaged in destroying the Weldon railroad:

This division (excepting two regiments, Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and one battery), numbering about 4,200 effective men, left its camps near Petersburg at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, and marched that day in advance of the infantry to the Nottoway, at Freeman's Bridge. Forded the river at that point and continued the march to Sussex Court-House and there bivouacked. During this day the Second New York Mounted Rifles, of the Third Brigade of this division, was detached, and during the entire trip was on special service with the infantry column. On the morning of the 8th, at 4 o'clock, the march was renewed in the direction of the Weldon railroad. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Davies commanding, in advance, struck the Halifax road, near Nottoway bridge, at 9 a. m.

At this point the Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Smith commanding, was sent to destroy the Nottoway railroad bridge. This was speedily accomplished, the enemy having fled upon our approach. The march was continued toward Jarratt's Station. As the rear brigade (Second), Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg commanding, was about turning upon the Halifax road an attack was made by the enemy's cavalry from the direction of Bolling's Bridge. The attacking force was the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, which regiment was driven back to the Nottoway by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. A. P. Duncan commanding. At about the same time a small body of cavalry moved down a road which my command had passed and picketed. The pickets were driven in and for a short time the road between the rear of my command and the head of the infantry column was interrupted by the presence of a small party of the enemy. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, sent back, cleared the road of the enemy and re-established the connection. After this my command moved down the Halifax road two miles and began destroying the railroad, which was accomplished for a distance of about one mile. When the advance of the infantry, now fairly employed in the complete destruction of the railroad [*sic*]. My command continued to march along the Halifax road, making occasional halts, so as not to be too far in advance of the working parties of infantry.

At Three Creeks the enemy had posted upon the south bank two small field guns and about 200 cavalry. To prevent our advance the road bridge had been chopped down, the railroad bridge set on fire; all the fords had been obstructed by felling timber across them. After a short delay the Tenth New York Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Avery commanding, was crossed, dismounted, and the enemy driven away. A ford was soon cleared, the First and Third Brigades crossed, and the march continued to Hicksford. The Second Brigade, having effected a crossing some two miles above at Jones' Mill, advanced from that point upon Hicksford. The First New Jersey Cavalry, in advance of the First Brigade, drove a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry into the first line of works on the north bank of the Meherrin, and then, having been dismounted, continued to advance until in possession of the enemy's rifle-pits. A gallant charge was made by the First Massachusetts Cavalry, mounted. The regiments of the First Brigade speedily compelled the retirement of the enemy to the south side of the river. From three redoubts on the bank of the river the enemy opened a fire from nine pieces of artillery. Major-General Warren, commanding, having joined me at this time, it was directed by him that no farther advance should be made, but such of my command as could be spared should be employed in destroying the railroad.

At daylight on the following morning my command recrossed the Three Creeks. The Second Brigade was sent in advance of the infantry on the return march. On leaving Three Creeks, General Smith's (Third) brigade was attacked in rear by the enemy. A strong force, mounted and dismounted, with two pieces of artillery, pressed the rear guard for three or four miles, but a well organized rear, consisting of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, First Maine, and a section of Dennison's Horse Battery (A, Second U. S. Artillery), was more than enough to prevent any advantage to the enemy. Five miles below Jarratt's Station, with the First and Third Brigades, I separated from the infantry column, continuing on the Halifax road, the infantry having taken a direct road to the right leading to Sussex. At Jarratt's Station

a force of the enemy's cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, opposed my advance. The detention was of very short duration, the enemy having been driven toward the Nottoway. At dark my command was halted at Coman's Well to feed the horses. Late in the evening I camped near the infantry, and about three miles from Sussex Court-House. On the 11th my command passed the infantry, on the south side of the Nottoway, crossed the pontoon bridge, and, marching in rear of Potter's division, of the Ninth Army Corps, arrived in camp at 1 a. m. on the 12th.

In these operations all my orders were executed by my command with great cheerfulness and promptness. Wherever our enemy was met he was driven away. During the very severe snow-storm on the night of the 9th my men and horses suffered considerably.

My brigade commanders are deserving of particular commendation for their energy and activity in discharge of their duties. The officers of my staff performed the arduous duties required of them with promptness and zeal.

The loss in this division was 2 officers killed, 4 wounded, 3 missing; 15 enlisted men killed, 61 wounded, and 53 missing (of these, 33 men of the Second New York Mounted Rifles, a newly mounted regiment, before mentioned as having been detached).

In mentioning the loss of Major Sargent, commanding First Massachusetts Cavalry, killed at the head of his regiment, I would attest his great excellence as an officer, and his recognized virtue as a gentleman. After three years' faithful service he died in the cause to which he was so particularly devoted.

Accompanying is a list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. Second Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

Statement of casualties from 7th to 12th of December, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	1	5	.....	19	.....	2	1	26	27
Second Brigade	.....	5	2	20	.....	12	2	37	39
Third Brigade	1	5	1	22	3	39	5	66	71
Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery I, 1st U. S. Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	15	3	61	3	53	8	129	137

Respectfully submitted.

D. McM. GREGG,

Bvt. Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

December 19, 1864.

No. 230.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations September 16–17.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
September 19, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the cavalry under my command in the attempt made to recapture the cattle driven off by the enemy on the morning of the 16th instant:

Early that morning the enemy's cavalry, moving down the Powhatan road, made a strong demonstration on General Kautz's picket-line, driving in a number of his posts and capturing a large portion of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, in camp on that road. This force, as I subsequently learned, was the cavalry division of General W. H. F. Lee, and this demonstration was made to cover the movement of Hampton, who with three brigades marched to Coggins' Point and drove off the herd of cattle at that place in charge of a detachment of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, many of whom were made prisoners. Upon hearing of this attack General Kautz was immediately ordered to pursue the enemy on his retreat, via Sycamore Church, with his available force, while with the Second Division an effort was made to intercept him on the Jerusalem plank road. The advance of the Second Division first met the enemy on the Jerusalem plank road at 2 a. [p.] m., and, skirmishing with his outposts, drove him back about three miles, and advanced as far as Belches' farm on the plank road, distant some three miles from Freeman's Bridge, over the Nottoway, and in advance of a road leading from Sycamore Church across the plank road to Stony Creek. The enemy were in large force, and occupied a position too strong to be taken by the force under my command, being protected by earth-works, and having in their front a stream and mill-pond impassable except by the road, and the road bridge over the stream was destroyed.

I engaged the enemy and held them in their position until 8 p. m., hoping that General Kautz might come up and attack them in rear. Hearing nothing from him, and having learned by a dispatch from army headquarters that the cattle passed Sycamore Church at sunrise that morning, I concluded that the only chance left of intercepting them was by sending a force across the railroad between Stony Creek and Reams' Station, and then breaking their column if they should move in that direction. I therefore moved back on the plank road to Proctor's Tavern and sent a brigade toward the railroad. The advance of this force reached the railroad about 5 a. m. of the 17th instant, having driven in the enemy's pickets. About this time I learned through a contraband that the cattle had been taken over the Nottoway River the previous night, and as they were beyond my reach with the force at my disposal I returned to camp.

I learned from prisoners and my reconnaissance that the enemy had their whole cavalry force engaged in this operation, amounting to about 6,000 men. The force encountered on the Jerusalem plank road by the Second Division consisted of W. H. F. Lee's division, which, after attacking General Kautz's outposts, fell back to that point and there protected the crossing of the cattle over the Nottoway. Brigadier-General Kautz followed the track of the force that drove off the cattle through Sycamore Church and down to Belches' farm, which he reached

about 10.30 p. m. of the 16th instant, where he encountered the enemy and halted until daylight, before which time Lee withdrew. Being obliged to keep my picket-line established I was able to take but 2,100 men of the Second Division and 700 of Kautz's. General Kautz recovered some fifty head of cattle left on the road.

As soon as received I will forward nominal lists of casualties, which have been called for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 231.

*Report of Asst. Surg. Elias J. Marsh, U. S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief, of operations July 30–December 12.**

During the night [July 30] the whole division moved back toward Prince George Court-House, at which place the Second Brigade went into camp, while the First Brigade encamped between this place and Lee's Mill. The wounded were sent to City Point. We remained here until August 5, when we moved back to our old camp near Light-House Point. At Prince George I established a temporary hospital, under Surgeon Weidman, using the tent-flies which I had in the ambulances, and having others as well as more hospital stores brought up from the train. On August 5, when we moved, I had all the patients, forty-five in number, sent to City Point. At this time the First and Third Divisions of the Cavalry Corps were sent to the Shenandoah Valley, leaving this the only cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac. After going into camp near Light-House Point I undertook to organize a permanent division hospital, as during the previous part of the campaign merely temporary ones had been established after every battle. On cavalry marches and expeditions, medical supply wagons are rarely taken along, and we are obliged to rely on such shelter and supplies as can be extemporized or carried in ambulances. It had been customary to have a hospital at the most convenient base for the entire corps, and organized as the Cavalry Corps hospital. This had hitherto been under the charge of Surg. S. B. W. Mitchell, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and during the present season had been converted into a depot hospital at City Point. I determined, therefore, to organize a division hospital for service in the field. I found on hand eleven hospital tents, and the usual supplies for two brigades, but none especially appropriate for a hospital. By direction of the general commanding the division, I located the hospital near cavalry depot, as this would be a comparatively permanent camp and not subject to the frequent movements of the rest of the division. I selected a large open plain about half a mile back from the river. The ground was sodded, flat, though admitting of drainage, and surrounded by woods, but sufficiently open to allow fresh breezes. Cavalry depot was on James River at the mouth of Bailey's Creek and about two miles below City Point; the depot was organized to receive all the dismounted men of

* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 616.

the division, and also all recruits and convalescents from general hospitals in order to supply them with horses and arms before joining their regiments. I had all the hospital tents pitched and bed sacks taken from the ambulances and supply wagons for beds. I placed Asst. Surg. R. H. Tuft, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge, with a suitable number of attendants detailed from regiments.

On August 9 we again moved to Prince George Court-House, where we remained until August 13, on the afternoon of which day we broke camp to take part in the movement with the Second and Tenth Corps north of the James River. I had all the sick unable to travel sent to the division hospital. I took with the division, according to order, ten ambulances and a medicine wagon, placing some hospital tent-flies in the ambulances. I organized a temporary field hospital for the expedition, placing Surgeon Weidman, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge, and detailing an operating staff, assistants, and attendants. We marched all night and reached Allen's farm, on Strawberry Plains, shortly before daybreak. Here we rested some hours and then (August 14) proceeded down the New Market road; met the enemy at Gravel Hill and had a skirmish. We drove the enemy before us, with the loss of 13 wounded and a few killed. I established a hospital in a grove on Strawberry Plains near the river.

On August 15 we proceeded up to the Charles City road and had a skirmish with the enemy, who drove in our pickets, but were soon repulsed. We had 9 men wounded, who were taken to the hospital and dressed, one amputation being performed.

On the morning of August 16, as the division was to move on a reconnaissance, I transferred our wounded to the Second Corps hospital, which was situated on the river-bank, by permission of Surg. A. N. Dougherty, U. S. Volunteers, medical director Second Corps, who was hourly expecting a transport to arrive to convey their patients to the depot hospital at City Point. The Second Brigade, with one section of artillery, moved out to the Charles City road, and at Deep Run (a small stream running into White Oak Swamp) was joined by General Miles' brigade, of the Second Corps. The enemy were posted on the other side of the run behind breast-works, but were soon driven out. We followed them rapidly, and although they made several stands, were driven nearly to White's Tavern. During this skirmishing we had several men wounded, and among them Col. J. I. Gregg, commanding Second Brigade. The rebel Brigadier-General Chambliss was killed during this advance. I had been ordered to take only five ambulances on this reconnaissance, but during the morning was obliged to send for the remainder. At first I selected a house in a convenient locality, near the Charles City road, for a hospital, but the surgeon in charge, subsequently finding the locality unsafe, moved it back to a dry pine wood on the New Market road. To this place the wounded were sent in ambulances, which again returned to the front. We moved also several of the Second Corps wounded, as they had only a few ambulances with them. As we approached White's Tavern we found the number of the enemy increasing, and some regiments of General Miles' brigade advancing found them in such force that it was deemed inexpedient to attempt to push farther. We therefore commenced to withdraw, and although the enemy followed us, we held them in check, without much loss, and brought off all our wounded. When we arrived at Deep Run, but before crossing it, the brigade was massed in an open field, waiting until the infantry had retired. The enemy followed us to the edge of the woods, under cover of which their infantry formed in line, and,

charging, drove us across the stream and swamp in some confusion. As the command was mounted, however, all or nearly all the wounded were brought off the field. At this point, however, we checked them and prevented their crossing the stream. The wounded were then all taken back to the hospital, either in ambulances or, those able to do so, riding on their horses. From the day's fighting we had 100 wounded, who were all operated on, wounds dressed, fed and sheltered, as far as possible. Several amputations and resections were performed. In the evening I received instructions from the medical director of the Second Corps that a transport would be at the wharf on the next morning, on which I could ship all my wounded to City Point. As we had but ten ambulances he kindly sent me a train, by means of which all our patients were sent off without difficulty and at the appointed hour.

During August 17 we held the same lines and had no fighting. On August 18, in the afternoon, our pickets at Riddell's Shop were attacked and also the regiment at Deep Run. As a result of this, we had 9 men wounded. The hospital had been moved back to the grove near the river, and the wounded were carried here and dressed, one amputation being performed. On August 19 the First Brigade was ordered to the left of the army, which had just seized the Weldon railroad. I sent some ambulances and medical stores with it. During August 19 and 20 we remained in same position. At this time I relieved Assistant Surgeon Tuft from the charge of the division hospital, as I was dissatisfied with his management, and assigned Asst. Surg. L. E. Atkinson, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in his place. In the night of August 20 we recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and marched to Prince George Court-House, which we reached at an early hour of the morning. This expedition north of the James River had been very fatiguing. During many of the nights the men were without sleep, and during the whole of the time they were on picket duty, with the horses rarely unsaddled. Skirmishing had been very frequent, and the labors of the medical officers were onerous, but they were all industrious and untiring in their work. The total number of casualties during the expedition, according to the regimental reports, was: Killed, 30; wounded, 165; missing, 36; total, 231. One hundred and twenty-seven wounded were admitted into the field hospital. The total number of medical officers present for duty was 11.

On August 21, after a few hours' rest, we proceeded by way of Sturdivant's Mill to the Jerusalem plank road, and during the night continued our march to within a short distance of the Weldon railroad. The condition of the roads was so very bad, owing to the late rains, that it was almost impossible to bring any wheeled vehicles along. We were obliged to leave our artillery behind, and it was with great difficulty that we succeeded in bringing ambulances. At the Weldon railroad the First Brigade joined us. On the previous day it had a skirmish, in which 6 men were wounded. These had been put into a house and dressed, and on the next day, 22d, were sent to the hospital at City Point.

On August 23 we proceeded down the railroad to Reams' Station, guarding the flank of the Second Corps, which was engaged in tearing up and destroying the railroad track. In the afternoon the enemy appeared in force on the road leading from Reams' to Dinwiddie Court-House. They attacked and endeavored to drive us from our position, but were repulsed. They continued the attack, however, until dark, but without any success, and were then obliged to retire. Our men being partially protected, we had but comparatively few casualties,

in all about 40 wounded. I established a hospital at Reams' Station (nearly a mile from the field of battle) in a church. Many of the cases were severe and required operations, and all were dressed and made comfortable for the night. The next morning a few more operations were performed, including a ligature of the axillary artery for wound of that vessel. The artery was ligated at point of wound by Surgeon Rezner. The day previous to this fight I had sent back for the entire remainder of the ambulance train, and, this having arrived, the wounded were all sent to City Point. On the 24th we had no fighting, the Second Corps meanwhile continuing the destruction of the railroad.

On the morning of the 25th, as the Second Corps were continuing their work, the enemy attacked our cavalry in the advance and flanks, and soon appeared in strong force. General Hancock accordingly drew in his working parties and prepared to resent an attack, availing himself of a strong line of breast-works, erected some weeks previously by the Sixth Corps. The First Brigade of our division was on the right, keeping up the communication with General Warren, and the Second Brigade on the left. In this skirmishing in the morning we had a few men wounded, and I selected for the hospital the Emmons house, a short distance from Reams' Station, on the road leading to the Jerusalem plank road. Here there were some shade trees, sodded ground, an ice-house, and good well, and being retired, it was an excellent situation for the hospital. We conveyed our wounded to this house and organized the hospital. Some wounded of General Kautz's cavalry were also brought to this hospital, as this brigade had no hospital organization of its own. Surgeon Dougherty, medical director Second Corps, selected the same place, but before he had established the hospital was instructed by General Hancock that it was unsafe. Some operations had been performed, but we were obliged to return back to Reams', where we occupied the church which we had used a few days before. This, too, in a few hours became unsafe, and we were obliged to move farther back, and before evening withdrew to the plank road. The enemy attacked the Second Corps behind their works, but were repulsed two or three times, until about 4.30 o'clock they opened furiously with artillery, and then charging the Second Corps drove them from their works, capturing some guns and many prisoners. Our cavalry line on the left remained in position until dark. The whole force was then withdrawn, the Second Brigade bringing up the rear. It is believed that none of our wounded were left on the field. The First Brigade made a diversion on the right, but was not seriously engaged. Owing to the nature of the country, and the uncertainty as to where the enemy would attack, the hospital had to be removed frequently during the day, and operations were performed in at least three different places, the surgeons availing themselves of every opportunity of a few hours' quiet. During the day we received into hospital about 40 wounded of our own and also of General Kautz and Second Corps. They were all dressed, operated on, fed and sheltered, and the next day (26th) were sent to the hospital at City Point.

During this series of fights and skirmishes on the Weldon railroad our loss was as follows: Killed, 10; wounded, 59; missing, 5. Total, 74.

On August 26 the whole division went into camp on the Jerusalem plank road, north of the Blackwater. They established a picket-line and then remained quiet some time. The First Brigade was encamped nearly a mile west of the plank road; all the regiments were encamped in pine woods on small hillocks, and the soil being dry and sandy, easily drained. In some of the regiments wells were dug to supply drinking

water. The Second Brigade was encamped on the plank road on dry, sandy hillocks. The water was good, taken generally from springs. The men had the usual shelter-tents, which, in almost all cases, were raised from the ground, and raised bunks also were made. In a very few cases did the men sleep on the ground. The division remained in this camp until the end of September. During this month there was a good deal of sickness, the average sick report being about 8 per cent., and the proportion in both brigades being about the same. The diseases were mostly diarrheas, dysenteries, and malarial fevers, many of the latter being of a remittent type. Only the lighter cases were treated in camp, the more severe being sent to division hospital, and as soon as this became filled, transferred to City Point. During the month the number of men sent to City Point hospital was 248. The division hospital remained in the same situation near dismounted camp, and was kept in good order and condition.

On September 1 Surg. G. W. Colby, First Maine Cavalry, surgeon-in-chief of Second Brigade, was relieved from his brigade and placed in charge of the hospital, the organization of which he completed and afterward managed in a very efficient manner. Surg. W. M. Weidman, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was made surgeon-in-chief Second Brigade. On the night of September 15 the rebel cavalry made a raid to the rear of our army, and drove off a very large herd of cattle which were grazing at Coggins' Point, on the James River. A squadron of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was guarding them, and lost a number of men captured, among them Assistant Surgeon Stanton, of that regiment. Early in the morning of September 16 this division was sent in pursuit. It moved down the plank road and found the rebels posted on the opposite side of Jones' Hole Swamp. They had a very strong position, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them; in the attempt 15 men were wounded. On the 17th the division returned to camp and the more severe cases of the wounded were sent to the hospital at City Point. During this expedition I was on sick report and unable to accompany the division. Brigadier-General Davies was in command.

On September 28 we received orders to be ready to break camp and move early the next morning. I was directed to take one medicine wagon and ten ambulances. I assigned Surgeon Junkin, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to the charge of the field hospital, and made the usual details of surgeons and attendants. Early in the morning of September 29 the division (except the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, which remained on picket on plank road) broke camp and marched to the Yellow Tavern, on Weldon railroad, and from here proceeded down the Halifax to the Wyatt road. At the same time the Fifth Corps moved out beyond Poplar Grove Church. We proceeded up the Wyatt road and across Arthur's Swamp to the Davis house, on the Vaughan road. The First Brigade, however, halted at the junction of Halifax and Wyatt roads. At Arthur's Swamp we met the enemy's pickets and captured several of them. A strong reconnaissance was sent out toward Armstrong's Mill, on Hatcher's Run. It drove the enemy's pickets, but as their force increased our men slowly withdrew. As we made but slight resistance the rebels followed us up in the afternoon as far as Arthur's Swamp. They brought artillery and blew up a limber chest of one of our guns, killing 1 and seriously wounding 2 men. At Arthur's Swamp we held our position, and here skirmishing continued until dark. At the commencement of this engagement I directed a field hospital to be established at the site of the old Perkins

house, on the Halifax road. The tent-flies were put up and the wounded were received and fed, wounds examined, and the necessary cases operated on. Three serious operations were performed. The men were made comfortable for the night, and on the morning of the 30th were taken to Warren's Station and sent by cars to City Point. During this day the division again advanced beyond the Vaughan road, but the enemy, having fallen back, did not molest us. We had no wounded during the day.

On October 1 it was expected that the division would move to the left of the infantry line, and I was therefore directed to move the hospital within the works at Warren's Station. It rained during all the day, but the flies were put up, and, by means of boards, taken from an old camp, and hay procured from the quartermaster at the station, a comfortable hospital was established. The division, after moving to Poplar Grove Church, returned to its former position at the Davis house, covering the Vaughan road, where on the day previous they had erected a short line of breast-works. The First Brigade occupied this position, and the Second was on its left, extending back to the Halifax road. The enemy attacked us with cavalry and artillery in the morning, but were soon repulsed, and they then remained quiet until afternoon, by which time the rain had almost ceased. Between 3 and 4 o'clock they attacked us in force directly in front, and also attempted to turn the left flank. They repeatedly charged the works, but were every time repulsed. The fighting continued till dark, when the enemy withdrew. We took only a few wounded prisoners, but lost several of the Sixth Ohio Regiment. After this the rebels gave us no more trouble. During the day we had about 30 wounded, who were temporarily dressed on the field, and then taken back to the hospital at Warren's Station. Captain Weir, assistant adjutant-general of division, was severely wounded in the thigh, the ball passing in front of and grazing the femur. The wounded were all fed, sheltered, operated on, &c., and the next day were sent by rail to City Point.

On October 2 the division went into camp on the Vaughan road, and remained there until October 3, when we returned to our old camp on the Jerusalem plank road.

During this expedition our entire loss was, 18 killed, 73 wounded, 83 missing; total, 174. The number of wounded received into the hospital was 57.

Immediately on our arrival in camp, I ordered the division hospital to be moved from the river up to the neighborhood of the command. I selected a small retired field, a short distance from the different regiments. The soil was dry and sandy on the surface and the tents, being on the brow of a hill, could easily be drained in wet weather. Surgeon Colby, with great industry and energy, took steps to perfect the hospital, digging a well, building an oven and range, and making every provision for the comfort of the patients. The division remained in camp during the greater part of the month. The camps were generally in good condition, some excellent, others inferior. The sickness diminished from what it had been in September. Diarrheas and dysenteries still prevailed and there were a few cases of scurvy. About the middle of the month a new brigade was formed. It consisted of First Maine, from Second Brigade, Sixth Ohio, from First Brigade, and the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, a regiment just attached to the division, and which during the summer had been dismounted and used as infantry in the Fifth Corps. The Twenty-fourth New York, a regiment under similar circumstances to the last, and from the Ninth Corps, was

placed in the First Brigade. The Third Brigade was commanded by Col. C. H. Smith, First Maine, and Surg. W. H. King, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, was appointed surgeon-in-chief. On October 25 I received orders to send the sick to City Point, and break up the hospital preparatory to a general move. This was done on the 26th. I sent 181 men to hospital. The tents, &c., were loaded in wagons and ordered with the general train to City Point. I was directed to take with the command one army wagon, one medicine wagon, and half the ambulances. In the former I loaded a tent, all the tent-flies, blankets, clothing, and rations. Surgeon Le Moyne, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was placed in charge of the field hospital, and medical officers and attendants were detailed as usual. Previous to leaving I had Surgeon Colby relieved from hospital, as he was ordered to Maine to be mustered out on expiration of term of service, and Acting Staff Surg. G. W. Lovejoy was ordered to succeed him.

On October 28 [26], at 3 p. m., we broke camp and marched to the Perkins house, on the Weldon railroad, where we bivouacked for the night. At 3.30 a. m. of October 27 we were again on the move, and marched to the Boydton plank road. The Second Corps went by the Wyatt road and Armstrong's Mill, while we kept farther to the left, by the Halifax, Dinwiddie Court-House, and Quaker roads. We first met the enemy about daybreak, and had skirmishing all the morning. The Third Brigade had the advance and drove the enemy steadily before them from some strong positions, especially at Rowanty Creek and Gravelly Run. At the latter place they had artillery and occupied a high hill, and we lost several men in killed and wounded before we succeeded in carrying the position. At the same time a portion of the enemy's cavalry, which had been cut off, attacked us in flank and rear, but were held in check by General Davies' brigade, without much loss. The wounded were dressed temporarily, placed in ambulances, and moved on with the command. During this advance we captured several wagons and some prisoners. About noon we struck the Boydton plank road, and here met the Second Corps, which had come by a shorter road. They were then massing in an open field, and one of their batteries was in position and firing slowly upon the enemy in front. A halt was made here for some hours, but as we were expecting momentarily to move on we were unable to establish a hospital. Directly in front of us was Hatcher's Run, and the enemy were in force upon the other side. About 4 o'clock I gave directions to establish a hospital, as we were then expecting to remain all night, when very suddenly the rebels made a vigorous attack on General Hancock's right flank. At first there was some confusion, but the Second Corps soon recovered themselves and drove back the enemy, capturing many prisoners. The enemy also threatened an attack on our front and left. At the same time their cavalry, which during the morning had been cut off from their main army, came up the plank road and attacked the Third Brigade vigorously, so that, the ammunition giving out, the latter were obliged to fall back a short distance until re-enforced by some regiments of the Second Brigade, when they held the enemy in check until dark. The ambulances had been parked in the open field, but the enemy's artillery having opened from front and rear it became unsafe, and after they attacked us on the plank road I was directed to have them moved back about a mile on the road by which we came, where General Davies was then stationed with his brigade. After the fighting had ceased the ambulances were again brought up to prepare a hospital for the night. During the afternoon it began to rain, and continued steadily until late

at night. The ambulance corps were set at work to bring in all the wounded from this last fight, a number of whom had collected around a house which had been occupied by the Second Corps as a hospital. The wounded were fed and we were ordered to be ready to move at 11 o'clock. As all the wounded could not be put in ambulances, I took the wagons which had been captured in the morning, and having also two empty ammunition wagons, by this means succeeded in taking off all our wounded, although it is possible that a few may have fallen into the enemy's hands when we fell back on the plank road. We carried off the field about 100 wounded. At 11 o'clock we moved back on the same road by which we had advanced, but having considerable difficulty in crossing the wagons over the bridge at Gravelly Run it was daylight before we reached the Halifax road. We went into camp at the Perkins house, and Surgeon Le Moyne at once made preparations for feeding the men and establishing a hospital. The tent and tent-flies were soon put up and the wounded removed from the ambulances. The wounds were all dressed and all necessary operations performed, and by dark they were all placed on cars at Warren's Station and sent to City Point. The hospital was then broken up and the division went back to its old camp.

The total number of casualties on the 27th was 27 killed, 147 wounded, and 65 missing; total, 239. The number of wounded admitted into hospital was 99.

On October 29 the First Brigade moved and encamped at McCann's Station, on the Norfolk railroad. On October 31 Surgeon Weidman was relieved from duty as surgeon-in-chief Second Brigade, his term of service having expired, and Surg. F. Le Moyne, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, assigned to succeed him.

On November 7 the division made a reconnaissance below Reams' Station, on the railroad, and returned by Proctor's house. They found only a few cavalry pickets, captured some prisoners, killed 1 man, and lost none

When the division went into camp on October 28 I sent an order to Surgeon Lovejoy to establish the hospital in the same place where it had been before the move. This was done on the 29th and 30th, and he then began to make preparations for winter—chimneys were built, a dining house of logs erected, a cook house, &c. On November 9 Surgeon Rezner, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, surgeon-in-chief First Brigade, was mustered out on expiration of term of service, and Surg. C. L. George, Twenty-fourth New York, assigned as surgeon-in-chief First Brigade.

During the month of November the division remained in camp. As the weather became cold the men began to prepare quarters, but as there was no assurance of remaining long in camp they were often put up without much regularity or uniformity.

On November 17 the First Brigade moved to the open field about the Westbrook house, and as it was supposed probable that they might remain there during the winter, a circular was issued from brigade headquarters directing the plan of huts and ordering all to be erected according to the same model. The plan was a good one, except that it put too many men in one house, and in practice it was found that they were almost never occupied by the entire number. Each hut was to accommodate six men, and built according to the following:

Dimensions: Length twelve feet, width seven feet, and from five to six feet from the ground to the eaves. Digging down into the ground is strictly prohibited, and the foundation for the houses will be laid on the surface of the ground. Fire-places can be made, and no stoves will be allowed.

About the middle of December, when there was every prospect of remaining in our present quarters for the winter, several of the regiments of the Second Brigade were moved to new and better ground, and an order published regulating the formation of camps and the size of huts, &c.:

> The houses for the men will be built of logs or poles six feet long, set upon end, or if sunk in the ground, seven feet long; gable ends facing the picket-line; chimneys on left side or facing the front of the camp; houses to be covered with shelter-tents, and four men will occupy one house.

In the Third Brigade no general orders were given respecting the size of huts, but in each case left to the regimental commander. The medical and line officers were generally attentive to the hygienic condition of the camps. None of the regiments were camped in woods, but all in open ground, which in my opinion is by far the most preferable for winter camps.

On November 19 I issued a circular directing that in each brigade the surgeon-in-chief should detail by roster, weekly, a medical officer to inspect the brigade and send to him a written report of the condition of the regiments, which report was to be forwarded to the surgeon-in-chief of division. By this means I hoped to create a spirit of emulation among the officers of the different regiments, and also to keep myself informed of the condition of the division weekly, both of all improvements in hygiene, &c., and inattention on the part of medical officers. These were, of course, in addition to my own inspections, which were made at least monthly. I also gave special directions about the keeping of records, which had to a considerable extent been neglected during the summer, and in the manner of keeping which there was no uniformity through the division. During the month we had a number of men killed and wounded while on picket and scout. Many of these cases were wounds from buckshot, some musket and pistol balls. Twenty wounded were received in hospital during the month. In November the division hospital constantly improved in conveniences, comforts, and neatness. A new ward was established, chimneys completed, wards partially floored, and drainage provided for. During the month 203 cases were admitted and ninety cases sent to Cavalry Corps hospital at City Point. Many of the cases were of severe type, fevers, chronic diarrhea, and a few cases of pneumonia. The monthly reports for November exhibit a very marked diminution of cases of acute diarrhea, dysentery, and malarial fevers, and an increase in chronic diarrheas, bronchitis, catarrh, pneumonia, and tonsilitis.

On December 1, at an early hour of the morning, the whole division, except a few detachments left on picket, moved out on an expedition to Stony Creek Station. Fifteen ambulances accompanied the command, but no supply wagons, as we expected to return the same evening. We started from camp at 4 a. m. and proceeded by Lee's Mill to the plank road. At the mill we found the bridge burned and were delayed some time, building a new one. We moved down the plank road about three miles, then turned to the right, crossed Jones' Hole Swamp and came to the Rowanty, where we found the enemy in some force, but they were driven across before they had time to destroy the bridge. The Third Brigade was left here to hold the bridge while the other two pushed on to the railroad at Duval's Station. The First Brigade remained here to hold the Halifax road, while the Second Brigade pushed on and soon came in view of Stony Creek Station. They found on the opposite side of the creek a strong earth-work,

with two pieces of artillery, with which the enemy opened as soon as we came in sight. The Fourth Pennsylvania crossed the stream, mounted, a few hundred yards below, and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania advanced directly in front, and, dismounting, charged across the railroad bridge. At the same time the Fourth Pennsylvania charging on their rear, the rebels surrendered. We captured 170 prisoners, 2 guns, which we spiked, and destroyed their carriages; set fire to the depot and storehouses, containing a large amount of goods; burning also a quantity of hay and corn. In this charge we had a few men killed and several wounded. These were taken off in ambulances, with temporary dressings merely, as we at once started to return when we had accomplished this work of destruction. Just as the Second Brigade had reached Duval's Station the rebel cavalry came down the Halifax road and attacked the Tenth New York Cavalry, which was stationed there. We then set fire to the machine shop and railroad cross-ties, which latter had been collected in some quantity. We withdrew, holding the enemy in check, and in the skirmishing several men were wounded. After crossing the Rowanty we tore up the bridge, and the Third Brigade, bringing up the rear, proceeded back by the road by which we had come. The enemy followed a short distance only. We reached camp about 9 o'clock, being completely tired out. The wounded were taken to division hospital, and were found to be 34 in number. The total number of casualties was: killed, 4; wounded, 38; missing 16; total, 58. The next morning the wounded were all carefully examined and operated on.

After this we remained quietly in camp until December 6, when we received orders to be ready to march at 5 a. m. the next morning. Rations and forage for six days were issued. I was directed to take twenty ambulances and one medicine wagon. I made the usual details of surgeons and attendants for a field hospital, placing Surgeon Donnelly, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge. We took in the ambulances 250 rations of coffee, sugar, and hard bread, and some blankets and tent-flies. The camps of the regiments were to remain uninjured, as we expected to return, and the hospital also was to remain unchanged, except that on the next day a large number of patients were to be sent to City Point. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Sixth Ohio, and Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, were to remain in camp, under command of Colonel Kerwin. A few days previously the Fifth Corps had broken camp and moved to the Jerusalem plank road, and it was understood that they were to move with us. On December 7 we broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched by Lee's Mill and Jerusalem plank road to Freeman's Bridge, across the Nottoway River. We found the bridge destroyed, and forded the stream a short distance above. The troops forded, but the ambulances and wagons crossed on a pontoon bridge, which was laid down as soon as the infantry came up. We then proceeded to Sussex Court-House, where we camped for the night. Crawford's division camped at the same place. December 8, we marched at 5 a. m. through Coman's Well to the Halifax road, where we came in sight of the railroad bridge over the Nottoway River. A field-work and some huts were visible on the north side of the river, but they were not occupied. The bridge and huts were burned by the Third Brigade. While this was being accomplished a squadron of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania was sent up (north) the Halifax road and found the enemy's cavalry. The Fourth Pennsylvania was sent to support them, but found the enemy strongly posted, so that it was some time and after considerable skirmishing that they

succeeded in driving them across the river. At the same time some of the rebel cavalry got between our rear and General Crawford's advance. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming our rear guard, had a few men wounded, but soon re-established the communication. As a number of men had been wounded, I established a temporary hospital at the Chambliss house. The wounded were conveyed here in ambulances and dressed and operated on. The number of wounded was 15, but a large proportion of these were of a serious nature, as there were two wounds of abdomen, two fractures of arms, and one of vertebræ. On striking the railroad the infantry were put to work to destroy it, which they did in an effectual manner as far as Jarratt's Station, where we encamped for the night. As we were to march at an early hour the next morning, the wounded were not taken out of the ambulances, but fed and covered up warmly with blankets. During these two days the weather had been warm and pleasant, but about midnight a wind sprang up and before morning it became very cold.

December 9, we marched at 5 a. m. and proceeded along the railroad, picketing and guarding the roads while the infantry were tearing up the track. At Three Creeks we found a small force of the enemy, with one or two very small pieces of artillery, but as they had torn down the main bridge and set fire to the railroad bridge it was sometime before we could cross. The Tenth New York Cavalry crossed on foot on some of the planks of the old bridge, and after some delay, a ford having been found, the First and Third Brigades and battery and five ambulances crossed. The Second Brigade crossed at a mill-dam two miles below. The First Brigade, in advance, drove the enemy before them until they came to an open plain in full view of Belfield. The First New Jersey advanced dismounted for some distance, and the First Massachusetts mounted. Here the enemy had three strong works, with ten or twelve guns in position. These they used with good effect, as they had excellent range and cross-fire on the road. Major Sargent, commanding First Massachusetts Cavalry, was mortally wounded in the chest by a piece of shell, and several others killed and wounded. When General Warren arrived he determined that it was not advisable to attack but merely to hold our line and destroy the railroad up to this point. This was accomplished during the evening and we went into camp near Three Creeks. We had had about 10 wounded who had been sent back to the ambulance train, and I gave orders to the surgeon-in-charge to establish a hospital in a neighboring house. On visiting them in the evening I found all the wounded taken out of ambulances, placed in a house, fed, and their wounds being dressed; no case required operation. During the afternoon it began to rain and after dark turned to sleet, the weather becoming very cold.

December 10, we were up before daylight to get everything across the river at an early hour, as General Warren, having announced that the objects of the expedition were accomplished, ordered a withdrawal of the army. The rain had now ceased, but it was still cold and cloudy. The Second Brigade was to move in advance of the infantry and the other two brigades to bring up the rear. The ambulance train moved between the two last brigades. After everything was withdrawn across the creek the enemy began to follow and press us somewhat, especially on the left. The First Maine formed the rear guard, with one gun of Dennison's battery. The infantry took a road leading off to the right, and going direct to Sussex Court-House, while we marched by the same road by which we had advanced. The Second New York Mounted Rifles brought up the rear of the infantry

column, and being charged during the day lost a number of prisoners. The enemy followed us in rear and on left with cavalry and artillery as far as Jarratt's Station, and during this fighting we had about 15 men wounded. We marched to Coman's Well, which we reached about dark, halted there a couple of hours to feed horses and men, and then continued a few miles farther until we came up to the infantry, when we went into camp. The Second Brigade in advance of the infantry had gone into camp at Sussex Court-House and I therefore ordered the ambulance train to this place, directing the surgeon-in-charge to take the court-house or an empty dwelling house for an hospital. He selected the most convenient house, had all the wounded taken out, fires built, supper cooked, and wounds dressed. One case required amputation of arm, which was performed by Surgeon Le Moyne. The wounded were all made comfortable.

December 11, we left Sussex Court-House at 10 a. m., the infantry having gone in advance to lay the pontoon bridge over the Nottoway. At this place we found a division of the Ninth Corps, which had been sent to meet us. We crossed the river and then continued our march homeward. The Ninth Corps preceded us. As they were somewhat tired with their march already they moved very slowly. Toward evening the wind blew up very cold, and after dark became extremely severe. Near Proctor's house we halted for two hours, and then proceeded to camp. The Second Brigade, however, camped at Proctor's until the next day. Our marching was slow, owing to the infantry column in advance of us, and we suffered greatly from the intense cold. We had sufficient blankets to keep the wounded warm, although they suffered considerably from the roughness of the road. We reached camp about 10 p. m. The wounded were taken to division hospital at once and there provided for. On the next morning I found them all doing remarkably well, and on December 13 they were sent to City Point.

This expedition had been extremely severe, especially on the medical officers. The weather at times had been very wet and cold, and we seldom went into camp until after dark, sometimes not till very late, and the wounded then had to be dressed, and we generally marched before daylight in the morning. Surgeon Donnelly and Assistant Surgeons Everhart, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Jones, First New Jersey, were energetic and untiring in their attentions to the wounded. Although the fatigue was great and the weather severe, there were few cases of sickness during the expedition, and on its return only 10 men were carried in ambulances on this account. During this last night's march several men had their feet frozen.

The total number of casualties during the expedition was: killed, 12; wounded, 51; missing, 51. Total, 114. The number of wounded received into ambulances, 37.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio were engaged on a reconnaissance during our absence, the following of which has been furnished me by Assistant Surgeon Rockwell, Sixth Ohio: On December 8 these two regiments, with the Third Pennsylvania, all under command of Colonel Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, left camp at 3 p. m. and at 6 p. m. arrived at Hatcher's Run, on the opposite side of which they found the enemy intrenched. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania unsuccessfully charged (dismounted), with the loss of a few wounded, who were placed in ambulances, and the whole command immediately returned to camp. On the following morning the same force of cavalry, with a company of Second New York Mounted Rifles.

with six days' rations, again left camp, accompanied by a division of infantry, the whole under General Miles, and proceeded to Hatcher's Run. The enemy's works were again charged by the Sixth Ohio and Second New York, but with the same result as on the day previous, with the loss of 2 killed and several wounded. The artillery was now placed in position and by the use of a few well-directed shots compelled the rebels to retreat. Immediately the cavalry crossed and reconnoitered three or four miles of the Vaughan road. The Sixth Ohio remained picketing on the farther side of the stream till the afternoon of the following day, December 10, when they were driven in by a large force of the enemy and recrossed the stream, and then were ordered back to camp. On December 11 the cavalry command was ordered to the bridge on the Nottoway, where they joined the division and returned to camp with it. The loss on the reconnaissance was: killed, 2; wounded, 18; missing 1; total, 21. The number of wounded admitted into hospital, 12. The Third Pennsylvania also lost some men, but of these I have no report.

On our return to camp a new picket-line was established and the Fifth Corps, camping in rear of the army, relieved us from a long portion of our former line, so that the duty was far less severe than it had been for some months past.

During the rest of the month the division remained in camp and the winter quarters were now improved and perfected, so that by December 31, with very few exceptions, every regiment had an excellent camp.

The only losses of property in the medical and ambulance departments during the campaign were as follows: 1 hospital tent and 1 wall tent, accidentally destroyed by fire; 1 field case and 1 pocket case of instruments, lost during the expedition and battle on Boydton plank road, October 27, 1864.

There were no casualties in the ambulance corps. Those in the medical department were as follows: Asst. Surg. S. Powell, First New Jersey Cavalry, died August 8, 1864, at Macon, Ga., while a prisoner of war; Asst. Surg. Z. A. Northway, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, died September 27, 1864; Asst. Surg. S. M. Murphy, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, died November 16, 1864; Hospital Steward S. M. Potter, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died September 6, 1864; Asst. Surg. J. C. Stanton, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, taken prisoner September 16, 1864; Surg. A. Wood, First Massachusetts Cavalry, discharged from service for physical disability on November 2, 1864; Asst. Surg. P. E. Sickler, Tenth New York Cavalry, discharged from service for physical disability on November 30, 1864.

As probably there will be no report of this division prior to the date at which I took charge, I desire to record the names of the following officers who were ordered to remain with the wounded at Trevilian Station on June 13, 1864, and were thus left in the lines of the enemy. After attending to the wounded under their charge for a few days only they were sent to the military prison. The names of these officers were: Asst. Surg. S. Powell, First New Jersey Cavalry; Asst. Surg. P. E. Sickler, Tenth New York Cavalry, and Hospital Steward Bates, First Massachusetts Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon Powell died at Macon, Ga., August 8, of chronic diarrhea. Assistant Surgeon Sickler was released about September 10, and on November 30 was discharged from service on account of chronic diarrhea contracted while a prisoner.

In this report the account of some proceedings may appear unsatisfactory and incomplete, but the many differences between the cavalry

and infantry branches of the service must be borne in mind. Cavalry operations are always quickly done, and their movements rapid, having generally the character of reconnaissances. When before the enemy we seldom remain one day in the same locality, and many of our battles are running fights. Moreover, we are always limited as to transportation, and during my connection with the division in not a single instance has an army wagon been allowed to accompany the troops. Hence, our supplies are extremely limited, and we are obliged to restrict them to tent-flies, food, blankets, and dressings, that may be carried in the Autenreith wagon or ambulances. Also a small number of ambulances only is allowed. In one case it was limited to five for the division. Under these circumstances the proper care of the wounded becomes extremely difficult, and our field hospitals are necessarily of the most temporary nature. The wounded are often placed in ambulances with temporary dressings and carried along for miles, perhaps till evening, before they can be properly examined and operated on. We are unable to establish hospitals in the rear, because the column would soon pass on and leave them unprotected. Notwithstanding these difficulties we succeeded in all cases in removing our wounded from the field of battle, and in having them fed, sheltered, and the necessary operations performed before sending them to the depot hospital.

The medical officers of the division performed their duties with fidelity, and I desire especially to record my appreciation for the services of Surgeon Colby, for his zeal and energy in organizing the division hospital; to Surgeons Rezner and Wood, whose labor at the operating table was untiring, and in whose professional judgment and skill I could place the utmost confidence; to Surgeons Weidman, Le Moyne, and Donnelly, for services and devotion to the care of the wounded while in charge of temporary field hospitals.

E. J. MARSH,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief of Division.

No. 232.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 1–27, October 26–29, November 24, and December 7–12.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

From the 1st to the 11th of August the brigade was encamped near McCann's Station, on the Norfolk railroad, and held a picket-line from Lee's Mill to Mount Sinai Church. On the 11th of August the brigade moved to Prince George Court-House and remained there until the 13th. On the 13th of August the brigade again crossed the James River at the point previously mentioned, attacked the enemy's cavalry near Malvern Hill and drove them out of their breast-works. The brigade remained in position near Malvern Hill for the four suc-

*For portion of report here omitted, covering operations July 26–30, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 618.

ceeding days, each day engaging the enemy successfully. On the 18th the brigade recrossed the river and moved to the left flank of the Army of the Potomac, on the Weldon railroad. On the 19th the brigade was severely engaged with the enemy in their position and drove him some distance. During the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th the brigade was occupied in the destruction of the railroad and in protecting the infantry engaged in that work. On the 25th of August the brigade moved out beyond Reams' Station and had a severe engagement with the enemy, lasting over four hours. On the 26th the brigade relieved a brigade of General Kautz's cavalry on the Dinwiddie Court-House road, and during the day skirmished slightly with the enemy. On the 27th the command moved back to the Jerusalem plank road near Temple's, and there went into camp, establishing a picket-line from the left of the Fifth Corps, on the Weldon railroad, to the Jerusalem plank road.

The above is a sketch of the movements of the command so far as I am able to describe them. I am informed that lists of casualties, &c., have been properly forwarded from time to time as they were received.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command in the recent movement against the enemy:

I broke camp on the 26th instant and moved to the Perkins house, in the rear of the division, and there camped for the night. On the morning of the 27th I left camp, marching in rear of the division, and after crossing the Rowanty moved on to Vaughan's house, at the crossing of the military road with the Vaughan road. Here W. H. F. Lee's division, coming up from Stony Creek, made a spirited attack upon the rear of my command, which was halted at the point mentioned, while the head of the column was engaged in forcing the passage of Gravelly Run, but they were readily driven off by the Tenth New York Cavalry, commanded by Captain Snyder. The column moving forward, I marched on to Gravelly Run, covering my rear with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, which skirmished handsomely with the enemy up to that point, beyond which I was not followed. At that point the enemy moved by a cross-road toward the Boydton plank road. I moved from Gravelly Run to the junction of the Boydton plank and the military road, then returned toward Gravelly Run and went into camp for the night at Spiers' house, picketing down to Gravelly Run. About 7 p. m. a small detachment of the enemy attacked one of my picket-posts, but were driven off by the reserve. About 2 a. m. of the morning of the 28th I moved out on the return of the command to its former camps, and covered the rear of the division on the march, seeing nothing of the enemy. On the 29th instant I moved my brigade to the McCann house on the Petersburg and Suffolk Railroad, where it is at present in camp.

I desire to mention for good conduct on this movement the names of Captain Thomas, commanding First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Captain

Snyder, commanding Tenth New York Cavalry. Both of these officers were engaged with the enemy and displayed courage and good judgment in performing their duty.

I forward herewith nominal and numerical lists of casualities.*

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division Cavalry.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
Camp at Westbrook House, November 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the post of my picket-line established on the stage road was attacked last night about 1 a. m. by a party of the enemy dismounted, estimated as numbering thirty. My loss amounts to 2 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 man taken prisoner; also 18 horses and equipments. The enemy had 1 killed and 1 wounded, both of whom they carried off. The attack was a surprise; the sergeant in charge of the post was killed, and cannot be made responsible. Colonel Newberry, who commands the picket-line of which that position forms a part, informs me that Captain Taylor, who is in charge of the post at Prince George Court-House, and who had the superintendence of the position attacked, has been guilty of neglect and inattention to their safety, and he will prefer charges against him for the same.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 24, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

Upon receiving the report of this capture by the enemy, Brigadier-General Davies sent a battalion in pursuit of the enemy. The battalion has not yet returned. A more full investigation of the circumstances attending the loss of horses, &c., will be made, and report made.

D. MCM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

The Twenty-fourth New York is one of the regiments recently mounted.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
December 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command in the recent movement against the enemy's right, resulting in the destruction of the Weldon railroad:

On the 7th instant I broke camp at the Westbrook house; marched via Lee's Mill and Proctor's to Freeman's Bridge, on the Nottoway;

*Embodied in table, p. 159.

crossed that river by a ford and moved to Sussex Court-House, where the command encamped for the night. On the morning of the 8th I moved out at 4 a. m., and marched in advance of the division, via Coman's Well, to a point on the Weldon railroad, within three miles of Jarratt's Station. My advance encountered along the road small parties of the enemy's cavalry, apparently placed for purpose of observation, as they fell back readily and without much resistance. At the point mentioned, the command halted for several hours, and the Tenth and Twenty-fourth New York Regiments were dismounted and placed at work in destroying the railroad, of which they demolished a mile. In the afternoon I moved forward to Jarratt's Station, which was reached at dark, and the command encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 9th I moved from Jarratt's Station along the railroad in the direction of Hicksford, my advance driving before it small parties of the enemy. At Three Creeks the enemy was first found in force, probably about 200 men with a small howitzer, posted on the south bank of the stream, and resolved to oppose our crossing. The road bridge had been cut down, the railroad bridge was in flames, and all the fords had been thoroughly obstructed with felled timber. After some skirmishing Colonel Avery, of the Tenth New York, succeeded in effecting a passage for dismounted men, and crossed with his regiment, driving the enemy before him for about a mile toward Hicksford. A ford having been cleared, I succeeded in crossing my brigade and moved forward in the direction of Hicksford. The First New Jersey Cavalry had the advance, and charging along the road drove a considerable force of the enemy (mounted) into their first line of works, on the north bank of Meherrin River. The First New Jersey Cavalry was then dismounted, and, led by Colonel Janeway, advanced on either side of the road toward the works, while the First Massachusetts Cavalry charged, mounted. The First Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted), on the right, also participated in this movement. The enemy made no stand, but as our men neared them fled across the railroad bridge to the south side of the river, whence a heavy fire was opened upon my troops from nine guns in position in three large and well-constructed forts. The dismounted regiments I had sent in soon gained the enemy's abandoned works, where they were well protected from fire and could cover the crossing. I directed the First Massachusetts Cavalry to withdraw from the range of the enemy's guns, and while executing that movement the gallant Major Sargent fell mortally wounded by a fragment of shell. The ground occupied with me had been carefully and thoroughly obstructed by the enemy, and was covered with abatis, chevaux-de-frise, and felled trees, rendering movements of artillery and cavalry difficult in the extreme. At this time I received orders to hold the ground I had gained without advancing. After dark the dismounted men were withdrawn and their place supplied by a line of mounted vedettes, and the command withdrew about a mile on the road we had marched up and camped for the night. The enemy during the night made a demonstration on one of my picket-posts on the left, but were driven back, without loss on my part. Before daylight on the 10th I withdrew my pickets and recrossed Three Creeks by a pontoon bridge, unmolested by the enemy, and started on the return march, having the advance of the division. Upon nearing Jarratt's Station my advance guard encountered a party of the enemy, which they drove to the station, and thence on the road to the left running to Wyatt's Mill. Here the enemy was found in considerable force, with two pieces of artillery, and made a strong attack on the flank of my column. I placed two guns of Dennison's battery

in position and charged with the Tenth New York Cavalry, which drove their artillery off, and took up a secure position for holding the road. I then moved on by the road over which the column advanced two days before, and after halting to feed and rest at Coman's Well came up with the infantry, which had marched by a shorter route in the neighborhood of Sussex Court-House, meeting no resistance from the enemy, small parties of whom were driven in every direction by my advance guard. On the 11th my brigade acted as rear guard until the command reached Sussex Court-House, seeing nothing of the enemy. From Sussex Court-House the command moved to the Nottoway, which was crossed at Freeman's Bridge, and then marched to the camp it occupied before the movement.

I desire to mention, for good conduct and gallant service, Colonel Janeway, First New Jersey Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Avery, Tenth New York Cavalry; Captain Thomas, First Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Brooks, First New Jersey Cavalry, and Captain Snyder, Tenth New York Cavalry, all of whom gallantly led their men in action and contributed greatly to my success.

The officers of my staff all behaved with gallantry and zeal and rendered me most valuable service. I inclose nominal list of casualties.*

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 233.

Reports of Col. Hugh H. Janeway, First New Jersey Cavalry, of operations December 1 and 7–12.

CAMP FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
On Jerusalem Plank Road, December 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 1st instant the First New Jersey Cavalry moved, with the rest of the division, toward Stony Creek Station, on the Weldon railroad, which place the head of the column reached at about 12 m., where a large quantity of stores were destroyed. Two guns and 185 prisoners and 6 wagons were captured. The Second Brigade being in the advance, this regiment was not engaged until the division commenced to retire, when we had the honor of covering the rear. The regiment was heavily pressed by the enemy, but the men and officers behaved with their accustomed gallantry and coolness. They were successfully repulsed in every attack. Our loss was small. Lieutenant Dalziel, commanding the extreme rear guard, was wounded in the thigh, but was not obliged to relinquish his command. First Sergt. John D. Williams, of Company A, and Private G. H. Townley, of Company E, also received flesh wounds. I neglected to state that at Duval's Station the regiment was ordered to destroy a large quantity of railroad iron and to burn a number of rebel work-shops, which was accordingly done.

HUGH H. JANEWAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Governor JOEL PARKER,
Trenton, N. J.

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* Shows 1 officer and 5 men killed, 19 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
December 13, 1864.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant the division broke camp and moved on the Jerusalem plank road to the Nottoway River, which we forded. The Second Brigade having the advance, the regiment was not engaged. The division camped for the night at Sussex Court-House. The next morning, at 4 o'clock, the column moved toward Jarratt's Station, on the Weldon railroad, the regiment having the advance. Captain Hughes, of Company C, commanded the extreme advance guard, composed of the first squadron, under Lieutenant Dalziel, and the third (his own) squadron. Captain Hughes met with some resistance, but no loss, and drove the enemy steadily until ordered to halt for the night at Jarratt's Station, after a march of about twenty miles. During the night the railroad was torn up and burned in our rear by the infantry of General Warren's command. The following morning, the 9th instant, we moved at daylight, our brigade still having the advance. The regiment, however, was not engaged until we crossed a small stream called Three Creeks, when we were again assigned to the post of honor, as, indeed, we usually are when there is work to be done. Captain Brooks, with the fifth squadron (Companies K and H, the latter under Lieutenant Craig, now captain Company A), was directed to charge a superior force of the enemy, which he did in the most gallant style, although he was obliged to move on a narrow road through a thick wood. After charging nearly a mile, Captain Brooks came upon an abatis perfectly impassable for horses. Here he halted, and under a heavy fire from the enemy's rifle-pits held his position until the rest of the regiment arrived. I then obtained permission to dismount the regiment and formed a heavy skirmish line in the edge of the woods. At the command "charge," every officer and man sprang forward with a wild cheer, each seeming to vie with the other in the effort to be the first to reach the rifle-pits, from which the enemy were pouring a destructive fire. Almost in less time than it takes to write it, the rifle-pits were ours, the rebels retreating in rapid disorder across the railroad bridge. The charge was made under the heaviest fire of artillery to which it has ever been my fortune to be exposed, from strong forts not 500 yards distant from the line we took. As our superiors thought it best not to advance farther, the regiment was obliged to remain in the rifle-pits for the three hours of daylight still left us exposed to the fire of guns served with the most murderous accuracy, unable to move about to keep the blood in circulation, although entirely unprotected from a heavy rain which froze as it fell.

During the whole period of my service with the regiment I have never seen officers or men display greater gallantry or more soldierly endurance of hardships. Maj. W. R. Robbins, of this regiment, acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of the brigade commander, who was continually with the advance, received a bullet through his hat, and Captain Craig had his horse shot in the charge with Captain Brooks. I am happy to inform Your Excellency that no officers were hurt save Lieutenant Reed, who received a severe shell wound in his shoulder, from the effects of which he died before we returned to our present camp. Lieutenant Reed had not received his commission, but I shall forward it to his mother. He was one of the most promising officers in the regiment, and his loss is universally regretted. On the

10th the division returned to Coman's Well, and next marched back to our old camp at this place, which we reached at about 1 a. m. on the 12th instant.

I inclose the list of killed and wounded among the enlisted men. This was beyond question the most severe and trying raid in which the regiment has ever participated.

I have the honor to be, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH H. JANEWAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey.

No. 234.

Report of Maj. Myron H. Beaumont, First New Jersey Cavalry, of operations September 29–October 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
October 9, 1864.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the movements of this regiment during the late advance:

On the evening of September 29 we broke camp at Prince George Court-House and marched to the Jerusalem plank road, where we bivouacked for a couple of hours, moving on at daylight to the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac, Warren's corps, halting inside the picket-line. General Gregg ordered me to advance with my regiment to the junction of the Reams' Station and Dinwiddie Court-House roads, and to hold this junction, while I sent a battalion, under reliable officers, at a charge, into Reams' Station to drive in the enemy's pickets and to capture as many as possible. After doing this I was to hold these two roads, General Gregg saying he would like to have me bring on a fight if possible, as he would rather fight there than anywhere else. I accordingly advanced to the junction of the roads mentioned and sent Capt. J. H. Hart, with two squadrons, to charge through Reams' Station. With a shout, such as has become characteristic of this First New Jersey Cavalry, away they went, driving the enemy, almost twice their strength, from the works about the station and three miles beyond, capturing some dozen prisoners and several horses. Capt. J. H. Hart, upon receiving an order from me to that effect, retired, and Captain Hobensack established a picket-line on Reams' Station road with the Second Battalion. While this was being done I had thrown a picket-line across the junction and sent Capt. W. H. Hick, with two squadrons, up the road to Dinwiddie Court-House. He found the enemy in about equal force, and charging them vigorously drove them from their position, capturing a few prisoners. Returning he established a strong picket-line on this road. Several distinct attacks were made on our pickets now on these roads, but the enemy were boldly met, and gallantly repulsed by Captains Hobensack and Hick. The enemy did not bring any strong force to drive us from our position, and we lay on picket there until the following morning, Sep-

tember 30, when we were relieved and rejoined the brigade. As we joined the brigade they were just going into action, and though we were under fire a part of the time, we did not become engaged.

At dark Brigadier-General Davies, jr., commanding the brigade, ordered me to advance with my regiment along the left of the Fifth Corps to the Armstrong house, and thence a mile to the right, and communicate with General Parke's (Ninth) corps at the Pegram house. As we filed out into the woods the general concluded to accompany us. The night was intensely dark and the road a strange one, the enemy known to be on our left flank and in our front. We advanced cautiously, occasionally stopping to light a candle and get back into the road until we reached the Armstrong house. As we slowly rode up a little hill in front of the house in utter silence, those in advance distinguished talking and then clattering of sabers. "Who goes there?" rang out sharply on the air. "Butler's South Carolina brigade," was the startling reply. "Who are you?" "First New Jersey Cavalry," "charge," was the reply we gave, as with a Jersey yell, we dashed through the thick darkness upon an invisible foe. A sharp volley was given, and the rapid and continued rattle of hoofs on the gravel road in front gave notice that we had driven them from the field. We captured Captain Butler, brother of General Butler, of the rebel army. After the regiment had been collected again a line was formed, and as the enemy was found to be on each flank, as well as in front, the general concluded to return as far as the Davis house, on the Vaughan road to Petersburg, where General Gregg's headquarters were. Here we remained in bivouac the remainder of the night.

At daylight on the 1st of October, in a drizzling rain, our brigade started for the Hawks house, just in front of the Ninth Corps. After leaving the Davis house, it was occupied by Hampton's cavalry, and we had not proceeded far on the road before we were ordered back. At noon we reached a point near the Davis house, and about 1 o'clock we occupied the farm about the house from which the rebels had retired. Disposition was immediately made by General Davies to meet any emergency. The Sixth Ohio Cavalry was thrown out (dismounted), with the First Massachusetts Cavalry on the right, also dismounted. The First New Jersey Cavalry was held in reserve in compliance probably with the Army Regulations, which enjoins upon all commands to hold their best troops in reserve. The wisdom of this soon became apparent. The Sixth Ohio and First Massachusetts Cavalry were vigorously attacked by Dunovant's and Mahone's brigades of rebel cavalry (dismounted), and rapidly driven in, notwithstanding a stubborn resistance on the part of the Massachusetts cavalry. The line broke and ran, rallying in the rear of the First New Jersey Cavalry. An ominous silence ensued for a moment, when suddenly the dense woods in our front became alive with rebels, who came on at a double-quick, shouting and yelling like so many fiends, firing as they advanced. The Jersey boys stood cool and calm though exposed to a fire from the whole rebel line, as well as six guns, which had been run up to within 300 yards of our lines. The spiteful buzz of bullets, the shriek of solid shot and shell, and the fierce tearing whirr of canister, were enough to terrify brave hearts and older heads, but with our colors planted in the ground in the center of the line my gallant men stood without firing a shot until, with the enemy twenty-four paces in front, I gave the order to commence firing. Old soldiers and veterans of the bloodiest fights of the war join in saying that our rapidity of firing was wonderful and

unsurpassed. Three separate assaults were made, and each one bloodily repulsed by the First New Jersey, assisted by the First Massachusetts Cavalry, which had rallied on our right during the fight. The enemy ceased firing and left our front apparently whipped. A charge was ordered, and to Sergeant Johnson, Company G, belongs the honor of being first over the works. The color guard followed, and the regiment, with a wild shout, dashed into the woods and charged a distance of perhaps 200 yards from our first line. We were then recalled to repel an attack on our left flank by Young's brigade of Georgia cavalry. While these events were transpiring in front Lieutenant Hughes, whom I had detached with Company C, was picketing our left flank mounted.

At the time of the last repulse of the enemy in front, his pickets were driven in and Company C became hotly engaged. Lieutenant Hughes finding himself surrounded, ordered a charge and succeeded in cutting his own way out and rejoined the regiment in time to give us notice of the flank attack. Sergt. Charles Watts, of Company C, seeing a group of men dressed apparently like our men, rode up to one who proved to be General Young and asked him, "How in thunder are we going to get out of this?" The general seemed to be as much puzzled as Watts, as he had taken the charge of Lieutenant Hughes for the advance of a mounted force, and had delayed his own attack upon our flank long enough for us to regain our works and be in readiness to repulse him. Private Miles Downey, seeing that they were the enemy, seized upon Captain Jones, assistant adjutant-general to General Young, and brought him in a prisoner. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Hughes and Company C, as their gallant onslaught upon General Young's rear doubtless saved us the day. We ascertained after the fight, from the enemy's pickets, that General Young, when Company C charged, sent word to General Hampton that he had been surrounded and would probably be captured. To Captains Hart, Hobensack, and Hick, commanding battalions, I cannot give too much praise. I owe the coolness and firmness of my men in a great measure to their gallant example. Sergt. James T. Clancy*, Company C, killed General Dunovant within ten yards of our line, as he led his brigade in the first assault, and no doubt his death assisted in a great measure to demoralize the enemy. I cannot refrain from mentioning Capt. W. R. Robbins and Lieutenant Bowne. Though they were detached from the regiment at the time upon General Davies' staff they cheered our men by their presence in the thickest of the fight, and Lieutenant Bowne at a critical moment seized the colors, and himself bore them through a storm of bullets. In our repulse of the attack of General Young, Lieutenant Shaw and Sergeant-Major Dalziel rendered me efficient service in transmitting my orders and seeing them carried out. In this fight the regiment fully sustained their previous reputation for gallantry, and added new luster to the reputation of New Jersey troops.

We remained in the field during the 2d instant, and returned to this camp on the Jerusalem plank road on the 3d, where we now lie.

I have the honor, Governor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. BEAUMONT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey.

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 235.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 30–August 16, November 16, and December 7–12.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

That night [July 30] marched to Prince George Court-House, where the command remained doing picket duty until August 13. At 4 p. m. of that date the command marched from its camp and crossed the James River, at Jones' Neck. Early on the morning of the 14th moved out on the New Market road and by a by-road through the woods to within one mile of Goodman's, on the Charles City Court-House road. Two regiments (the First Maine and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) were directed to proceed by a by-road and get on the Charles City road, between Goodman's and Fisher's, and in rear of the force of the enemy supposed to be near Fisher's. At the same time the Second and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry were sent on the road leading directly to Fisher's to attack the enemy in front. This movement was successful, but owing to the proximity of White Oak Swamp only four of the enemy were captured. On the morning of the 15th a reconnaissance was sent out as far as White's Tavern, where the enemy was found in some force. The squadron sent out was followed, and a strong attack was made upon the Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been left on picket at Fisher's, and they were forced to retire about two miles. Skirmishing continued all day, and in the evening a brigade of infantry, under Colonel Craig, came up to my support, when we advanced, and the enemy were driven across the swamp at Fisher's. At this point the colonel in command of the infantry not deeming it prudent to advance farther we halted, and the Second and Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry remained during the night on picket. Early on the morning of the 16th my command advanced to Fisher's, the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, and Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Parke, dismounted and drove the enemy from the rifle-pits and across the open space beyond in gallant style, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry at the same time charging along the road. The enemy were pushed back half a mile, when he was found in strong force behind barricades in a dense woods. At this juncture, I being wounded in the right wrist and disabled, the command devolved upon Col. M. Kerwin.

Complete lists of the casualties sustained during the operations on the north side of the James have already been forwarded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

* For portion of report here omitted, covering operations from July 26–30, see Vol. XL, Part I, p. 619.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 16, 1864.

I have the honor to report the following result of a scout made by a party of fifty men commanded by Captain O'Reilly, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The party left the reserve on the Lee's Mill road at 4.30 a. m. with instructions to push across Warwick Swamp at Lee's Mill and attempt the capture of a party of the enemy which was supposed to be in that locality. Proceeded two miles beyond and found fourteen of the rebels. Charged them, killing 3, wounding 1, and capturing 12 horses and killing 1. The officer in charge of the scouts was among the number killed. Major McCabe thinks the rebels were the Rives scouts. We lost no men nor horses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
December 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to report that this command moved from its present camp at 5 a. m. on the 7th instant in the advance. At Proctor's, on the Jerusalem plank road, the enemy's scouts were encountered and two of them captured. The command reached Sussex Court-House about dark and bivouacked for the night. At 5 a. m. on the 8th command marched in rear of cavalry and reached Nottoway bridge about 9 o'clock. Sharp skirmishing was going on on the Hailfax road, and the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Duncan, was sent in and cleared the woods, driving the enemy through and beyond the swamp. The rear of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry was attacked by a small force of the enemy from a by-road near the point where the Sussex road, leading past Coman's Well, joins the Halifax road. The enemy were soon repulsed. Command bivouacked at Jarratt's Station and moved at daylight on the 9th for Belfield. Reached Three Creek at 10 o'clock and proceeded to Jones' Mill; burned thirty-four bales of cotton; crossed Three Creeks, driving the enemy's pickets before it to the road leading from Wyatt's Mill to Belfield, and on that road to within half a mile of the enemy's works on the Meherrin River. Marched on the morning of the 10th, at 5 o'clock, in advance of the infantry, and arrived at Sussex Court-House at 4 p. m. The country passed over was a rich agricultural district, containing large quantities of corn, bacon, cattle, and whisky, very little of which was destroyed, and will of course be used for subsisting the rebel armies. On the 11th marched from Sussex Court-House to Proctor's, on the Jerusalem plank road, and bivouacked. The command remained at this place until after the rear of the infantry had passed, and then marched via Lee's Mill to camp, on the afternoon of the 12th.

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 236.

Reports of Col. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 1–20 and October 26–27.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
November 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, while under my command in the month of August last:

August 1, in camp near Prince George Court-House, with a picket-line connecting with the First Brigade at Second Swamp, and extending to near the James River, connecting with a line of dismounted pickets from Jordan's Point. August 2 and 3, doing picket duty. August 4, moved camp to near Jordan's Point. August 5, 6, and 7, all the brigade in camp. August 8, relieved the First Brigade on picket-line extending from the plank road on the right to the Blackwater on the left, along the Lee's Mill road. August 10, still on picket. August 11, relieved by the First Brigade and returned to camp near Prince George Court-House, when Colonel Gregg resumed command. August 12, moved at 4 p. m. to the Appomattox River; crossed at Point of Rocks and moved to the James River; crossed at Deep Bottom and encamped on Strawberry Plains. August 14, Colonel Gregg again resumed command. August 16, Colonel Gregg being wounded in the engagement near Deep Run, the command again devolved on me. Drove the enemy back toward Richmond along the Charles City road, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in advance, supported by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and two regiments of infantry (from Miles' brigade, Second Corps). Moving near White's Tavern on the Charles City road, the enemy was encountered in large force, when we were forced back and compelled to retire beyond Deep Run. August 17, the brigade unsaddled and went into camp, leaving one regiment to picket the Quaker road from Malvern Hill to its junction with the Charles City road. August 18, relieved the First Brigade, picketing Malvern Hill to Deep Run along the Charles City road. While establishing the line the enemy attacked in considerable force and drove in our line. The line was, however, soon re-established on the same ground. August 19, still in camp, with two regiments on the picket-line. August 20, Colonel Smith returned and assumed command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

M. KERWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: After Colonel Gregg was wounded,* the command of the brigade devolved on myself, and I received orders to push forward rapidly on the road, which I did for the distance of three-fourths of a

*August 16.

mile, when I was ordered to halt. The infantry relieved my skirmishers on the right and left of the road, and we again moved forward to within one mile of White's Tavern, meeting no serious opposition from the enemy. At that point the enemy were found in considerable force and behind intrenchments, with a battery covering the Charles City road, which they opened on our advance and simultaneously charged our line, which obliged us to fall back to the open field in rear. The brigade was then disposed in column of regiments to meet the attack. Heavy firing on our left flank was heard and the infantry were withdrawn, leaving us the entire line to protect and hold. The first position was abandoned, and another more available chosen to the rear of it, which was defended gallantly and successfully against repeated assaults of the enemy as long as was practicable. A second line was formed in the edge of the woods fronting the plain near Fisher's house, composed of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, behind which we retired without being closely followed, and again formed. The attack on the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry was made soon after, and with such vigor that it was obliged to fall back slowly, contesting every inch of ground. This gave the enemy an opportunity to operate on our right flank, which rendered our position untenable. It was consequently changed to the opposite side of the swamp under cover of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was dismounted and in the rifle-pits. After crossing, the command was reorganized, and every available man placed behind the works. The enemy made no attempt to follow across the swamp. Relieved by the First Brigade at dark and moved back to our camp of the night previous.

August 17, remained in camp picketing the roads leading east from Malvern Hill, and sending one regiment (Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry) to picket a portion of country on the right of First Brigade line and on Charles City road. August 18, at 8 a. m. Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry relieved Eighth Pennsylvania, and at 4 p. m. remainder of brigade directed to relieve First Brigade. One regiment (Fourth Pennsylvania) was sent to relieve the troops occupying the works at Deep Run. Arriving there the staff officer whom I sent found heavy skirmishing going on at that point, and at once dismounted a portion of the regiment and threw them into the works, losing two men by a shell exploding in the column while moving to its post. I, with three regiments (First Maine, Second and Eighth Pennsylvania), proceeded by the Malvern Hill road to relieve the right of General Davies' line. While in the act of relieving, a general attack was made on the entire line, and with such fury that [we] were driven back some distance. The battery was put in position and checked their farther advance. The Second Pennsylvania lost heavily—4 officers in killed, wounded, and missing, and 32 men. First Maine, 2 men killed and 2 wounded. The line during the night was re-established, and the entire command kept under arms. August 19, on picket. August 20, in camp; greater part of command on duty, picketing. In the evening I was relieved by Col. C. H. Smith.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallantry displayed by the officers and men under my command.

M. KERWIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
November 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late engagement near the Boydton plank road:

The brigade broke camp at 3 p. m. October 26 and moved in rear of Third Brigade as far as the Weldon railroad, when it encamped near the Perkins house. At 3 a. m. on the following morning (27th) the march was again resumed, in the same position, no part being taken in the occasional skirmishing which took place during the march until we reached Quaker road at its intersection with the Vaughan road. Here the enemy made a faint attack upon our rear, which was repulsed by the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, dismounted. The brigade was here relieved by the First Brigade and proceeded on its way up the Quaker road to where it intersects the Boydton plank road, when the following dispositions were made: The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to move along the plank road and hold in check a body of the enemy's cavalry which made its appearance near the road about one mile in front of our lines; the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was dismounted, supported by the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry (mounted), and placed on the left of infantry, facing the White Oak road, which line was held by them until the brigade was ordered back; the Second and Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments were dismounted and ordered to the support of the Third Brigade, as was also the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been withdrawn from its former position. The brigade remained in this position until about 10.30 o'clock, when the order was given to move back over the same road advanced by Second Brigade in advance.

The following is a list of casualties and losses sustained in the engagement: Killed, 9 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers (Capt. I. H. Ressler, Company L, and Lieut. S. H. Brown, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) and 35 enlisted men; missing, 20 enlisted men; total, 2 commissioned officers and 64 enlisted men; aggregate, 66.*

One caisson and tender was left on the field, having received a shot through its stock which rendered it unserviceable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 237.

Reports of Col. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19 and October 11.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
September 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Second Cavalry Division, a battalion of the First Maine Cavalry, commanded by Capt. John A. Heald, left camp at 3.30 o'clock this a. m., and pro-

* But see revised statement, p. 159.

ceeded via Lee's Mill to Proctor's. At Temple's Shop met a rebel picket whom they charged and drove back to a small reserve between that point and Proctor's. There a few shots were exchanged, when the party fled, leaving in our possession two carbines, several haversacks, cartridge-boxes, and shelter-tents. They were closely pursued to Proctor's, where the battalion halted and sent out scouting parties on the different roads in that vicinity, but discovered no enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of reconnaissance made to Stony Creek on night of 11th instant by Maj. G. F. McCabe, commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

I moved at 6 p. m. October 11, 1864, on the Jerusalem plank road to Proctor's house. Left one battalion of 100 men to hold Reams' Station road, and proceeded with 150 men three miles on the plank road to Stony Creek road, and detailed one company to hold bridge at Jones' Hole Swamp. Thence proceeded by main road toward Stony Creek. Half a mile north of Rowanty Creek found the enemy's infantry intrenched. Having accomplished the object of my reconnaissance, by all the information that could be obtained from citizens and prisoners that no new force had arrived at Stony Creek Station, I have the honor to report as a part of results of my reconnaissance the capture of 1 first lieutenant, 12 privates (C. S. Army), 8 horses, 4 mules, saddles and bridles, and burned 2 Government wagons loaded with wool (with harness), it being impossible to bring the wagons in.

I have the honor to report my command in camp without loss.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 238.

Report of Capt. George C. Eckert, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations August 1–31.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
August 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry for the month of August:

August 1, about 10 a. m., moved east of Prince George Court-House three miles on the road to Fort Powhatan and camped, and picketed the roads and country in that vicinity until August 2. Marched to north side of Prince George Court-House and camped. August 3, at 7 p. m. broke camp and marched to near ——— house, on the road to

Lee's Mill, and camped. August 4, moved half a mile to right of road to Lee's Mill and camped; at 4 p. m. moved back to railroad crossing and picketed until 9 p. m.; relieved by Sixth Ohio and marched to camp near Jordan's Point, which place was reached at 1 a. m. August 5, in camp near Jordan's Point. August 8, went on picket on left of infantry front, near Jerusalem plank road. August 9 and 10, on picket at same place. August 11, relieved from picket by First Brigade; returned to camp near Court-House. August 12, at Prince George Court-House. August 13, moved across the James River. August 14 and 15, at Deep Bottom. August 16, at Deep Bottom, where we engaged the enemy, losing 4 officers and 26 men; bivouacked in the open field. August 17, went into camp until August 18, when we attacked the enemy, losing 4 officers and 28 men. August 19, went on picket on Charles City Court-House road. August 20, on picket as before; at 9 p. m. withdrew and recrossed James River, marching toward Prince George Court-House; camped near that place during the night. August 21, marched toward Reams' Station and camped near the Weldon railroad. August 22, on the Weldon railroad near Reams' Station. August 23, at Reams' Station; made scout; engagement toward evening; 1 officer wounded, 3 men killed, 3 men wounded, 2 men missing; camped at the station during the night. August 24, on picket at Reams' Station; relieved by infantry in the afternoon. August 25, went on picket near Wood's Shop; fell back in the night to the Jerusalem plank road. August 26, was relieved from picket by First Maine; went into camp on the Jerusalem plank road. August 27, in camp on the Jerusalem plank road. August 28, went on picket and picketed the roads and country between the Weldon railroad and Jerusalem plank road. August 29, on picket. August 30, relieved from picket and went into camp on the Jerusalem plank road. August 31, in camp on the Jerusalem plank road. In all, traveled about 200 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. ECKERT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain MAITLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 239.

Report of Maj. Joseph W. Wistar, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 26–28.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Near Smith's House, November 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this regiment during the late operations on the Boydton plank road. On the 26th the regiment, then on picket, withdrew and moved on the 27th to the Dinwiddie road and by the Vaughan and Quaker roads to the plank road. The regiment was not actively engaged in the attack at Gravelly Run, but were formed as mounted support in the skirmish near plank road. On the night of the 28th the regiment brought up the extreme rear of the reconnoitering party to the railroad; thence to Jerusalem plank road and encamped.

J. W. WISTAR,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. MAITLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 240.

Report of Lieut. Lewis McMakin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
November 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement on the Boydton plank road, pursuant to circular, dated headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, October 31, 1864:

The regiment moved in rear of the battery, one squadron (Companies A and I), under Lieut. R. Brown, being ordered to support it. This squadron remained with the section engaged during the whole engagement, suffering a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded. After the connection with the Second Army Corps on the Boydton plank road, the regiment moved forward, mounted, to develop the force on the road toward Petersburg. As soon as the infantry became engaged the regiment moved back to headquarters of brigade and remained mounted under some artillery fire until the heavy attack was made on the front by the enemy, when it was dismounted and moved up to support the line on the front and left, where it was when the enemy attacked the left and rear. It then moved to the rear and fought dismounted with the brigade until after dark, when, the enemy being repulsed, it was ordered to horse and moved in advance of the division to camp on Weldon railroad.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEW. MCMAKIN,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. B. MAITLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 241.

Report of Col. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations November 28.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
November 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of a scout made to Rowanty Creek:

The regiment was in readiness to mount at early daylight in pursuance of orders, but owing to the non-appearance of staff officer from General Meade's headquarters was detained until 8 a. m. It then moved on the Lee's Mill road to that place, finding the planks taken from the bridge. These were replaced, and the regiment proceeded to Proctor's house, where a vedette of the enemy was found and a squadron left to hold the road. Thence taking the Jerusalem plank road to the Stony Creek road it proceeded to Dunn's house, where another vedette of the enemy was found and driven in. The reserve of this vedette appeared to be toward Salem Church. The command then moved to Rowanty Creek, where the main reserve of the enemy was found. The information obtained was that the only force at Stony Creek Station

is a portion of Hampton's dismounted cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, a mounted picket reserve at Rowanty Creek, and vedettes as far as Proctor's house on the plank road. The command then returned to camp by the same route, bringing in 2 prisoners, 13 contrabands, 22 mules, 5 horses, 6 wagons loaded with wheat, &c., and 2 carts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. MAITLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 242.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John K. Robison, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations September 15 and October 27.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
In the Field, September 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations, observations, &c., of the cavalry this day under my command accompanying the reconnaissance made by your command:

After advancing about half a mile outside the infantry picket-line on road leading to Poplar Spring Church I found the road blockaded and picketed by enemy's cavalry. Only a slight resistance was made for half a mile, but on arriving near said church they were more obstinate, but by throwing out a dismounted skirmish line, supported by a mounted one, the enemy was forced to retire, via J. Hawks' farm, some distance beyond the J. Clements farm, in which one of the enemy was killed. I had no casualties. Nothing of special interest developed itself. The roads show considerable travel, but nothing indicating the movement of any considerable body of troops. Information received from a citizen to the effect that a brigade of rebel cavalry lies on the plank road two and a half to three miles from the Clements farm.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. ROBISON,
Lieut. Col. 16th Pa. Cav., Comdg. 4th and 16th Pa. Cav. Regts.

Brigadier-General BAXTER.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
October 31, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, &c., this date, I have the honor to report the part taken by Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the recent operations on Boydton plank road, &c.:

While the column (Third Brigade) was advancing toward Boydton plank road, leaving Dinwiddie Court-House road three miles from Court-House, one battalion, commanded by Capt. J. C. Robinson and one squadron by R. C. Caughey, C Company, picketed said road and branches. They were attacked and charged by the enemy, but repulsed them handsomely, holding roads till relieved by First Brigade. In engagement on Boydton plank road the regiment was dismounted about 3.30 p. m. and aligned, joining the infantry left and opposite a very annoying rebel battery. The line had scarce been formed ten minutes till the enemy charged it, but retaining our fire until they came

quite close, then pouring in a heavy volley, our men repulsed them handsomely and punished them severely. No further assault was made, but a constant sharpshooting fire was kept up by both sides and our line was furiously shelled at short intervals. The line was held till 8.30 p. m., when, in obedience to orders, the regiment was withdrawn with a loss of 5 killed, 22 wounded, and 7 missing.* Most of the latter have turned up.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. ROBISON,
Lieut. Col. Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Col. M. KERWIN,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 243.

Report of Lieut. Edwin L. Garvin, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Batteries H and I, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. HORSE BATTERIES H AND I, FIRST U. S. ARTY.,
Near Petersburg, Va., October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that one caisson (3-inch rifled gun) was lost while in action, October 27, 1864. Said caisson had its stock broken by a cannon-shot, rendering it totally unserviceable. Said caisson had two ammunition chests, both containing seventy rounds 3-inch rifled gun-projectiles. All the implements were removed, and the chests left open, as it was raining.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. L. GARVIN,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Artillery, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 31, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Lieut. E. L. Garvin, through Second Brigade headquarters.

The report is not satisfactory, and another will be made immediately showing reasons why no efforts were made to bring off the caisson or parts of it; also why the ammunition was not thrown out or otherwise destroyed.

By command of Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg:

A. H. BIBBER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS.

Respectfully returned for compliance with foregoing indorsement.

By command of Col. M. Kerwin, commanding brigade:

JNO. B. MAITLAND,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised statement, p. 159.

HORSE BATTERIES H AND I, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY,
October 31, 1864.

GENERAL: My report has just been returned to me, and, in accordance with your indorsement on it, I have the honor to make the following statement:

Near the house used as a hospital I was in line with the rifled guns and all the caissons of the battery excepting one. This was about 1 p. m., at which time Colonel Kerwin ordered me to remain there until further orders. Toward evening I could neither find division nor brigade headquarters. The dismounted cavalry and the infantry, men and officers, were running through my section. I put on a guard and turned them aside. The led horses of the Second Brigade were in the same field with me, and the shelling of the enemy was so severe as to force the led horses of the cavalry into another field. Being left alone and no orders, I followed the led horses. As I was pulling out a shell burst near my caisson, disabling 3 horses and 2 men. This was not reported to me until I halted, at which time I sent back a non-commissioned officer, who reported to me that "the horses and harness were all gone." At this time Sergeant Smith reported to me that his caisson was shot through the stock by a rifled ball and unable for a day's march. Finding nothing but turmoil and frightened infantry, and no brigade headquarters, I went to Captain Harper, who told me to stay in the field, though he was not on duty, but had the general's escort with him. A few minutes after that, Captain Maitland told me to return to my former place. At that time I told Captain Maitland about one caisson having its stock shot through, and the other caisson having its horses shot, and the drivers (green) running away with their wheel harness, without which it was impossible to bring off the caisson. Captain Maitland told me that he would endeavor to get harness to bring it off, and if he failed to get it to destroy the ammunition the best way I could. In accordance with that order I opened the chests and the powder was all destroyed by the rain. I stood under fire doing nothing for six hours (I could find no staff officer to direct me), and was there with the led horses, which were in confusion, and the ambulance also. In future I would respectfully suggest that the senior artillery officer in this command act as chief of artillery until the return of Colonel Gregg.

ED. L. GARVIN,
First Lieut., First U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Batteries H and I.

General GREGG, *Comdg. Second Division, Cavalry Corps.*

No. 244.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 26–28 and December 7–12.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade for the 27th instant:

At 2 p. m. on the 26th the brigade broke camp and moved to the Weldon railroad in the vicinity of the Perkins house, where, with the division, it bivouacked. At 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant the whole command moved out, this brigade having the advance

of the division, the Sixth Ohio Regiment having the advance of the brigade. Met with but little resistance till we reached Rowanty Creek at the crossing of the Dinwiddie Court-House road. There found the enemy strongly posted behind earth-works on the opposite side of the creek. The Sixth Ohio and one battalion of the First Maine were ordered to dismount and form in line. When ordered to advance they forded the stream under the enemy's fire, charged, and carried the works and captured a few prisoners. Thence advanced under constant skirmishing to the crossing of the Gravelly Run on the Quaker road, where the enemy was encountered in force in a strong position. He at once opened from his artillery and formed for a determined resistance. Two regiments, the Sixth Ohio, Maj. George W. Dickinson, and the First Maine, Lieut. Col. J. P. Cilley, dismounted and forced the crossing of the stream. The enemy still held his line of works on the brow of the hill. The dismounted men formed in line on the enemy's side of the stream, while a mounted regiment (Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. O. B. Knowles) filed past their rear, half of it to either flank. The line thus formed, dismounted men in the center and mounted men on the flanks, charged up the hill, routed the enemy, and captured his works. Maj. S. W. Thaxter, First Maine Cavalry, was very conspicuous in this charge. Although the term of his service had expired and he had received the order for his muster-out, yet he volunteered to go with the command. This position having been obtained with some loss, no further serious opposition was met until we reached the Boydton plank road. Later in the day the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, being on picket on the Boydton plank road, was vigorously attacked. The enemy opened from four pieces of artillery and disclosed a strong force, but the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry gallantly and persistently resisted the attack, sometimes closing with the enemy in a hand-to-hand encounter, and maintained its ground till the rest of the brigade, which at the time was engaged with the infantry, could be withdrawn and brought up as re-enforcements. The First Maine was formed on the right of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, that regiment having closed to the left, and the Sixth Ohio was formed on the right flank. The line thus formed, with the valuable assistance of a section of Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Reynolds, was maintained till nearly dark, when the ammunition running short, our men were compelled to fall back a short distance. At this juncture the Second Brigade came up as support, darkness came on, and the fighting ceased. At 2.30 p. [a.] m. [28th] the command was withdrawn, when it returned by the same route to the Weldon railroad, thence to its former camp.

Captain Austin, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, who was killed in the action in the evening, had charge of the advance guard during the march and conducted it in the most gallant manner. The brigade captured 7 army wagons loaded with supplies, with mules and harnesses complete, several horses equipped, and about 25 prisoners. The conduct of all the officers and men throughout the day was highly satisfactory. The members of my staff rendered me all the assistance that could be expected from good officers.

The following is a list of casualties sustained by the brigade October 27, 1864.*

C. H. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

* Embodied in table, p. 160.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of this brigade in the recent expedition upon the Weldon railroad:

Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, the brigade left camp at 4 o'clock and marched to Freeman's Ford, via Lee's Mill and Proctor's house, having the rear of the division. The Sixth Ohio was left in camp with orders to report to Colonel Kerwin, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Second Brigade. The Second New York Mounted Rifles were also detailed to guard the flank of the infantry and were retained on duty with the infantry until the expedition returned. The command forded the Nottoway River, proceeded to Sussex Court-House, and bivouacked. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th the command moved, via Coman's Well, to the railroad. This brigade was dispatched to destroy the railroad bridge across the Nottoway River, after which it joined the division in destroying the road from that point toward Jarratt's Station until evening, when the command moved to Jarratt's Station and bivouacked. Next morning advanced to Belfield, engaged in destroying the road between that point and Three Creeks till late in the evening, and remained until 5 o'clock in the morning. A snowstorm was raging and the weather was very cold. On the morning of the 10th the entire command began to return and this brigade, with a section of Dennison's battery, was left to cover the rear. At first the enemy advanced very boldly. He opened with two pieces of artillery and showed a strong force, mounted and dismounted. For about four miles he pressed the rear very heavily, but being steadily met by Dennison's battery and the Twenty-first Pennsylvania and the First Maine Regiments he soon abandoned the pursuit. Bivouacked that night three miles from Sussex Court-House. The morning of the 11th advanced, via Sussex Court-House, to Freeman's Ford, thence to camp, where the brigade arrived Monday morning, the 12th instant, about 1 o'clock.

The following is a list of casualties.*

C. H. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. H. BIBBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 245.

Report of Capt. Lemuel B. Norton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, of operations August 1–31.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
September 2, 1864.

MAJOR:†

During the month of August the same signal stations and lines were operated that were worked through the month of July, and the following new ones opened: On the 5th a line of sight was cut through the

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men killed, 26 enlisted men wounded, and 2 commissioned officers and 37 enlisted men missing.

† For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 20, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 681.

woods and signal communication established by direction of General Harland, between his headquarters in New Berne, N. C., and the headquarters of his cavalry picket at Camp Palmer, near Harrison's house, on Trent road. In the Army of the James, on the 1st of August, a signal officer was placed on lookout at Mills' house, on the south bank of the Appomattox, two miles above Spring Hill. He was to carefully watch the enemy's signal stations and works, and report anything of importance that he might observe. On the 2d General Birney's signal officer commenced the building of a tower near the Sawyer battery, on the James River, from which, when finished, it is thought will be obtained a view of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and turnpike opposite our right, Drewry's Bluff, and the pontoon bridge near it, and other points of importance. On the 10th a signal party was sent to open a station at Dutch Gap, where a force, under Major Ludlow, was engaged digging a canal across the neck. Communication was established between that point and gun-boats, Crow's Nest, and Battery Spofford (or Water Battery), through which latter communication was had with general headquarters. A station was placed at the Crow's Nest for the convenience of Major Ludlow, and to give warning to the working party at the gap and to the gun-boats of the approach of the rebel rams, and to direct the fire of our gun-boats upon them. On the 13th the enemy opened fire upon our working party from the Howlett and Signal Hill batteries and the rams, but the signal communication between the aforesaid points was maintained uninterruptedly. On the 14th the signal officers who accompanied the Tenth Corps to Deep Bottom opened communication by signals between General Birney's headquarters, on the west side of Four-Mile Creek, and the headquarters of General Hancock, east of the creek. On the 15th, by direction of General Birney, the same party established communication between the gun-boats Agawam and Mendota, and a signal officer placed on shore to direct the fire of those boats upon the enemy in case he attacked. During the latter part of the month the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps exchanged positions, and the signal officers of those corps also exchanged stations.

On the 31st of August the following signal stations and lines remained in good working order, and almost constantly employed:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Station at General Harland's headquarters, New Berne, N. C., communicating with stations at Fort Anderson, Fort Gaston, and Camp Palmer (headquarters cavalry picket); station at Batchelder's Creek (headquarters colonel commanding outposts) communicating with Red House (headquarters officer commanding left of outposts), with Harrison's house on Neuse road (picket reserve), and through the latter station with Beech Grove (the right of picket-line).

IN THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Station at Fort Pocahontas, communicating with one at Fort Powhatan, on James River, seven miles distant; stations at general headquarters, Cobb's Hill tower, Battery Anderson (or No. 3), General Carr's headquarters, Hatcher's house (headquarters Eighteenth Corps), Water Battery (or Spofford's), Dutch Gap, and flag-ship Onondaga, forming a line of signals around the front of the intrenchments between the general commanding, the officer commanding Eighteenth Corps, the commander of the James River flotilla, and Major Ludlow's working party at Dutch Gap; station of observation at Crow's Nest,

James River, communicating with flag-ship Onondaga and Dutch Gap. Station at General Graham's headquarters, near pontoon bridge, communicating with general headquarters through the Cobb's Hill tower; station of observation at river-bank, Spring Hill, communicating with Cobb's Hill tower, and through the latter with general headquarters. Station of observation at Mills' house, two miles above the river-bank station, and through it to these headquarters; station at headquarters Tenth Corps, in front of Petersburg, communicating with station of observation (officers watching enemy's movements) at Avery's house and Friend's house.

A map is herewith inclosed showing by the signal flags placed upon it where the stations now in operation are located, and by dotted red lines those with which they communicated. In reviewing the operations of the signal detachment in this department for the four months and a half herein recorded, I find that seventy signal stations were established and operated, and of those twenty-seven were worked under the fire of the enemy, and twenty-four still remain in operation. Of the importance of the information of the enemy's movements given by the detachment, and of its other labors, the commanding general, of course, is best able to judge. Although nearly all of our signal officers and flagmen have been freely exposed to the severest fire of the enemy in the performance of their various duties, I am happy to be able to state that the casualties have been small; we have lost but 1 officer and 2 men killed, and 2 men were slightly wounded.

All of the officers of the detachment have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, but the following are especially mentioned as having made them conspicuous for gallantry, uncommon zeal, and close attention to duty, viz: First Lieut. H. W. Benson, signal officer on the flag-ship of the James River flotilla, frequently under fire. First Lieut. W. Bruyn, signal officer of the Water Battery, who remained at his post making observations of the rebel rams and directing the fire of our gun-boats upon them, himself under a severe cross-fire from the rams and the Howlett and Signal Hill batteries. First Lieut. C. F. Cross, signal officer at Dutch Gap, who maintained constant communication with the gun-boats and the Water Battery during the severe fire of the enemy upon Dutch Gap, August 13, 1864. His flagman was wounded by his side. Second Lieut. O. B. Ireland, signal officer at Crow's Nest, who made the important discoveries of the enemy's movements across the James, and maintained his post under severe fire from the enemy. Second Lieut. J. M. Swain, signal officer at Fort Pocahontas (Wilson's Wharf), who directed by signal the fire of our gun-boats upon the enemy during the attack upon Wild's colored brigade and whilst he himself was under the fire of the rebels. Second Lieut. W. W. Clemens, signal officer on the iron-clad steamer Onondaga, frequently under fire. Second Lieut. D. L. Craft, signal officer at Cobb's Hill tower, who bravely maintained his position although the enemy for several days endeavored to knock down his tower with solid shot. Second Lieut. A. G. Simons, acting signal officer at river-bank station, Spring Hill, through whose vigilance the commanding general was furnished with information of the enemy's movements upon the railroad and turnpike.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, September 15, 1864.

Report accepted; approved.

The signal corps of this department, under charge of Captain Norton, has rendered important and excellent service, and Captain Norton has at all times shown himself prompt, intelligent, and efficient.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 246.

Reports of Capt. Henry R. Clum, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, of operations September 1–October 31.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
October 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the signal detachment in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and of its operations for the month ending September 30, 1864:

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 288, paragraph 3, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 1, 1864, I relieved Capt. L. B. Norton in his duties as chief signal officer of the department on the 6th of the month. I found on taking charge twenty-four commissioned officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers, and 173 privates, comprising the detachment. During the month one commissioned officer has been discharged, one non-commissioned officer has been transferred, two non-commissioned officers and seven privates have been discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment and one private by sentence of court-martial. Three privates have died and one has been transferred, leaving at the end of the month twenty-three commissioned officers, twelve non-commissioned officers, and 161 privates.

The signal stations in operation, twenty-three in number, were located as follows: At New Berne, Fort Anderson, Fort Gaston, cavalry camp on Trent road, Batchelder's Creek, Harrison house on Neuse road, Red House, and Beech Grove, in District of North Carolina; at General Butler's headquarters, Cobb's Hill, Battery No. 3, Water Battery, on James River, Crow's Nest, Dutch Gap, General Carr's old headquarters, headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps, flag-ship Onondaga, Spring Hill, Friend's house, Avery's house, General Graham's headquarters, Fort Powhatan, and Fort Pocahontas, in District of Virginia. The stations at Crow's Nest, Friend's house, and Avery's house were used as stations of observation; the one at Spring Hill as a station of observation and communication; all the others as stations of communication.

During the month the following changes in stations have taken place: On the 8th of the month, the station at Crow's Nest was discontinued, and the tower on James River opposite Dutch Gap, having been completed the same day, communication was established between it and Cobb's Hill tower, the flag-ship Onondaga, and the working party at

Dutch Gap. The tower on James River is 126 feet high. A good view is had from it of the river to near Richmond and of the surrounding country.

On the 20th the station at the Water Battery was discontinued, and the next day communication opened between the James River tower and headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps, at Hatcher's house, by means of a line cut through the woods, thus doing away with the necessity of keeping a station at the Water Battery. On the 22d communication was opened by a very little cutting of timber between the James River tower and Battery No. 3; and the same day the station at General Carr's old headquarters was discontinued, it being of no further use as an intermediate station between either Battery No. 3 or the Water Battery, and the headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps. On the 24th Lieutenant Brodie, commanding detachment with the Tenth Army Corps, opened communication between the headquarters of the corps and the following places: Avery's house, Friend's house, and General Terry's headquarters. Communication was opened by erecting a tower at the corps headquarters. The next day, however, the Tenth Army Corps was relieved by the Second, and all the stations operated by the Tenth Corps were discontinued. On the 28th, learning that a move was to be made across the James River at Deep Bottom, I instructed Lieut. A. G. Simons, acting signal officer at Spring Hill, to forward all reports of observation made by him through the Cobb's Hill tower to the James River tower, and Lieut. F. J. Amsden, signal officer at James River tower, to watch for signals in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, and if communication was opened to forward to me all reports received from Spring Hill, together with any he might make. On the 29th we left camp and crossed the James River at Deep Bottom. I found, on crossing the river, that Lieutenant Brodie had opened a station of observation on a tree near Deep Bottom. Soon after, the enemy having been driven back, Lieutenant Tuckerman, of Lieutenant Brodie's detachment, opened a station on an old rebel tower on New Market Hill, and communication was opened with General Butler's headquarters, about one mile and a half to the rear. Soon after general headquarters advanced on the New Market road about one mile and a half beyond Lieutenant Tuckerman's station. About the same time the station of observation was discontinued and communication opened between the station on New Market Hill and the James River tower. During the day several important messages reporting the movement of troops from Petersburg to Richmond were received at the station on New Market Hill from Spring Hill, and forwarded by couriers to General Butler at the front, it being impracticable to open communication between New Market Hill and general headquarters by signals. On the 30th a station was opened on a tree about one mile from New Market Hill, and near general headquarters; also one near the telegraph office at Deep Bottom, communicating with New Market Hill. The station near Deep Bottom was discontinued at night, the telegraph having been extended to general headquarters. The station on tree was also moved to an open field near by.

The accompanying map will show the location of the stations of observation and the lines of communication that have been in operation during the month in the District of Virginia, with the exception of those established on the 29th and 30th, and those at Forts Powhatan and Pocahontas. I am unable to furnish a map of the stations on the north side of the James at present, but will endeavor to do so with my next report. No changes in stations in the District of North Carolina have taken place.

On reviewing the operations for the month, I find that nine new stations have been opened, that five of the old stations and six of the new ones have been discontinued, leaving twenty-one stations in operation on the last day of the month. Five of the stations have been under fire during the month. The ones at Water Battery, James River tower, and Dutch Gap have been subjected to a very severe fire. The small tower at the Water Battery has been struck twice. The James River tower has had about 250 shot and shell fired at it without doing it any injury. A few holes in the platform and the barking of some of the braces by fragments of shells are the only evidences of the severe fire it has been subjected to. The station at Dutch Gap has been under fire nearly every day. The stations at Cobb's Hill and Avery's house have been under fire several times during the month.

The following officers and enlisted men are entitled to honorable mention for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties under fire: First Lieut. S. B. Partridge, while in charge of station at Water Battery, several times under fire; Second Lieut. F. J. Amsden, in charge of James River tower, and Sergt. F. A. Lindal, Second-class Privates William R. Owens and William L. Calhoun, of Lieutenant Amsden's party, several times under a severe fire, and especially on the 29th of the month, when our forces crossed to the north side of the James (on that day the enemy opened a sharp fire from five pieces of artillery upon the tower, with the view of preventing the forwarding of messages to our advancing columns—135 shots were fired at the tower, but communication was not at any time interrupted or delayed); Second Lieut. G. M. Chase, acting signal officer, and Sergts. Thomas S. Baird and William N. Baker, at different times in charge of the station at Dutch Gap, and almost constantly under the fire of the enemy, who was endeavoring to prevent the operations of our working party at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,
In Charge Bureau of the Signal Corps.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
November 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the signal detachment in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina for the month ending on the 31st day of October, 1864:

On the 1st of the month the position of our troops on the north side of the James River was as follows: The Eighteenth Army Corps on the left, extending from near the river at Graveyard Bend to a short distance to the right of Fort Harrison; the Tenth Army Corps joining the Eighteenth on the right, and extending to a short distance to the right of the New Market road; Kautz's cavalry division joining the Tenth Army Corps on the right, and extending to the Central, or Darbytown, road, also picketing down the Central road to its junction with the New Market road. No material change has been made in the position during the month. The lines of signal communication on the 1st of the month, on the north side of the James River, were from the old rebel tower on New Market Hill to the James River tower, and to a

point about one mile toward the front on the New Market road. On the same day a station was established by Lieutenant Partridge at a house called by some Chaffin's house, situated near the Kingsland road, and to the left of the Varina road. This station was used as a station of observation, and communicated also with a station opened same day at headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The station at Dutch Gap was discontinued same day, and on the following day the station at Battery No. 3, on south side of James River, was discontinued. On the 3d the station at Chaffin's house was discontinued and one opened at Fort Harrison, the fort being a better point for observing the enemy, and communication opened from it with the James River tower, and with headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps. On the 4th general headquarters were moved from a point on the New Market road about half a mile to the rear of our line of works, to Frayser's house, and communication established the same day between it and the James River tower and, via James River tower, with station on New Market Hill. On the 5th a station was opened by Lieutenant Krzywoszynski, of Lieutenant Brodie's detachment, in a tree to the right of and near the New Market road, to be used as a station of observation, also as a station of communication with Fort Harrison. This station was discontinued on the 9th, it being found impossible to see any point on the enemy's line or in rear of it that would be of any benefit, and the communication with Fort Harrison was not thought of sufficient importance to warrant its continuance. On the 12th another station of observation was opened by Lieutenant Krzywoszynski on a tree in front of our line of works and in front of the left of the Tenth Army Corps. This station overlooks the enemy's line and some of the roads leading to Richmond. On the 14th the station at Spring Hill was discontinued, for the reason that all the points watched from it could be seen from Cobb's Hill tower, and one officer be gained for the front. On the 16th, general headquarters having been permanently removed to the north side of the James River at Frayser's house, the station at the old headquarters, near Point of Rocks, was discontinued. On the same day, for the same reason, the station at Hatcher's house, the old headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps, was discontinued by Lieutenant Partridge. General Graham, having been placed in command of all the troops between the James and Appomattox Rivers, moved his headquarters from near Broadway Landing to Hatcher's house on the same day, and communication was at once established by Lieutenant Carpenter, signal officer with General Graham, with James River tower. On the 27th a demonstration was made on our extreme right. Our lines were extended from the Central, or Darbytown, road to a short distance beyond the Charles City road, part of the Eighteenth Army Corps advancing up the Williamsburg road. The country being so thickly wooded to the right of the Central road, it was impossible to open any lines to the right of the road. A line was established from a point near the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, which was near the Central road, and at which General Butler also made his headquarters, and headquarters of General Hawley, commanding one of the divisions in the Tenth Army Corps. The next morning (28th) the station opened on the 5th was reopened and communication established along the front from the station of observation, marked C on the accompanying map, and the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, near the Central road. During the day, however, our troops withdrew to their original position and the three stations on the right of the New Market road were discontinued. The stations at Forts Pocahontas and

Powhatan, in the District of Virginia, and all the stations in the District of North Carolina, with the exception of the one at Fort Gaston, which was discontinued on the 21st of September, are still in operation. The station on the flag-ship of the James River division has been temporarily discontinued, Lieut. W. W. Clemens, with his flagmen, having been ordered on the 26th to report to the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Squadron. The station will be reopened as soon as a party can be spared for that purpose. I find on reviewing the operations for the month that eight stations have been established and ten discontinued, including the one at Fort Gaston, leaving nineteen in operation on the last day of the month.

The accompanying map will show all the stations that have been opened and in operation on the north side of the James River during the month, including, also, those opened on the 29th and 30th of September. The ones marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the station of observation marked A, were established on those days. Three stations have been under fire during the month—the one on the right of the New Market road, established on the 5th, and in charge of Lieutenant Krzywoszynski, was under a severe fire during an attack of the enemy on our lines at that point on the 7th; the one at Fort Harrison has been frequently under fire during the month; the tower at James River has also been under fire more or less during the month. The stations of observation are the towers at Cobb's Hill and James River, at Fort Harrison, and in front of the Tenth Army Corps. The Cobb's Hill station reports all trains and movements of troops over the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg; it also overlooks most of the enemy's line between the James and Appomattox Rivers. The James River tower station reports operations and movements of the enemy on the James River, and on each side of it to near Richmond. The stations at Fort Harrison and in front of Tenth Army Corps report everything that takes place on enemy's line in the immediate front of the Eighteenth and Tenth Army Corps.

During the month ten enlisted men have been discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, one has been transferred, and seven have died. Of the latter five belonged to the detachment in District of North Carolina. Owing to the large number sick in that detachment, Lieutenant Moffatt, at present in charge, had twelve enlisted men detailed for watch duty. I have made no application for more enlisted men to be ordered here, that I might furnish him with a sufficient number to perform the duty required of him, for the reason that the yellow fever has been and is now so prevalent in that district that I did not think it advisable to send more men there until the epidemic abated.

On the 15th Privates H. G. White and James Toman were captured by guerrillas on the New Market road a short distance below the old rebel signal tower, whence they had gone after lumber and forage. They had with them each a horse and equipments, and Private White a pistol and equipments, belonging to the Government. On the 29th Private Toman returned, having made his escape from Richmond, to which place they had been taken after capture.

Lieuts. Paul Brodie and S. B. Partridge, in charge of detachments with the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps, respectively, are entitled to great credit for the zeal and energy they have shown in opening lines of communication and stations of observation, whenever and wherever it has been practicable to do so, and for the able manner in which they have managed their detachments generally. Lieutenant Krzywoszynski is entitled to great credit for the ability and energy he has shown

in opening stations of observation, and for the information furnished by him from such stations. He is also entitled to honorable mention for discharging his duty under fire, during the attack of the enemy on our right on the 7th of the month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,
Commanding Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

No. 247.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Peter S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, of operations August 1–December 20.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
September 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations of this department for the month of August, 1864:

Early in the month Brig. Gen. G. Weitzel, chief engineer, left for Fortress Monroe, and subsequently on leave of absence, owing to severe illness contracted in active service in the field. On the 3d of August the line of intrenchments were repaired and new abatis laid wherever the old had been burnt out by the fires in the woods. A pontoon bridge 560 feet long was laid on the Appomattox River for the passage of the Second Army Corps on the same day. On the 5th of August a survey of the locality called Dutch Gap was made for the purpose of deciding on the practicability of cutting a canal for the passage of iron-clads. The report was favorable, the following features being noticed: The width of the neck or gap is 500 feet from high-water mark on the north and south side. The height above high-water mark on the north end, or center line of the gap, is thirty-eight and two-tenths feet, and at sixty feet on either side of this line is forty-two and eight-tenths feet. The height at south end on center line is four feet and at sixty feet from this line is eleven and four-tenths feet. The total amount of excavation in round numbers is 50,000 cubic yards for a canal 500 feet long, fifteen feet deep, eighty-five feet wide on top at water-line, and forty feet wide at the bottom, leaving a berm fifteen feet wide on each side of the canal. This takes in account a slope of 1 on 1 in all the cuttings, which, from experience, will be unnecessary in the nature of the soil. It will be much steeper. The soil consists of a layer from twelve to sixteen feet thick in the average, of an indurated clay and sand, not easily moved bythe pick, underneath which is a layer of heavy gravel and sand, the gravel of the size of ordinary paving stones. The work was ordered to be commenced on the 10th of August. The ground proving very hard, recourse was had to sub-soil plows to loosen the earth, and this assisted very materially. Eighteen carts and twelve wagons were employed in removing the excavation, which was dumped on a low flat just above the lower mouth of the gap. I have proposed to carry on the excavation down to the required depth, leaving an embankment at each end fifteen feet thick, which will be blown out simultaneously by four

charges of powder—two in each dam—and each of 500 pounds sunk at a depth of seven feet from the surface. These will be so arranged that the radii formed by each will overlap each other about the center of the dam. These charges will be inclosed in gutta percha cylinders thirty inches in diameter and thirty inches high, and exploded by means of the Gomez fuse. I have now at work a dredging machine excavating on the water side (south), designing to make a hole nearly thirty feet deep, so as to receive the debris from the explosion, and leave sufficient depth of water afterward.

On the enemy's side of the gap the shore is very bold, and we rely on the representations of Professor Maillefert, now on duty with the navy, who says that it is perfectly possible to deepen the water to any extent by exploding torpedoes under water on the bottom. The length of river navigation saved by this cutting will be four miles and three-quarters as compared with 500 feet.

The number of days that work has been going on this month is eighteen—the day's work being represented by 150 men working twelve hours, with the assistance of twenty carts, twelve two-horse wagons, and six four-horse plows. The enemy annoy the working parties by mortar and other firing, although their pickets are quiet and harmless.

The signal tower on the James River at the Crow's Nest, nearly opposite Dutch Gap, is now completed, being 126 feet high and capable of being made forty feet higher if required. This was constructed by Company D, First New York Volunteer Engineers, Captain Hartmann.

A wharf has been built on the Appomattox and one on the James River, together with several roads and other minor engineering details at different places.

I have as yet received no report of engineer operations on the Eighteenth Army Corps front (now the Tenth Army Corps), and can only say that it consists principally in erecting strong redoubts connected by strong curtains along the whole front.

Listening galleries have been run from the redoubt near the Hare house in anticipation of the enemy's running in that direction. As yet, however, no indications have been seen.

Capt. Francis U. Farquhar, U. S. Engineers, was relieved from duty in this department about the 22d of August. Capt. George L. Gillespie, U. S. Engineers, was appointed chief engineer for the Eighteenth Army Corps front at Petersburg, by orders from the headquarters Army of the Potomac. First Lieut. William R. King, U. S. Engineers, is on duty in this department at New Berne, N. C. First Lieut. Charles B. Phillips, U. S. Engineers, became sick and is now on leave of absence.

I have the honor to transmit also the following photographs and drawings, viz:*

No. 1. One photographic copy of Redoubt Anderson (No. 3), viewed from its front.

No. 2. One photographic copy of Redoubt McConihe (advanced in front of No. 3), viewed from the interior.

No. 3. One photograph of the excavation at Dutch Gap, August 20, nine and one-half days' progress, viewed from the south side.†

No. 4. One photograph of same taken on September 5, twenty-three days' progress, viewed from the same position.†

No. 5. One photograph of Parrott gun battery forming the right of the intrenchments for the protection of Dutch Gap.

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* To appear in the Atlas.
† Not found.

No. 6. One map of Dutch Gap, showing survey of ground with contour lines.

No. 7. One map of Dutch Gap and intrenchments.

No. 8. One section of signal tower, with bill of lumber and material.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINIA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
September 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations of this department for the week ending September 17:

The excavation at Dutch Gap has progressed very well for the small number of men at work there during the week. The labor is a little more than half finished—a rough estimate. The enemy's mortar batteries have been very active of late, and having moved to within 300 yards of the gap, have been more troublesome than ever. As far as can be learned, there are four Coehorn mortars in position. The casualties on our side have been very few, considering the number of men and animals engaged. A part of my force has been engaged in repairing and putting in running order a saw-mill found in the woods. It will be ready for use in two weeks. A force of 200 infantry and fifteen engineers has been at work on the line of defenses on our front. A new line has been laid out, joining No. 3 and No. 5 batteries, as shown by the accompanying tracing.* By this arrangement Battery No. 4 will be isolated from the line of works and form a part of the advanced line of works. This shortens the infantry line of defense about 100 yards and is better adapted to the movement of the troops behind the lines. The work at Harrison's Landing has progressed well. The main work, or redoubt, is now completed, its gorge closed with stockade, and the whole surrounded with abatis. From the right and left flanks an infantry parapet, four feet six inches high, runs half way to the river shore. The remainder will be completed within eight days, when a full description and plan of the works will be submitted.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field.

I have the honor to transmit with this the tracings† of Dutch Gap, which should accompany last month's report, together with a section of the signal tower lately erected on the James River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Lieutenant and Acting Chief Engineer.

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* Not found.

† See Michie's report, September 10, 1864.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my reports for the weeks ending September 24, October 1, and October 8, together with tracings* of works at Harrison's Landing and photographic copy* of the canvas pontoon bridge over the Appomattox at Broadway Landing. I have been unable to complete in time the tracing of the new line of defense referred to in my report, and also the line of works now occupied by the Army of the James, owing to my not being able to obtain sufficient and competent assistance. These tracings will be sent, however, with my next weekly report. I have not sent to you a copy of my monthly report for September, as it is simply a consolidation of the weekly reports made to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending September 24, 1864, viz:

At Dutch Gap the work progressed slowly during the week owing to the continuous fire of the rebel mortar batteries on the low ground across the river. All our efforts to dislodge them have proved unavailing. Two or four men is all they require in a deep pit to work their small 6-inch mortars, which are annoying and demoralizing to the men at labor on the canal. The difference of water level at the two ends of the proposed canal was found to be ten and one-tenth inches by means of the common Y level. A survey of the works at Harrison's Landing, now completed, was made on the 20th, which is transmitted with this report. The main work on the line is completed and the labor lately has mostly been on the infantry parapet, extending to the river. The entire length of the line is 1,412 yards. The distance in a straight line from flank to flank 892 yards. On the 19th instant a canvas pontoon bridge was laid across the Appomattox River at Broadway Landing, requiring in all twenty-three boats, including the two used in the draw. The upper bridge, heretofore used, had been so constantly employed that it needed a thorough overhauling and repair. The pontoniers who laid the canvas bridge had no experience heretofore with these boats. The average time required to build the boats was seven minutes and a half. The first required twelve minutes and the last few three minutes each. The bridge was laid by sixty pontoniers, after the boats were built, in one hour and fifteen minutes, the abutments being previously prepared. I find that the tide rises variously on this river, sometimes being as high as four feet seven inches, the average being about three feet two inches. For heavy trains or much travel

* To appear in the Atlas.

this bridge soon becomes useless. Among items noticed during its use the following may be interesting: Unless the claw balks are lashed to the saddle-piece, they have a great tendency to slip up or down, according as the tide is flow or ebb. The canvas, without having holes punched in it, does not allow row-locks to be put in the gunwales, and it is difficult and tedious otherwise to operate the draw. The draw, too, is not stiff enough, owing to the play allowed by the claw balks. The dust of the manure covering requires to be constantly removed to prevent rotting the canvas. It is noticed that leakage follows quickly where any such matter remains a short time. The worst case of leakage reported was six inches in one night, and strange to say the same boat leaked none the following day. These boats are nineteen feet six inches long and are altogether too short. In some cases they come down to within four inches of the water when very heavy loads pass over them. They are also very liable to injury, owing to the many accidents which may occur by careless or mischievous soldiers, a single bayonet punch being sufficient to disable a boat.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending October 1, 1864, viz:

A tracing of a rebel map found on the body of General Chambliss was made from the original, which was lent to this office by Major Michler, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac, and seventeen copies (photographic) were made and distributed by direction of the major-general commanding this department.

Early in the week General Butler informed me of contemplated movements north of the James River, so that pontoon bridges should be ready at the proper time. The bridges at Deep Bottom, on the James River, and at Broadway, Appomattox River, were covered with manure on the 26th to deaden the sound of travel over them. On the 27th a survey was made of the banks of the James River in the vicinity of Aiken's Landing, to determine the site for a new bridge to be used in the coming movement. An excellent location was found about 600 yards below Aiken's house, there being good approaches on both sides. Generally, along the James River, while one side is good the opposite is marshy, and it is rarely that two points directly opposite can be found that will admit to be used for the abutments of a bridge unless first a long corduroy road is built on one side. The width of the river at the point designated is 1,320 feet, requiring sixty-seven boats for the construction of the bridge, including the two additional ones for the draw. The details of construction were intrusted to Capt. James W. Lyon, chief pontonier, Army of the James, who has proved himself in every case a most reliable and skill-

ful officer. Thirty-six boats were brought by water from Broadway Landing and thirty-nine from Deep Bottom. One lieutenant and fifty men were each detailed from the company of pontoniers attached to the Army of the James, and from the command of Captain Lubey, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, at Deep Bottom, and these constituted the whole party engaged on the bridge. The success of the entire movement depending upon its secrecy quiet and good order was strictly enforced. The work was commenced at 7.30 p. m. and finished at 2 a. m. 29th of September. At this time it was dead low water, and the last nine boats had to be dragged over the soft mud and placed in position by hand. Had the tide been favorable the bridge would have been finished at 11 p. m. The infantry began coming at 3 a. m., one hour after its completion, and not till then did the enemy's pickets have any idea of its existence. On the 29th the advance was made and at noon our troops were in possession of a part of the defenses at Chaffin's farm. Toward noon the troops occupied the line indicated by General Barnard and Colonel Comstock, who were present during the day. On the 30th engineer troops and infantry were engaged in strengthening the line, changing the front of Fort Harrison (captured), laying abatis, and otherwise making the position strong. On the 1st October I was sent with General Terry, who made a demonstration on the Darby road toward Richmond, approaching with his advance to within 500 yards of the second line of works to the right of this road.

The topography and other details of the rebel map heretofore referred to were found to be very accurate, except in one or two minor details, such as names of a few of the houses being changed, &c. The heavy rain and murky atmosphere prevented a close and satisfactory inspection of their works, but I feel convinced that their general character is the same as laid down in the map. We met no infantry outside of the works, and but very few of their cavalry.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Brevet Major-General BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending October 8, 1864, viz:

On October 2 a line of defense was determined on by General Barnard and Colonel Comstock, its right resting on Four-Mile Creek and its left on the marsh on the James River below Three-Mile Creek. On the 3d General Butler detailed the One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops to report to me for the construction of this line. Selecting Captains Eaton and Dalrymple, of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, I indicated and laid out the details of the whole line with a detached square redoubt on Signal Hill, to the right of the New Market road. At 11 a. m. the same day the parties commenced work, 150 men being occupied on the work at Signal Hill, and from 550 to 600 daily on the line itself, with two companies of the First

New York Volunteer Engineers. I have the honor to submit herewith a tracing* showing the details of the line. October 8. The work is well advanced. The infantry parapet is nearly two-thirds completed along the line, from 200 yards to the left of the Battery No. 7 to 100 yards to the right of the Kingsland road, near Four-Mile Creek—in all, more than 1,300 yards, exclusive of batteries. The revetment is of rails. Battery No. 1 was commenced to day. Battery No. 6 is completed for three guns. Battery No. 3 has three embrasures and the interior revetting finished, so that it is now ready for guns. Battery No. 4 is almost finished. The redoubt on Signal Hill has three faces completed, seven embrasures cut, seven platforms raised, and four guns in position. Abatis has been laid on two fronts, as well as on 150 yards of the main line to the rear. At Cox's Hill 40 engineers and 400 infantry have been worked, under the direction of Captain Suess, First New York Volunteer Engineers, since October 5 on a redoubt to command the river above, and act also as a counter-battery to rebel works across the river. The work on the parapet and revetments will be finished by October 9. An outline† of the redoubt will be sent with this report. At Dutch Gap engineers have been constructing bomb-proofs for the steam dredge at work there and the steam pump to be used. The excavation will progress rapidly hereafter by means of the dredge, which throws out about 400 cubic feet in twelve hours. The main line of works progresses in strength and protection daily. That portion occupied by the Tenth Army Corps is very weak and not well laid out. It is simply the old rebel line reversed. I have urged a new line, with appropriate works, to protect our right flank and make it secure, but an unwillingness has been manifested to have this carried out for the present. That occupied by the Eighteenth Army Corps, from the left of the Tenth to Cox's Hill, on James River, is secure and in good condition. Fort Harrison has been very much strengthened and closed in rear (our front). Traverses have been erected to protect it from fire in every possible direction. Abatis has been planted around it and the old line destroyed. Redoubts and batteries have been erected along the line from this point to Cox's Hill in the best possible positions to command the ground. Lieut. W. R. King, U. S. Engineers, has been assigned as chief engineer of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Brevet Major-General BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending October 15, 1864, with the following tracings,† to wit:

No. 1. Tracing of Union defensive line in front of Eighteenth Army Corps from Fort Brady to Fort Burnham (Battery Harrison).

* Not found. † To appear in the Atlas.

No. 2. Tracing of Union defensive line in front of Tenth Army Corps from Fort Burnham to right of New Market road.

No. 3. Tracing of new line of works at Deep Bottom.

No. 4. Tracing of square redoubt at Signal Hill.

No. 5. Photographic copy of 100-pounder battery in the defenses of Dutch Gap.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, City Point, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of engineering operations in the Army of the James for the week ending October 15, 1864:

Lieut. W. R. King, chief engineer, Eighteenth Army Corps, reports as follows for the Eighteenth Army Corps' front:

A strong parapet with embrasures for field guns has been built across the gorge of Fort Harrison (now Burnham), and traverses have been thrown up to cover the interior of the same work. The right of the corps having been extended three-fourths of a mile, the parapet on this front has been strengthened. A large redan was built about 500 yards to the right of Fort Harrison, to sweep the space in front and to flank that portion of the line to the right. The left of the corps has been extended one mile, and now rests on the James River at Cox's Hill. The whole length of front now occupied by the Eighteenth Army Corps is nearly three miles and a quarter. On the line running south from Fort Harrison, and at 800 yards apart, are three works now under construction, the first two being large redans for garrisons of from 200 to 250 men each, the third being a square redoubt connected by a strong breast-work with Fort Brady, on Cox's Hill. A square redoubt has been nearly completed where the line of intrenchments crosses the Kirkland [Kingsland] road. Abatis and entanglements of wire have been placed in front of nearly the whole line and works. Two batteries for siege guns (A and B) have been thrown up in front of the line commanding the river, and a third is nearly completed. Labor has been expended in repairing and strengthening the breast-works already built, in leveling portions of the deserted rebel lines, and in slashing timber in range of our works.

On the 11th I withdrew Capt. S. C. Eaton, First New York Volunteer Engineers, and his company from the line of works in front of Deep Bottom and placed him in charge of the new line of works on the Tenth Army Corps front, which I laid out on the day previous. Their plan is shown in the accompanying tracing. Work began on the 12th, at 7 a. m.—200 men were employed on the redoubt below Four-Mile Church Branch, on the right of the New Market road, and 1,200 men on the redoubts and intrenchments on the line.

On the 13th the works were nearly two-thirds completed and the rest of the work was performed by regiments completing that portion of the line on their front. Five hundred yards of abatis has been laid in front of the infantry parapet. The new line of works in charge of Capt. H. M. Dalrymple, First New York Volunteer Engineers, progressed rapidly during the week. The average detail has been 60 en-

gineers and 600 infantry daily. The length of the line is over 3,540 yards and extends from Four-Mile Creek to Aiken's farm. The redoubt on Signal Hill has been under his charge also. (A tracing of the line is sent with this report.) Battery No. 1, on the right, a redoubt fifty yards to a side, has three faces completed and gorge commenced; embrasures are ready for eight guns. Battery No. 2, a lunette for four guns, is completed. Battery No. 3, an advanced work, commanding the low ground in front of Four-Mile Creek to the base of New Market Hills and the New Market road, is completed for six guns. Its gorge is open and commanded by Battery No. 4, a redan for five guns, also completed. Battery No. 5, a redan for three guns, is completed. Battery No. 6, a square redoubt (forty yards to a face), commanding Kingsland road before and after turning to the northward, is completed for eight guns. Battery No. 7, a redoubt with front of forty yards, was commenced on the 14th of October and will be finished in a few days. These works are all revetted with small pine timber, generally three inches in diameter, and the embrasures with hurdles. The infantry parapets connecting these works are as follows: Between Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 2 and 3 are completed. From No. 3 to the left of the line they are over two-thirds complete, needing only a little more labor to finish them. It was deemed best to have the batteries and redoubts finished first and the whole line in partial completion, so as to be ready for troops at any time. Abatis is being laid in front of the whole line as fast as it possibly can be done by a detail of sixty men. Woods to the right of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been slashed for a distance of 250 yards from them and will be continued to beyond the rifle-range. Sixty men is the daily detail for the slashing party. The redoubt on Signal Hill is completed. It has ten embrasures and a magazine eight by twelve by six feet, and the whole work is surrounded by heavy abatis. This work commands the hill completely and crosses its fire with the redoubt on the right of the Tenth Army Corps front, thus affording a safe protection to the right flank of this army.

Captain Suess, First New York Volunteer Engineers, has had charge of the details of work at Dutch Gap and Cox's Hill and reports as follows, viz:

Fort Brady.—The parapet revetting and banquette were finished and scarp of the ditch trimmed. The magazine was framed and put up. A platform for 100-pounder Parrott gun was laid and a hoop-iron gabion embrasure made. Platforms and barbettes for four siege guns constructed and gabion embrasures made for each of them. An emplacement for a siege gun was made in the ditch for the purpose for firing at the enemy's mortar batteries across the river opposite Dutch Gap. The gorge of the work was closed with stockade and timber prepared for a palisade gate for the gorge. Abatis was laid on all sides of the work. The rebel rifle-pits and old works were leveled and the ground cleared in the vicinity.

At Dutch Gap a bomb-proof for the steam pump was made and put up, covered with a layer of sand-bags and earth. A bomb-proof was made for the engine and boiler of the steam dredge and put up. Two hundred and fifty railroad ties were cut, prepared, and sent to the Gap. The details for all this work averaged 40 engineers and 250 infantry a day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, City Point, Va.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
October 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending October 22, 1864:

On the Eighteenth Army Corps front Lieutenant King, chief engineer, reports that the works having been put in good and defensible condition previous to October 15 but small fatigue parties have been engaged on them since. At Fort Burnham a magazine has been built; the traverses before referred to have been completed; sand-bag loop-holes for riflemen have been made along the whole parapet; abatis has been laid and strengthened, and the entrance to the fort has been lowered to afford a covered way for ammunition wagons to enter unexposed to the enemy's fire. At Battery No. 1, completing parapet of right face, revetting embrasures, and making platforms. At Battery No. 2, completing parapet, closing gorge, throwing up banquette and platforms, and cutting embrasures. At Battery No. 3, completing abatis; No. 4, finished; No. 5, revetting embrasure and completing banquette and platforms; No. 6, revetting embrasure, strengthening parapet, and completing magazine; No. 7, strengthening parapet. On the Tenth Army Corps front, Capt. S. C. Eaton, First New York Volunteer Engineers, in charge, reports the redoubt on the right of New Market road, near Four-Mile Church, as completed and surrounded with abatis, and that the slashing of wood in its front is being continued. The redoubt at the Clyne house, where the line makes almost a right angle, and the one on the main line to the left of the New Market road, are connected with a strong infantry parapet and are complete. A retired battery for two guns covers the New Market road. There is a strong abatis in front of these works and the old line (rebel) formerly used is leveled. On the 20th a new redoubt on the left of the Tenth Army Corps front was commenced and about one-third of the work already finished.

Capt. H. M. Dalrymple, First New York Volunteer Engineers, in charge of the works in front of Deep Bottom and the detached redoubts on Signal and Camp Holly Hills, reports the completion of this line except a few more days' work on infantry parapet, abatis, and slashing along Four-Mile Creek. The redoubt on Signal Hill is now complete. There are twelve embrasures and four guns (Napoleons) in the work. Two lines of heavy abatis encircle it. The ditch has been deepened to six feet. A slashing has been made through the woods to the right, due east and west, 4,000 feet long and 500 feet wide, to have signal communication with Camp Holly redoubt. This latter redoubt was laid out and commenced to-day (22d) with twelve engineers and three companies of infantry. Its interior area will be nearly 3,500 square yards. The details employed during the week average 55 engineers and 520 infantry.

Captain Suess, First New York Volunteer Engineers, in charge of engineering work at Cox's Hill, reports that during the week the platform and gabion embrasure for a second 100-pounder Parrott gun was completed. Barbettes for five field pieces were made on the rear faces. The magazine was completed and covered with fifteen feet of earth. The excavation for a large bomb-proof was made, being ninety feet long, twelve feet wide, and seven feet high, and the timbers prepared for it. Abatis is completed around the work. Slashing to a great extent within range of the guns has been carried on, drawing a little

of the enemy's fire from the batteries at Bishop's, but doing no damage. On the night of the 21st I laid out two advanced batteries (C and D) near the Kirkland house, on a hill that commanded the river well, and from which could be seen the three rebel iron-clads and four wooden gun-boats. Battery C was for five guns and D for two, both being half-sunken batteries. On the night of the — three 30-pounders and four 20-pounders, Ashby's battery, all under command of Captain Pierce, First Connecticut Artillery, were placed in these batteries, with orders to concentrate all guns as soon as daylight would permit on the nearest wooden gun-boat and endeavor to disable her; then, when driven off, to concentrate on the nearest iron-clad. The orders were carried out to the letter and the firing proved excellent. From rebel papers we learn that one gun was disabled on the gun-boat Drewry, 2 men killed and 4 or 6 wounded, and the boat otherwise disabled. One of the iron-clads lost her smoke-stack, and another lost 6 men in killed and wounded by a shell exploding over the grating. All were very much demoralized and driven up the river, from which position they only venture down at night, returning at daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieut., U. S. Engineers, and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, City Point, Va.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
November 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending October 29, 1864:

But little engineering work was done on the Eighteenth Army Corps front during this week, owing to its withdrawal from the lines on the evening of the 26th to make a demonstration on the Williamsburg road. Small garrisons were left in all the redoubts and batteries along the line. At Fort Burnham, abatis and magazine were completed, and all other batteries were entirely finished during the week, except some of the small details. The line on the Tenth Army Corps front is also completed, the redoubts, batteries, and parapets having been finished on the 28th. Embrasures have been put in on the rear faces of the redoubts to make them entirely self-defensible. Slashing has been continued on Four-Mile Church Branch and in the ravine in front of Signal Hill. A square redoubt of thirty yards front has been built to command the latter. It has two pieces of artillery and a garrison of 100 men. Slashing to a great extent to the left and right of the redoubt on Camp Holly has been carried on, so that the ground is perfectly impassable for troops of any kind between the works on Camp Holly and Signal Hill without passing under close range of one or other of the works. The redoubt on Camp Holly Hill has embrasures for twenty guns, and has for armament four 20-pounder Parrotts and two pieces of light battery. It has a magazine eight by twelve by six feet finished, and the work itself will be entirely completed in two days. At Fort Brady a large bomb-proof, with two splinter-proof entrances, was constructed and covered with six feet of earth. A strong palisade gate was framed

and is nearly ready to be hung. The embrasures of the advanced batteries commanding the river were repaired and strongly revetted with gabions.

At Dutch Gap a new dipper-handle for the dredge was made and mounted, the old one having broken. The hoisting gear of the dredge was also repaired. The machine is a very poor one, its framework being so rotten as to be unreliable for two consecutive day's work.

The average number of men at work during the week at Fort Brady and repairs to Dutch Gap machinery was thirty-six engineers and eighty infantry daily.

A tracing of country about Camp Holly and Signal Hill will be transmitted soon to accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieut., U. S. Engineers, and Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief Engineer, Department.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, City Point, Va.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
November 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending November 5, 1864:

The engineering work on the whole line occupied by the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps has been completed and but very little labor has been expended on small details, such as stockading, clearing ground in front, slashing, and abatis.

Redoubts on right flank.—Camp Holly redoubt is now complete, armed and garrisoned. A redoubt was commenced on the 1st of October on south side of New Market road and east of the Kingsland road, and between the forks of the Four-Mile Creek. Two hundred and seventy-five men have been employed in slashing in the vicinity of the redoubts during the week. A corduroy road was also commenced on the 1st October from Aiken's Bridge to Varina road. The labor on Fort Brady was also completed this week, and several small matters attended to as soon as needed at Dutch Gap. A detail from my pontoon company was engaged building an ordnance wharf on James River below Aiken's Bridge. The rest were on duty at pontoon bridges on James and Appomattox Rivers and at the saw-mills. The amount of lumber sawed during the week is 9,865 feet, principally for hospital buildings and platforms for guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers, Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, City Point, Va.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
November 16, 1864.

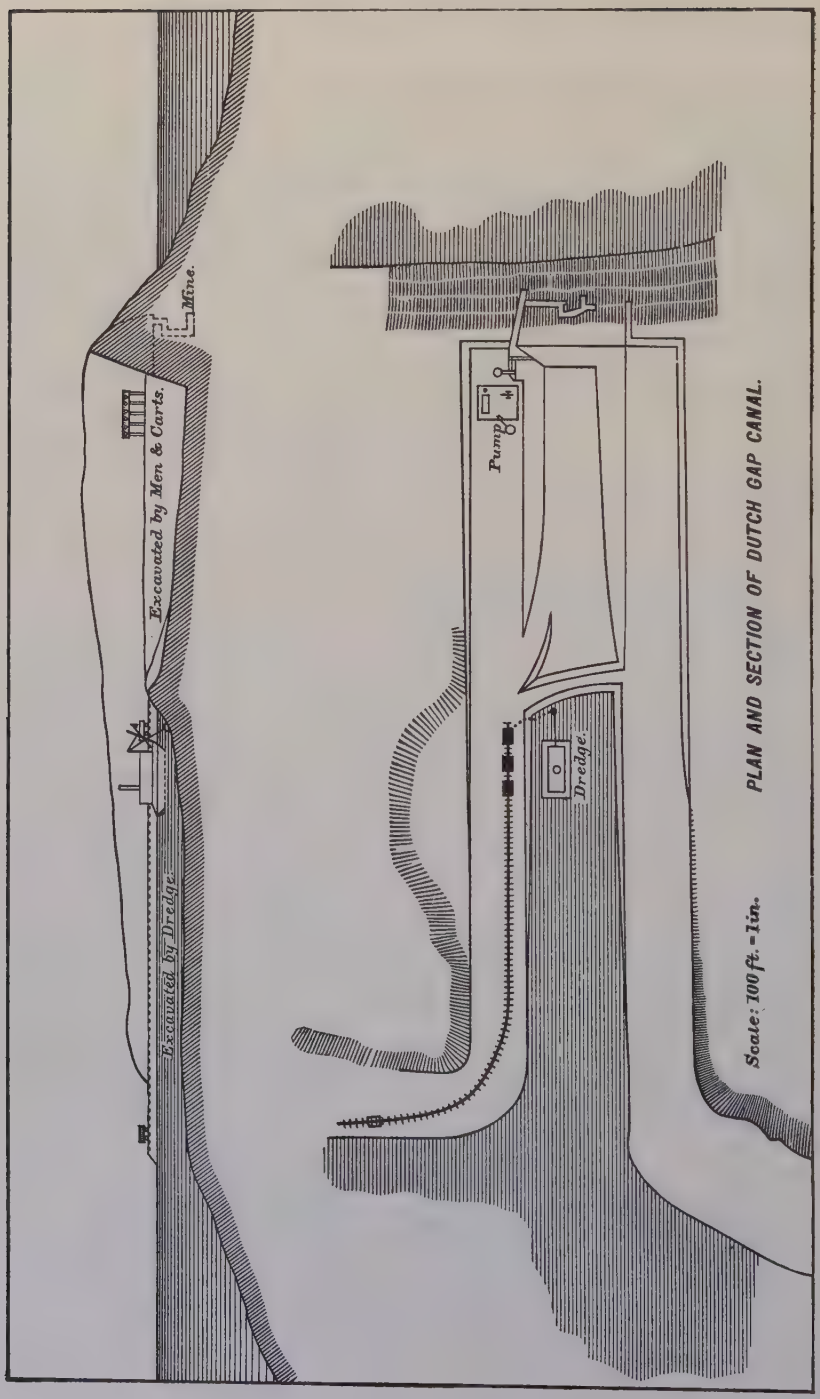
GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of engineering operations in this department for the week ending November 12, 1864:

On the 9th commenced corduroying supply roads leading to the Tenth Army Corps front with daily details of 300 men. A line of breast-works was thrown up on the night of the 9th along the high road bordering the Four-Mile Creek between the Kingsland and New Market roads, fronting eastward and terminating at the redoubt at the base of Signal Hill; 2,000 men were employed. This line will be the line of defense of the Eighteenth Corps reserves in case the enemy pass the redoubts on Camp Holly and to the right of the New Market road approaching down that road. A well has been made in the redoubt of Camp Holly, water being obtained at thirty-five feet depth. One has been commenced in the redoubt on Signal Hill and is now twenty-six feet deep. The redoubt in the forks of the Four-Mile Creek is well advanced, embrasures being ready for eleven guns; abatis surround it; an infantry parapet runs from its flank across the New Market road and up the New Market Hill, defended by an abatis in front. This prevents a cavalry dash down the road and past our redoubts. Considerable labor has been expended on a battery south of Four-Mile Creek to command the New Market road, in rear of Signal and Camp Holly Hills, and in slashing timber in Four-Mile Creek and ravines near it. The corduroy road across the ravine between Aiken's Bridge and the high ground is progressing slowly. Teams are scarce and the timber has to be brought from a distance. At Dutch Gap a gallery has been run into the embankment at the west end a distance of forty feet; it is four by five feet high. It starts in at the left side twenty-five feet from the face of the embankment, and runs in twenty-five feet on a slope of 1 on 4 and then turns to the right five feet. A shaft three feet in diameter is sunk here eleven feet, and from the bottom a gallery is run in eighteen feet parallel to the gallery above. At ten feet from the end a gallery is made to the left to the distance of ten feet, as shown in the accompanying plan and section. From rough computation there remains but 4,500 cubic yards to remove now, which is being taken out at the rate of 400 cubic yards per day. A railroad and some dump cars have been put in operation to aid in removing the dirt; one of the dumping boats, which was sunk, has been raised, repaired, and is again in use. On the Eighteenth Corps front wells have been sunk near the ditch of Fort Burnham to prevent mining by the enemy. The rear of other batteries have been stockaded; abatis has been strengthened along the lines. The saw-mills have been at work steadily all the week. The bridge at Aiken's needs resheathing and will be attended to during the coming week.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers, Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, City Point, Va.


Mine.
Excavated by Men & Carts.
Excavated by Dredge.
Pump.
Dredge.
Scale: 100 ft. = 1 in.
PLAN AND SECTION OF DUTCH GAP CANAL.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
November 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations Army of the James for the week ending November 19:

A detail of 300 men has been employed daily until Saturday constructing corduroy road from Tenth Army Corps front along New Market road toward Deep Bottom. Plank platforms have been made in the redoubts on the right flank. The redoubt near Four-Mile Creek is now completed, having embrasures for thirteen guns. It is revetted and constructed like those on Camp Holly and Signal Hills, and surrounded with abatis. The infantry parapet connecting this work with the crest of New Market Hill is nearly completed. The work on the new line in advance of the lunette (No. 2) is almost finished and will have sixteen embrasures. Slashings in front and flank of Camp Holly redoubt is being continued daily with a detail of seventy-five men. The corduroy road (twenty-eight feet wide) crossing the ravine beyond Aiken's Landing is finished. All engineering work has been delayed by unfavorable weather. The excavation at Dutch Gap Canal has been prosecuted with but small details. Blasting has been tried with favorable results in the stiff blue clay, which forms the bed of the canal. The mine for the charge to blow out the main embankment has been sheathed with stout gallery frames. But little water has been met with until lately, when a small stream has been opened; it can be kept out, however, by buckets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, Virginia.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
November 27, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations for the week ending November 27, 1864:

Four batteries designed for two 30-pounder guns each were laid out on the banks of the James River below the Dutch Gap Canal. Fifteen engineers and 150 men were employed two nights, and fifteen engineers and about sixty-five men for two days, in their construction during the week. Twenty-two engineers have been engaged for three days in making a new bomb-proof for a second dredge, the one formerly in use having been sunk by a mortar shell. A few engineers have also been engaged in repairing damages caused by rains at Fort Brady. Platforms of 2-inch plank have been laid in the redoubts on the right during the week. Slashing timber in their vicinity has occupied a detail of seventy-five men daily. Corduroying roads has been generally undertaken during the past week. Guard-houses have been built at

the different pontoon bridges in the department. The gorges of Fort Burnham and of all other inclosed works, save two redoubts near Fort Brady, have been destroyed agreeable to your order.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies of Virginia.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
December 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations for the week ending December 3, 1864:

Repairs have been made to several portions of the main line which had partially given way under the influence of the late rains. The principal work during the week has been that of corduroying roads, and this work seems unending. The batteries for siege guns on the bank of the river below Dutch Gap are now finished, except having their embrasures cleared and platforms laid. The enemy's pickets have delayed work a little by their fire. The position of these batteries is indicated on the tracing forwarded a few days ago, showing rebel and Union works on James River. At Fort Brady the engineers have been repairing the damage done by enemy's shot and rains, and preparing a roadway and bridge across the ravine to its rear. At Dutch Gap the excavation has progressed very satisfactorily indeed. The pit where the men are at work will be entirely finished by Wednesday next, and if we meet with good success, the sunken dredge will be raised on Tuesday and finish its work by the time the top dirt of the main embankment is taken away. In the galleries in this embankment we have gone down to twenty-five feet below high-water mark and started on the lower series of mines. There have been no casualties for fifteen days from the enemy's fire. An ordnance wharf has been built on the James River by a detachment from my pontoon company, in addition to which it has furnished details to guard its bridge, attend saw-mills, repair pontoons, wagons, machinery of mills, and various other details.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, Department.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies of Virginia.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
December 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a tracing* of the line of works asked for by you a short time ago. I have the honor to report also that during the past week no engineering work of any im-

*Not found.

portance was performed or commenced. Details were engaged on the siege batteries below Dutch Gap, covered way leading from Fort Brady, corduroy roads, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in Virginia.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
December 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the engineering labor for the past week in this army has been of little importance, and consisted of corduroying roads, finishing batteries below Dutch Gap, working on covered way leading from Fort Brady, and laying few platforms. Besides this the usual progress was made in the mines and other work at Dutch Gap. Repairs are also in progress on the Bermuda front. I have the honor to recommend for promotion by brevet Major Lubey, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, who is on duty under me in command of the pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom and Aiken's Landing. He has been an efficient and reliable officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies in Virginia.

No. 248.

Report of Lieut. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, of operations December 24–31.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
January 2, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations in the Army of the James for the week ending December 31, 1864:

There has been but little work done during the week on the line occupied by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps. A detail from the Twenty-fifth Corps has been employed under direction of Captain Cruso, First New York Engineers, in completing the corduroy road leading from Varina to Twenty-fifth Corps headquarters. Lieutenant Archer, First New York Engineers, reports:

The covered way to Fort Brady was completed to-day; its length is 2,300 feet, including the bridge of 120 feet. The portion south of bridge is 1,500 feet in length. The width of roadway is nearly ten feet at bottom and thirteen feet at top. The height of cover for the road is from eight to ten feet.

On the Bermuda front Lieutenant Trenor, First New York Engineers, reports:

The principal work has been expended on the new interior line from Battery Anderson, on the right, to Battery England, on the left. The ten-gun battery, in rear of Battery Marshall, is nearly completed. The magazine for this battery is finished.

The repairs on Battery England are nearly completed. The abatis in front of this line is being carried on, but owing to the scarcity of transportation it progresses very slowly. The abatis around Redoubt McConihe has been repaired and strengthened. The number of gabions made since last report is 259, and of fascines 60; remaining on hand, 209 gabions and 91 fascines, nearly all of which will be used in repairs on other batteries. The work done at Jones' Landing is as follows: One dock 32 by 90 feet; one dock 22 by 50 feet; extensions for three docks 22 feet square. The T and connections for the three docks is 22 by 200 feet.

Capt. Charles B. Parsons, First New York Engineers, who accompanied the expedition to Wilmington with his company, reports:

* * * I was at 2 p. m. on the 25th ordered to land with a portion of my men (twenty) and a part of my tools, which I did in connection with the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, General Curtis commanding.

I proceeded at once to throw up a defensive work at the point of landing, and at 4 p. m. two navy howitzers were mounted en barbette and did good service in shelling the enemy from the woods near the beach. I then proceeded with part of my men and tools to a point held by our advanced line of battle, 800 yards from Fort Fisher, where a cover was soon made for a portion of the troops by connecting detached portions of the enemy's works which they had abandoned on our approach. Our skirmish line at this time had advanced to within 200 yards of Fort Fisher and were being fired on with grape and canister. At 6 p. m. I received orders to embark with my men and tools, which I accomplished at 8 p. m. without the loss of a tool or any accident whatever.

On the morning of the 26th, in accordance with instructions from headquarters, we proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where we arrived at 8 p. m. of the 27th. Leaving on the morning of the 28th we proceeded to this place and disembarked. On account of the long confinement on shipboard (twenty days) and the inclemency of part of the weather at sea my men have suffered much, but without complaint, and have in every case manifested a spirit of patience and interest in the service in which they are engaged.

On Friday night the work of loading and tamping the mines at Dutch Gap was commenced and by Saturday night all but one were ready to be fired. A detail has been at work cutting timber for the new bridge across the James.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. KING,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers,
Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Combined Armies, Virginia.

No. 249.

Report of Col. Edward W. Serrell, First New York Engineers, of operations September 27–October 5.

HDQRS. FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS,
In the Field, Va., October 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the last few days as follows:

At 10.30 o'clock of the morning of 27th of September I received orders from department headquarters to report to Major-General Ord, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, and accordingly did so, when Major-General Ord ordered me to report for orders at 5 o'clock in the evening, which I did. He ordered me to report with such officers and men of the two battalions of my regiment serving with the Army of the James "as were not on other duty," and I was orally informed by the chief of staff

of the department that this was to include B Company, then on duty at Dutch Gap. I was then ordered to be at the pontoon bridge near Aiken's on the James River at 3 o'clock the next morning, and to take three wagons of the engineer park, loaded with tools, and to join the line of march between the First and Second Divisions of the Eighteenth Army Corps. At 3 o'clock Major-General Ord ordered me to take the rear of the Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and that if the troops came into action to drop back 500 or 600 yards out of fire and hold the engineer troops in readiness for anything that might be required of them. I was also ordered to leave the wagons on the south side of the James River, to leave the arms and equipments of about half the men, and take as many tools as those unarmed could carry. The line of march was across the pontoon bridge, then to the east about a quarter of a mile, to Mr. Aiken's house, then northeasterly up the Varina road upon the enemy's works. Shortly after daylight we heard the beginning of the action between our advance and the enemy; and at about 7 o'clock an order was received from the commanding general (I was then personally with him near the head of the column) to hurry up the engineers to the front and establish works against Fort Harrison. We started on the quick and double-quick, but by the time we got up to Childrey's farm, north of the Kingsland road, about half a mile, we had the satisfaction of seeing one division making a splendid charge up the hill on the fort, and I was ordered to await further orders. Our troops gallantly carried the work and maintained it.

The commanding general having been wounded during the action I reported to General Heckman, who became temporarily in command, and in the evening was ordered to establish a line of works from Fort Harrison to the river at some point over which our troops had obtained or could get possession. Operations were immediately commenced and a line begun across the open fields in a southerly direction, and Captain Suess and Lieutenant Archer, volunteer engineers, were ordered to make a reconnaissance toward the James River, with a view of ascertaining the nearest point upon which to rest our left. In the discharge of this duty they were both captured by the enemy, but through a subterfuge escaped and returned to our lines in about two hours, and reported a strong force directly in our front, on the left and between us and the river. The general commanding the corps in consequence of this information, directed that our line of works should be retired on the left, with a view of taking up such a position as might enable us to hold the approach to Fort Harrison by the Varina road, and a line of rifle-pits was at once begun for that purpose. The whole army was, however, so much exhausted that it was with very great difficulty that any work at all was done during the night. At Fort Harrison some logs and a little earth were put up to make a breast-work, closing the former gorge, but the extreme exhaustion of the men prevented its completion on the new right. The next day work was continued at Fort Harrison, and after consultation with General Stannard, commanding, a new front to the fort was laid out by me, and heavy working parties were continued at the exterior line. Emplacements were also begun for three guns on the new left to enfilade the line of the rifle-pits on the left of the fort, and Capt. John L. Suess, volunteer engineers, was placed by me in charge of the works at the fort. On the left of Fort Harrison the line was again advanced to the position first selected the night before (previous to the order to retire it on the left) and good cover for the men was soon obtained. This line crosses the open country ——— yards, then

through the garden of a house and again over open corn-field for some 450 yards, where it enters the woods. At the point where the old road (the continuation to the left of the Kingsland road) strikes the works, I selected a site for a battery, but it was not then commenced, as the general commanding thought it best to make over to the river, or near there, first, and during this day and night and the next day the work was pushed through the woods to the intersection of the old road leading from the Varina road to Cox's house, where a seven-gun fort was located in the clearing and its construction placed under the direction of Captain Farrand, volunteer engineers.

The work between Fort Harrison and the center was under the direction of Capt. Samuel C. Eaton, and afterward Capt. H. M. Dalrymple, volunteer engineers. On the left Captain Eaton had charge, as the line was advanced from right to left. The work has been pushed day and night up to this time. All the infantry that could be worked have been employed cutting and slashing the woods and throwing up the covering mass, and a regular detail of 230 engineer soldiers have directed and have done the mechanical work. The line is now in a good condition of defense. The new front of Fort Harrison is up and nearly revetted; the banquette is ready for use. The guns on the left are in place and are traversed against the fire of the enemy.

During the past three days Lieutenant Archer, volunteer engineers, has been making surveys from our front and of it, and triangulating to all the visible positions of the enemy, and has obtained much information of the works opposite to us. The officers above named have been assisted by Lieut. James S. Baldwin, Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, Lieut. J. Connolly, and Lieutenant Wilkes, who have relieved each other in turn as circumstances required. Captain Hartmann, volunteer engineers, who started with this movement, was, early on the second day, ordered to report to the major-general commanding Tenth Army Corps, and took the general charge of the left of that line. During the afternoon of the 4th instant Capt. Hiram Farrand, First New York Volunteer Engineers, in charge of the fort being built on the Kingsland road, while in one of the embrasures in the discharge of his duty, was severely wounded in the face, right arm, and breast, by the explosion of a shell from the enemy's gun-boat in the James River. It is feared he will lose his right eye. I must earnestly recommend Captain Farrand for a brevet. He has done long and signal service and deserved well of the country before Wagner, Gregg, and Sumter, and in the affairs of Morris and Folly Islands last year. It is hoped he may now be suitably rewarded. I have also the honor to request a brevet for Capt. John L. Suess, First New York Volunteer Engineers, whose exertions were instrumental in providing a new front for Fort Harrison, by which it has successfully resisted three assaults of the enemy. The importance of this position was impressed upon Captain Suess, and he fully appreciated it, and acted accordingly. Captain Suess has already lost the greater part of his right hand in the service. His untiring energy and skill deserve reward. It is proper to mention that, in addition to the other duties already enumerated, Capt. H. M. Dalrymple assisted Captain Suess in making the changes at Fort Harrison.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. SERRELL,

Col. Engineers, New York, Comdg. First N. Y. Vol. Engineers.

Major READ, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 250.

Reports of Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding Tenth Army Corps, of operations August 14–19 and October 1–2.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864—7.15 a. m.

I advanced at daybreak and have had sharp skirmishing up to this time driving the enemy. General Hancock has ordered me to wait until his troops can disembark, which is being done as rapidly as possible. My casualties reported about 60 killed and wounded. Telegraph is down.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Department.

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HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS;
August 14, 1864—5.05 p. m.

I have captured 6 guns and 2 mortars. I hope to bring them in after night-fall. They were taken by General Foster's brigade.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

General BUTLER.

(Same to General Hancock.)

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HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS;
August 14, 1864—5.25 p. m.

SIR: I am connecting with the battery of Second Corps and am establishing picket-line. I will have it complete. As I am now sharply engaged in trying to save the guns captured I may have to shorten my line. I have sent two staff officers to report progress.

Yours, truly,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS;
August 14, 1864—5.40 p. m.

You are mistaken in supposing that the enemy are withdrawing from my front. They are in force on my whole front, and with a heavy artillery fire. They are plainly to be seen. I have ordered General Terry to advance his skirmishers at once, and connect closely with the Second Corps picket-line.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864—9.20 a. m.

General Terry reports that General Foster's line of skirmishers is within 200 yards of the enemy's skirmish line. Foster will commence driving them within the next five minutes. Prisoners just brought in report that Wright's and Lane's brigades are directly in Foster's front, having arrived last night.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General HANCOCK.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864—4 p. m.

I propose to attack again at 5 o'clock. General Miles has formed on my right flank, covering the road leading to my rear. The enemy seem to be in strength. I have reversed their first line.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General HANCOCK.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864—5.57 p. m.

GENERAL: I advanced my skirmishers, and after a reconnaissance have concluded not to attack, The enemy have massed in my front, and in my opinion, even after taking the works, my force could not do more. Colonel Smyth, Second Division, reports troops and artillery passing two hours to my front. I send another flag captured this morning; four more are reported; I have not seen them. I would like a statement of prisoners and of flags turned over.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General HANCOCK.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Craig's brigade was not in the assault; it was used to cover the left flank. The assault was made by Terry's division.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General HANCOCK.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my lines in heavy force last night and were repulsed, with great loss. In front of one colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy were counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits. The assault was in columns, a division strong, and would have carried works not so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least 1,000.

Respectfully,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864—1.55 p. m.

GENERAL: At 1.25 the infantry column reached the Central road and is now advancing. General Kautz sends a brigade up Charles City road and the other takes the advance up the Darby or Central road. Eight guns go with the Central road column and two with Charles City column. My line here is all ready. There are no movements of enemy discovered in my front. I shall also make a demonstration on New Market road, driving in their pickets.

Yours, respectfully,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General BUTLER.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864—3.45 p. m.

The column on the Central road have found infantry in pretty strong force three miles from the city. A column of rebel troops seen marching from our left to right; about a brigade. This force is in plain sight in opening behind the force in our front. Shots are heard also from Charles City column. On New Market road have driven enemy's pickets to their works with a charge.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General BUTLER.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864—4.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I have driven their pickets in confusion across my right into the field up to their works, and now hold Varina road and position occupied by me day before yesterday. They ran without much fight.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864—4.35 p. m.

I see no reason for recalling General Terry. I am about to send a force (small) on his left to demonstrate. I have ordered him to attack any force outside main works. Prisoners all say that they have only militia on our right. If nothing can be done he will return after dark.

Yours, respectfully,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864—5.45 p. m.

The enemy tried to turn my right flank of skirmish line, which was repulsed handsomely. Enemy opened on the Darby column with two heavy batteries and one field piece, but little musketry. No firing heard from Charles City road. The main line of works is in plain sight and the column is directed toward them. We have only used one section (3-inch). I still hold up to their works at Varina junction. Heavy skirmishing.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, October 1, 1864.

The few prisoners taken in our charge on the pickets on the New Market road are all of the militia, quartermaster, naval, &c. General Terry's advance is at the Powell house on the Central road. A column reported to be a large one is in sight. I will be all prepared on my left near the work.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864.

The rebels have evacuated the small battery in front of my left, and have gone, apparently, to the next redoubt toward my right. My picket-line is being advanced.

Respectfully,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Butler's Headquarters.

—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 2, 1864—12.35 p. m.

The attack of the enemy on my skirmish line has been repulsed. The prisoners are from Pickett's division and left the Bluff last night. They represent that a large force is advancing down the New Market road. Forces from Beauregard, Ewell, and under General Ewell.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

Major-General BUTLER.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Fussell's Mill, Va., August 19, 1864.

The major-general commanding congratulates the Tenth Army Corps on its success. It has on each occasion when ordered, broken the enemy's strong lines, and has captured during this short campaign, 4

siege guns, protected by the most formidable works, 6 colors, and many prisoners. It has proved itself worthy of its old Wagner and Sumter renown.

Much fatigue, patience, and heroism may still be demanded of it, but the major-general commanding is confident of the response.

To the colored troops, recently added to us and fighting with us, the major-general commanding tenders his thanks for their uniform good conduct and soldierly bearing, setting a good example to our veterans, by the entire absence of straggling on the march.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 251.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding Tenth Army Corps, of operations October 13.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 13, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of the day:

Last evening the First and Third Divisions of this corps, with three batteries of artillery and Kautz's division of cavalry, were ordered to move at 4 o'clock this morning to the Darbytown road—the infantry by the road from Cox's house to Johnson's field, the cavalry and artillery by the road from Four-Mile Church to the Darbytown road. The infantry moved at the time and in the manner directed and arrived in due season upon the ground which had been selected for the formation on the right and left of the Darbytown road and were ready to advance at sunrise; but the cavalry (for what reason I am not informed) were not up in time; consequently the attack was delayed. Ames' division formed on the right of the road, Birney's on the left, the cavalry on Ames' right extending over to the Charles City road. Moving forward, the enemy's pickets were driven in and their line of intrenchments was encountered. It is located on the crest which crosses the road perpendicularly near the Cunningham house, and consists of strong infantry parapets or rifle-pits, covered by slashing and strengthened by redoubts and emplacements for artillery. One redoubt is situated on the road itself, enfilading it with artillery; one other, or an emplacement for guns, is near the Darby house. The line from the Darbytown road to a point beyond the Henrico Poor-House was fully reconnoitered by Brig. Gen. William Birney, and Col. N. M. Curtis, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, whose brigade (First, of Second Division) had been posted on the right of the Kell house to protect Birney's left, and was found to be continuous and formidable. I have no doubt it connects with the works west of the New Market road.

East of the Darbytown road an unusually thick growth of young trees rendered it very difficult to ascertain the character of the line. It was only by pushing up a strong skirmish line and feeling from point to point that any information could be obtained. Everywhere strong works with slashing in front were developed. Between 10 and 11 o'clock

I forwarded a dispatch stating these facts, and received a reply that its contents had been submitted to General Grant. Subsequent to this and before receiving any additional instructions to those directing the movement, I received information from General Kautz that on a part of his front there appeared to be no works of consequence and that the enemy was still intrenching. I therefore directed General Ames to extend his right toward the Charles City road, and attempt to get through the line. His first attempt left him in front of works of the same charactor as before, but still extending his right, he, after making a personal examination of the ground, reported that he thought there was nothing in his front, or if there were works, that no obstacles covered them. I directed him to move in at that point. He attacked with his First Brigade, re-enforced by his Second and Third. The movement was vigorously made, but it appeared that the apparent absence of works arose from the fact that the line was refused at a point just west of the attack; so that our troops in moving up presented in some degree their left flank to the fire of the enemy. Here, as elsewhere, the line was a substantial rifle-pit, and covered by a difficult abatis of scrub oak, and appeared to be amply manned. The point of this attack was, I think, within half a mile of the Charles City road. I regret to say that in this movement we met with considerable loss.

While this attack was in progress I received from the major-general commanding the dispatch directing me to reconnoiter fully and retire leisurely. In obedience to it I commenced withdrawing from the right, beginning with Spear's cavalry brigade, which had been holding in check a force of cavalry and infantry on the Charles City road. The enemy's skirmishers attempted to follow his withdrawal and the withdrawal of the troops next on his left, but our artillery, posted where the old outer line of intrenchments crosses the Darbytown road, soon drove them back. The troops then quietly retired to camp on the roads by which they advanced in the morning.

I am unable to state definitely the number of casualties, but think they are about 400.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 14, 1864.

My losses yesterday foot up as follows: Killed, 3 officers, 33 men; wounded, 14 officers, 296 men; missing, 1 officer, 23 men; aggregate, 18 officers, 352 men.*

A. H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. ED. W. SMITH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

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*But see recapitulation of revised statement, p. 148.

No. 252.

Report of Maj. Atherton H. Stevens, jr., Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Provost-Marshal, of operations November 1–5.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., November 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I left Bermuda Hundred on the evening of Tuesday, the 1st instant, with seventy-five men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry and fifteen of the corps provost guard, crossing the James River by steamers and disembarking at the place known as the Carter house, a short distance above Bermuda Hundred, on the opposite side of the river. I immediately pushed forward into the country, starting in a northeasterly direction toward Saint Mary's Church, keeping a short distance from the Chickahominy River and the line of the enemy's pickets, making a complete circuit of the county and passing through Charles City Court-House to Wilson's Landing, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant. On account of a heavy rain, which continued through the day, and desiring to arrive at a certain point at about daybreak, I allowed the men and horses to rest through the whole of the second day. After a consultation with the general commanding at the post, I determined upon a course to pursue, which I deemed to be most expedient, making use of the suggestions from the general, as he had been considerably troubled by the scouts and guerrillas that infest the county (Charles City). Leaving Wilson's Landing at 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 3d instant, I moved rapidly in a northwesterly direction toward the central portion of the county, striking the houses of several notorious rebel sympathizers at the dawn of day, and was fortunate enough to secure four of the worst characters early in the morning. In the afternoon I detached a squad of fifteen men from the main body, and placing them under the superintendence of Lieutenant Percy, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, sent him back toward the northeastern portion of the county, with instructions to meet me at a certain point, or, if too late, to move on to Harrison's Landing, where I had determined to rest for the night.

With the main body I scouted through the central portion of the county and visited the house of the notorious rebel Gentry. Here I found quite a quantity of powder and leaden bullets. His house, I learned, was used as a headquarters where the notorious Captain Sloan, who seems to be the acknowledged leader of this band of desperadoes in Charles City County, has been accustomed to assemble his followers and mature their plans and schemes against loyal citizens and such small parties of soldiers as may be sent out from any of the posts along the north side the river. By their overbearing acts of cruelty they have kept smothered what Union spirit there may be throughout the county, rendering it no less than quick and certain destruction of his property and expulsion from the neighborhood, or imprisonment, for a person to evince the least spark of love for the old flag. The young man (Gentry) himself I did not find at home, and on the afternoon of the 3d I notified the occupants (two women) to remove all the furniture and such other articles as they required, tendering the services of the men to assist them. At 4 o'clock the torch was set to the buildings and soon they were in one entire blaze. I then moved direct to Harrison's Landing, arriving there at 6 p. m. Lieutenant Percy arrived

with his detachment at about 10 p. m., having been very successful. A free negro by the name of Webb tendered his services as guide and proved to be "true as steel," and, in fact, I found the colored people almost always to be so. The information gained from them was invariably correct and often of the highest importance. Lieutenant Percy brought considerable information, valuable for any future movement, and brought five worthy representatives of the F. F. V's., strong sympathizers with the rebellion, valuable informants of the Confederate Government, bitter enemies to the Union, and in a great degree successful opposers to the effectual system now in use by the commanding general of gaining information from the rebel capital and authorities. In fact, I must say I am confident the movement would have been considered a success had nothing else been accomplished than the removal of fourteen of these characters, who have heretofore been in the habit of very materially rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. I forwarded them to headquarters of the department for the disposal of the provost-marshal.

On the morning of the 4th, at 10 o'clock, I left Harrison's Landing and moved in a northerly direction toward the Chickahominy Swamps. There seems to be an organized band of citizens and furloughed or detailed soldiers scattered over the whole county, numbering about twenty-five, under the leadership, as stated above, of one Captain Sloan. The female sex are also engaged in the work, and are of great assistance. It is a disgraceful fact that the women—wives and children of these rebel scouts, and mothers, bowed down with age—will tell such downright falsehoods, and of so base a nature as to bring the flush of shame to the cheek of any man listening to them. Surely Southern aristocracy has rapidly declined in point of respectability as one of the effects of their rash attempt to establish their Confederacy. The members of this band of scouts, so soon as they learn of a party of Federal cavalry being in the vicinity, immediately establish themselves "in the saddle," and, if driven too closely, take refuge inside the lines of the army, leaving the women at home to meet the "Yankees," and tell them that they "have not seen their husbands or their brothers or their sons for three or four months, when the conscripting officer took them away." When one ventures to visit his home during the presence of a Federal force in the vicinity he always keeps his horse saddled at a short distance from his house, where he can mount and ride into the woods at the first warning of the approach of danger. At such times they never remain at home nights. Under such circumstances it was almost impossible to succeed in taking these men, and but for the excellent guides employed it would have been useless to have attempted anything of the kind. On the 4th I visited such parts of the central portion of the county as I had not previously seen. Secured 2 prisoners, 30 head of cattle, 20 sheep, and 20 horses and mules. These I carried to Harrison's Landing, to which place I returned, arriving at 10 p. m.

On the following morning at 9 o'clock I left Harrison's Landing, moving northwesterly toward Malvern Hill. Passing over this and taking the Charles City road went nearly to the ground upon which the battle of Fussell's Mill was fought in August last. Branching off the Charles City road I moved up the Darbytown road till I came to pickets of General Kautz's cavalry division. I arrived at these headquarters at 4 p. m. yesterday, the 5th. While passing through the country I was particular to question the most intelligent negroes in regard to the late call issued by the Confederate authorities for 300,000 colored soldiers. They always gave the same answer, and in case two were

together would exchange a knowing look, and smiling "We alls never goin' to fight, massa." I ascertained from the man Webb, mentioned above, that any attempt of the rebel authorities to carry this law into effect would be in vain, and in case they resorted to a conscription a well-organized band of determined and courageous colored men would meet them with a firm resistance. They had succeeded in securing a few fire-arms and other weapons, which he assured me would be used with wonderful effect should the attempt be made to force them into the ranks. I place a great deal of reliance upon his story, and if, indeed, it be true, as I have every reason to believe it is, surely the project will be much more advantageous to the cause of freedom than to the rebellion.

Lieut. J. I. Davenport, aide-de camp to Major-General Butler and assistant provost-marshal of the department, accompanied me throughout the movement, and all the prisoners were taken in charge by him. In mentioning the places visited I should have stated that the Tallman house, where was found a large quantity of ammunition, &c., was burned. I ascertained from the commanding officer of Company M, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, that a few days previous to my arrival at Harrison's Landing—at which post his company is stationed—two of his men (Privates Darling and Schleicher) had had a very sharp encounter with three rebels at the Tallman house, in which Mr. Tallman himself was engaged, he being at the time on a furlough of a few days from his regiment. The result of the engagement was that 1 of the enemy was killed, 1 (Tallman) wounded, Schleicher killed, and Darling wounded. Darling succeeded in escaping, however, with both his and his comrades' horses. I had previously learned enough to warrant me in burning the house, but upon ascertaining the above facts I allowed the man Darling to enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction of applying the torch, which he was happy to do.

In mentioning the officers and men who performed the work I have only to say that they all did their duty in a highly satisfactory manner and deserve the thanks of the loyal people of Charles City County, as well as of the commanding general, for the valuable work performed and information obtained.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ATHERTON H. STEVENS, JR.,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Tenth Corps.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SHREVE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 253.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations October 13.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the reconnaissance of yesterday:

Shortly after 4 a. m. the First Brigade moved from its camp, followed by the Third and Second Brigades, respectively. Before 6 a. m. the division was formed on the right of the Darby road, with about one-third its strength on the skirmish line and about one-third of the remainder as reserves. At the command of the major-general command-

ing the corps the line moved forward until it encountered the enemy. It was soon ascertained that there was a line of works along our entire front, and slashings on the greater front of it. Although our skirmish line was heavy, no perceptible impression was made on the enemy. About 2 p. m. Colonel Pond assaulted the enemy's line where no slashings had been found. He had his entire brigade, with the exception of his skirmish line, and in addition one regiment and part of another from the other two brigades of the division. His assault was unsuccessful. At about 3.30 o'clock the command was withdrawn and returned to camp.

The lists of casualties* and reports of brigade commanders are forwarded.

I wish briefly to call attention to Colonel Pond, commanding First Brigade. He was late in starting from camp. I was at his headquarters and hastened his movements. He displayed, at least I thought he did, great indifference throughout the entire day, and only did what he was ordered to do when he found it could not be avoided. He reports he had but 570 men in the assault. As I have already said, [he had,] with the exception of his skirmish line, his own brigade and one regiment and part of another from the other brigades of the command. I think his report of the opposition he met with should be received with caution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieutenant SHREVE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 254.

Report of Col. Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–21.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to transmit the reports of the commanding officers of the regiments of the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps (which it is my happiness and which I have the honor to command), of the gallant and glorious operations of the brigade, from the 14th to the 20th of this instant.

It was not my privilege to be with the brigade and to share with the noble and brave officers and soldiers in the heroic deeds of the 14th and 16th—deeds which have covered them and their respective regiments and the brigade and the division to which they belong with honor, credit, and glory, as lasting as the everlasting hills from which some of them come. I must, therefore, respectfully refer the brigadier-general commanding to the reports of the officers commanding the brigades and the regiments during that time for the information he desires. I returned from my short leave of absence (granted to me to recruit my health and strength) on the morning of the 18th at 1 o'clock. I reported to you, captain, at once, and immediately proceeded to the front, and relieved my brave and gallant friend, Colonel Voris, who was in command of the brigade, he having succeeded Colonel Pond, who was sick. In the evening of the 18th (I believe about 8 o'clock)

* Embodied in table, p. 146.

the enemy moved down upon our line. They were met at once, and with determination, and driven back. The short fight that then and there occurred was lively and beautiful, creditable to the officers and men of the brigade; highly so. We reached our old camps at Bermuda Hundred at about daybreak on the morning of the 21st instant.

The officers and enlisted men of my brigade were all distinguished for courage and gallantry—many dead; many wounded. The sorrow of the crushed and aching hearts at home for the dead will be soothed and comforted by the glory and gallantry that encircle the deaths and graves of the fallen. They died for the old flag and for their country; they died nobly.

I respectfully refer the brigadier-general commanding to the reports of the brigade and regimental commanders for the instances of especial gallantry and courage, where all behaved so well. I feel a pride in belonging to the First Division and to the Tenth Army Corps, and I congratulate my country and the service in having leaders so distinguished for skill and gallantry as are at the head of this corps and division.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA B. HOWELL,

Col. 85th Penn. Vols., Comdg. 1st. Brig., 1st Div., 10th A. C.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 255.

Reports of Col. Francis B. Pond, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 13–16 and October 13.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor most respectfully to make the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, during my command of that brigade, in the operations on the north side of the James River:

Owing to the temporary absence of Col. J. B. Howell, commanding brigade, the command devolved on me. About 3 p. m. of the 13th of August I received orders to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and at about 11 p. m. my command, consisting of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Sixty-second Ohio, and Sixty-seventh Ohio (four companies of the Sixty-seventh), took up their line of march, moved forward until they came near General Foster's picket-line, at about 3 a. m. of the 14th of August, when regiments in line of battle were formed on the Deep Bottom road to rest on their arms. Skirmishing commenced on our front at daybreak, when the brigade was ordered to move by the left flank across the river road, so that its right should rest as near as possible on the left of General Foster's line. The brigade was then formed in echelon by battalion, on the first battalion, at thirty paces, and moved forward until it approached near the skirt of the timber, where it was halted and the regiments formed in line of battle, except the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, who held their original position, thirty paces in front and right of the balance of the brigade. At about 9 a. m. the order was given to charge across the field in front and carry the enemy's rifle-pits, which was successfully done, with trifling loss to us and with several prisoners from the enemy. After resting the men and enabling them to get their breakfast the command was directed to move

to the right, resting on the left of Colonel Coan's brigade. After several preliminary movements, about 11 p. m. the brigade took up its line of march to the right of the Second Corps, halting near the crossing of the river and Quaker road.

Monday morning, August 15, the command took up its line of march and moved forward about three miles beyond the middle road; arrived at this point at about 1 a. m. of the 15th. Here 100 men were ordered forward under Captain Hughes, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to support the picket of the Second Corps already in position. About 9 a. m. of the 16th the brigade again moved forward to support General Foster's command, who were directed to carry the enemy's line of rifle-pits in our immediate front; halted in a ravine and in about half an hour again moved forward until we passed the point where General Foster's command had successfully carried the enemy's line of rifle-pits, when, by direction of General Terry, who was on the ground, the four companies of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, under command of Colonel Voris, were deployed in the immediate front of the remaining regiments of the brigade as skirmishers, and the three remaining regiments, doubled in column at half distance were ordered, the skirmishers leading, to carry the enemy's works in our immediate front. The men moved forward at a right-shoulder-shift arms, the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania on the right, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell commanding; next the Sixty-second Ohio, Major Kahler commanding; next the Thirty-ninth Illinois, Captain Baker commanding. Reached the edge of the slashing in front of the enemy's works, when the enemy poured into our front a withering fire, carrying with it almost every man in the front division of each regiment. The command moved steadily forward and carried the enemy's works. The first time I ever saw this brigade fighting hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, over breast-works, was that day. The enemy fought desperately inside their breast-works, but nothing could withstand the determined valor of our men, who swept over them like a tornado, capturing about 300 prisoners. We held their works so taken until about 4 p. m., when, being flanked on our left, we were compelled to retire, which was done, and the command formed, by order of General Terry, on the left of Colonel Hawley's brigade.

During the skirmish of the 14th and the charge of the 16th I have to regret the loss of many brave officers and men, among whom I desire to notice the following officers: First Lieut. W. T. Campbell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. C. Williams, Company H, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieut. J. Frane, Company D, Thirty-ninth Illinois; Capt. H. S. Williams, Company I, Sixty-second Ohio, wounded (since died). Among the wounded, Capt. George H. Hooker, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general First Brigade; First Lieut. A. S. Dial, Company B, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. Lewis Watkins, Company E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Maj. I. M. Abraham and Adjt. D. W. Shields, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. L. M. Rogers and First Lieut. E. A. Russell, Company F, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. L. A. Baker, Company A, Thirty-ninth Illinois, commanding regiment; First Lieut. C. F. Knapp, Company D, Thirty-ninth Illinois; First Lieut. N. C. Warner, Company E, Thirty-ninth Illinois; First Lieut. J. D. Lemon, Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois; First Lieut. M. L. Butterfield, Company K, Thirty-ninth Illinois; Capt. Thomas H. Combs, Company H, Sixty-second Ohio; First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. George W. Hirst, Sixty-second Ohio; First Lieut. W. B. Lowry, Company B, Sixty-second Ohio, and a prisoner. Missing, Capt. W. W. Kerr, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

It would be invidious, in my opinion, to mention the conduct of the living unwounded, where all did so well, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the conduct of my personal staff during the expedition, as well as that of those officers whose names appear hereafter. Capt. George H. Hooker, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general First Brigade, badly wounded and I fear permanently disabled, wounded once before at Fair Oaks, conducted himself beyond all praise; Capt. R. W. Dawson, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. S. McGregor, aide-de-camp, First Brigade, rendered to me such aid during all this expedition, and especially under the terrific fire of the 16th and in reorganizing the force after the charge, by direction of General Terry, as I shall never forget. To the officers commanding regiments, Col. A. C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major Kahler, Sixty-second Ohio; Capt. L. A. Baker, Thirty-ninth Illinois; Lieut. Col. S. B. Taylor, Sixty-second Ohio; Capt. H. R. West, Sixty-second Ohio; Capt. L. T. Whipple, Thirty-ninth Illinois, and Capt. R. P. Hughes, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, respectively, at times in command of regiments, I owe thanks for eminently efficient service wherever their duty called them. On the morning of the 18th I was relieved from the command of the brigade by the fortunate return of Col. J. B. Howell, our old brigade commander. For further mention of individual cases of gallantry, &c., reference is made to the reports of commanders of regiments, which I believe in all respects to be eminently just.

When ordered to charge, on the 16th, the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania was ordered, when successfully having carried the enemy's works in their front, to change direction to the right and deploy so as to cover the right of the command in the enemy's works. The Sixty-second Ohio and Thirty-ninth Illinois were ordered to change direction to the left, after having carried the works as above mentioned, and deploy so as to cover the left and take as many of the enemy as possible. Here most of the prisoners were taken, but such was the excitement of the men that after passing the enemy's works the control of the officers over them almost entirely ceased and the only impulse was "forward." I am informed that some one countermanded the orders given to me with regard to the disposition of the regiments in my command in this regard. If such is the case, who it was I cannot now state. This charge was made by about 750 men of my brigade, of whom as enlisted men were the losses as follows: Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, 79 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing, and 7 commissioned officers; Sixty-second Ohio, 15 killed, 42 wounded, including 3 commissioned officers, 6 missing; Thirty-ninth Illinois, 104 killed, wounded, and missing, including the officers mentioned above; Sixty-seventh Ohio, 41 killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. B. POND,

Colonel Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. First Brigade.

P. S.—I should state that from the evening of the 16th until the return of Colonel Howell, owing to my temporary indisposition, arising from excessive heat, the command of the brigade devolved temporarily on Col. A. C. Voris, Sixty seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the operations of yesterday:

Four regiments of the brigade (the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio and Thirty-ninth Illinois and Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers), being in all 882 muskets, marched out at 4 a. m. Halting on the Darbytown road, I formed beyond the Johnson house, by order of the division commander, in the following order: The Sixty-seventh Ohio and Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania in line of battle, the left resting on a perpendicular to the Darbytown road, the Thirty-ninth Illinois in reserve. Formed in double column on the center and fronted to the rear and center of the line, the Sixty-second Ohio and two companies of Thirty-ninth Illinois thrown out as skirmishers, their line securely covering the front and right flank of my command. In this disposition I moved forward, facing the abandoned rebel earth-works, the dwelling house immediately beyond these works (*i. e.*, the Jordan house), and advancing about 700 yards in the woods beyond this house. At this point I was ordered to charge the enemy's line. The Tenth Connecticut (seventy strong) was ordered to report to me for this purpose, and also the Third New Hampshire—this latter to be used as a reserve body. The storming column consisted of the Tenth Connecticut, part of the Sixty-second Ohio, Thirty-ninth Illinois, and Sixty-seventh Ohio, each regiment in double column on the center, at half-distance, and disposed in line in the order just enumerated, the Tenth Connecticut holding the right. This column, consisting of about 570 men, advanced with a cheer through the chaparral. After charging about 300 yards the column was assailed by a murderous fire of musketry from the front and left flank, the enemy appearing in a heavy force on the right, front, and left. The command struggled manfully forward, moving up to the edge of a slashing and cheveaux-de-frise, attacking a substantial breast-work. Many of the command crossed this and fell on the enemy's works, in the breast-work. I am sorry to say Capt. George T. Heritage commanding Thirty-ninth Illinois, was severely wounded. Human endurance could stand up no longer against this terrific fire of musketry and artillery, and the command was retired and re-formed on a country road some 300 yards in the front of the enemy's works in line of battle, where they remained awaiting an attack from the enemy until about 3.30 o'clock, when the command was removed to the pits to the rear of the house (the Tenth Connecticut and Third New Hampshire moving off and reporting to their brigade commander), where they remained for a short time, and were then re-formed in line of battle in rear of the Johnson house, from whence, after a half hour's rest, they were marched into camp.

My loss is as follows, viz:

Troops.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
62d Ohio Volunteers	3	43	2	48
39th Illinois Volunteers	1	44	14	59
67th Ohio Volunteers	5	58	2	65
85th Pennsylvania Volunteers		8		8
Total	9	153	18	180

The commanding officer of the Tenth Connecticut reports his loss as follows: 5 killed, 38 wounded, 5 missing; total, 48. Among them I

have to regret the loss of several valuable officers: Major Camp, Tenth Connecticut; Lieutenant Wilder, Thirty-ninth Illinois, killed; Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Taylor, commanding Sixty-second Ohio, mortally wounded; Capt. George T. Heritage, commanding Thirty-ninth Illinois, and Lieut. N. E. Davis, of Thirty-ninth Illinois, severely wounded. (Officers of the Thirty-ninth mentioned herein.) Capt. Frank Hawkins, Tenth Connecticut, acting assistant inspector-general on my staff, slightly wounded. The foregoing list of casualties annexed I believe to be accurate. When officers and men behave so well it would be invidious, in my opinion, to specify individual cases of merit. Those who died, died as become soldiers and patriots. Those who are wounded, were wounded doing their duty. Those who live, live by the special protection of Providence and not from any particular favor from the enemy.

I cannot forbear to note in this connection the great disparity between the killed and wounded in the list of casualties, which is attributed to the enemy's delivering his fire so extremely low. I am happy to state that the surgeons report a large proportion of the wounded will soon be able for duty.

I have the honor, captain, to be, your obedient servant,

F. B. POND,
Colonel Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 256.

Report of Col. Alvin C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the operations of this brigade on the 27th and 28th instant were not of a startling kind and, perhaps, are unworthy of an official report.

The brigade left the intrenchments on the morning of the 27th instant with but three brigade field and staff officers, and sixteen officers, and 693 men bearing muskets, with three regiments, to wit: Thirty-ninth Illinois, Sixty-second Ohio, and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. To this number should be added the stretcher corps for each regiment. Of the sixteen officers mentioned three were non-combatants. The discrepancy between the numbers above given and the morning report for the 26th is in part explained by the loss of sixty-nine men to the Sixty-second Ohio by muster out on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and by the refusal of five captains of the Sixty-second Ohio to accompany their commands to the front.

The command sustained a casualty list amounting to 1 officer killed, 33 enlisted men killed and wounded, and 2 missing. A nominal list has been already forwarded. Each of the regiments were commanded by officers having very little experience in the command of a regiment, two of them being commanded by lieutenants. On the whole, while I do not feel like bestowing general praise, I do not feel like announcing general blame. The men behaved well, and in several instances the officers did all that could be expected.

Indulging the hope that I shall be better able to command the entire strength of the brigade hereafter, I respectfully ask that this may be taken as an apology of a report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. VORIS,
Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 257.

Report of Capt. Lewis T. Whipple, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations August 13–20.

Report of the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of operations on the north side of James River:

The night of the 13th instant [August] left our camp near Hatcher's, Va. Marched to and crossed James River at Deep Bottom. At daylight formed in line of battle and charged the enemy across an open field; drove them into their forts, and held the position, skirting the edge of the woods, until noon, when we were ordered to the right to support a charge. Then ordered to the center, built breast-works, again ordered to the right, and at dusk placed on picket. At 3 a. m. the 15th instant quietly withdrew, crossed the James River, and recrossed on the lower pontoon. At daylight marched out toward Malvern Hill; was used as a support for a battery all day and night. The morning of the 16th moved up to what is known as Deep Run, and charged the enemy's works at that place. After a short but bloody struggle captured and held the works, with 2 stand of colors and near 300 prisoners, which were sent to the rear. Held the works about two hours, when rebel re-enforcements arriving and having gained our left, driving back the regiments there, and leaving us exposed to a galling flank fire, we retreated as best we could, and, forming the regiment out in the open field, marched back to the front and built breast-works, &c. Lay in the pits the 17th and 18th instant. The 18th the rebels made an attack on our lines, and were handsomely repulsed. At night evacuated and moved to the right, where we were until the evacuation of the place, when we crossed to the south side of James River.

Our total loss during the expedition was 104 killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully,

LEWIS T. WHIPPLE,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

No. 258.

Report of Lieut. James Hannum, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Richmond, Va., October 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the late reconnaissance in front (the 27th and 28th instant):

On the 27th instant, at about 10 a. m., four companies from the right wing of the regiment were detached and sent, under the command of

Lieut. Samuel Gilmore, to the right and advanced to learn what we had in our regiment front. In execution of this order Lieutenant Gilmore deployed his command and advanced in line of skirmishers, found the fort upon our extreme right front to contain five pieces of cannon, supported by a strong line of battle upon its flanks. His loss in this movement was 1 killed and 2 wounded. About 4 p. m. I proceeded in person with four companies from the left wing and advanced as skirmishers to within 150 yards of the enemy's lines, finding them supported by a single line of battle. Remained in this position until relieved early October 28. In crossing the slashings in our front, the enemy opened upon us from the fort in our extreme right, resulting in two casualties. The men in all that was required behaved well.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

JAMES HANNUM,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. NEVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 259.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Taylor, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations August 13–14.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken in the expedition to the north side of the James River by this regiment from the 13th to the 21st ultimo.

The evening of the 13th ultimo the regiment received orders to move with three days' cooked rations. Marched to the James River and crossed on the pontoons and marched to within a short distance of General Foster's picket-line at Deep Bottom, where we bivouacked till morning. At 4 a. m. the morning of the 14th General Foster's skirmishers moved forward and engaged the enemy one-fourth of a mile in our front. I received orders to have the movements of my regiment to conform with those of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers on my right; also the brigade was to move by regiments in echelon. The brigade was formed in this manner and moved forward to the field occupied by the enemy, where the line was halted and aligned preparatory to advancing on the enemy's works. In a short time Colonel Pond, commanding brigade, gave the order to "charge with a yell." The enemy were driven to their main line of works. In the charge my ankle was thrown out of place, which rendered me unable for further service. I relinquished the command of the regiment to Maj. F. M. Kahler.

The loss in the charge was two men wounded.

S. B. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. R. O. PHILLIPS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 260.

Report of Maj. Francis M. Kahler, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations August 14–16.

After taking command of the regiment, and remaining in view of the enemy's works for two or three hours, I received orders to move the regiment to the right about one mile, where we remained until near sunset, when we were ordered to the left and near our old position. In regaining this ground we lost two men killed on the skirmish line. Two colored regiments advanced and took position on our left, occupying our old position, relieving us. We were then ordered to the rear about one mile, where we remained under arms through a drenching rain until about midnight, when we were ordered to the right of the Second Corps, near the James River, arriving at 3 a. m. 15th instant. Here we rested until 9 o'clock. I then received orders to move, and marched in the direction of Malvern Hill. The column was halted near Deep Run, when I was ordered to support the Fourth New Jersey Battery, which was then engaging the enemy. We remained in this position during the day, and in the evening received orders for a detail of 2 commissioned officers and 100 men for picket. These men were not relieved until the evening of the 17th instant. About 9 a. m. of the 16th I received orders to move to the right and support of General Foster's brigade, which was then briskly skirmishing with the enemy. We moved forward in line of battle through a dense wood to near the slashing in front of the enemy's works. Halted and doubled our columns, and were ordered to charge the works, which we did successfully, carrying their main pits and driving them through a field some distance beyond to a thick woods, where we halted, and fought them about a half hour. Their number being superior, and our right flank being exposed, we were ordered to retire to the pits we had taken. We fought them in this position about an hour, when the enemy regained their former position in the pits on our right and left, thus exposing us to an enfilading fire, which compelled us to fall back into the woods. In retiring into the woods I became prostrated from heat, and relinquished my command to Capt. Henry R. West.

In this engagement we lost 13 enlisted men killed, 42 wounded, including 3 commissioned officers, 1 commissioned officer taken prisoner, 6 enlisted men missing.

I had in the engagement of the 16th instant 118 enlisted men and 10 commissioned officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. KAHLER,
Major Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers.

No. 261.

Report of Capt. Henry R. West, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations August 16–21.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the action of the regiment on the north side of the James River whilst under my command:

The 16th ultimo, whilst holding the rifle-pits at Deep Run, Major Kahler was prostrated with the heat and relinquished the command to

me. At 4 p. m., in accordance with orders, we fell back from the captured works through the woods, where I reformed the regiment. At 5 p. m. we advanced and formed line of battle on the right of the Second Brigade, Colonel Hawley. I was ordered with the regiment on picket. Was relieved the evening of the 17th, and ordered to take position in the rear of the rifle-pits, which were occupied by the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. The evening of the 18th the enemy advanced upon our works in two columns, driving in our pickets. I was ordered to move the regiment into the pits, when we opened on them, causing them to retire behind their works. At 11 o'clock was ordered to fall back with the regiment; moved out and marched three miles, and was ordered by Colonel Howell, who had relieved Colonel Pond, to occupy a line of rifle-pits, the right of which rested on the Charles City road and connected with the left of the Second Brigade. Remained in this position until the 20th, at 1 o'clock, when the brigade moved to the front half a mile and formed line of battle across the Charles City road, where we remained till 8 o'clock, when orders were received to fall back to Deep Bottom and recross to the south side. Crossed over on the pontoons at 12 m., and occupied our old camp in front of Bermuda the morning of the 21st ultimo, where I relinquished command of the regiment to Colonel Pond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. WEST,
Captain, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. R. O. PHILLIPS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 262.

Report of Lieut. John C. Edwards, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to operations of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers during the time from the morning of the 27th of October to the afternoon of the 28th of October, 1864:

The regiment, pursuant to orders, left their camp at 4.30 a. m. October 27, 1864; moved to near the enemy's line of defenses; there the regiment was deployed as skirmishers. Remained on the skirmish line until about 10 o'clock October 28. Were at this time called in from the skirmish line. During the time on skirmish line the line was advanced until the enemy were driven in from their inner line of picket trenches. The loss while skirmishing was four men severely wounded by musket-balls. At about 1 p. m. October 28, 1864, commenced to move to camp. Arrived at camp at about 3 p. m. October 28, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. EDWARDS,
First Lieut., Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Captain NEVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 263.

Report of Col. Alvin C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLS., *August 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the late movements and operations on the James between the 14th and 20th instant, inclusive, as follows:

Four companies, to wit, B, D, H, and I, commanded, respectively, by Capt. H. J. Crane, Capt. William Nixon, Lieut. John J. Parsons, and Capt. Charles P. Schaefer, were all of my command that took part in the demonstration on the north side of the James. I took command of these four companies in person, and on the morning of the 14th led the battalion in the assault on the first line of rifle-pits. My men charged gallantly upon the rifle-pits, taking several prisoners. On the evening and night of the same day accompanied the brigade to the left bank of the Four-Mile Run, and on the 15th marched toward the right of our lines, the excessive heat of the day prostrating with *coup de soleil* some thirty of my men and two officers. On the 16th instant my battalion occupied the left of the brigade in the movement in line of battle toward the enemy's position. On approaching their line of pits my command was deployed as skirmishers to open the way for the attacking columns, and led the brigade in the assault on their works. As the skirmish line emerged from the thick woods into the abatis of the enemy in front of their works my skirmishers delivered a deadly fire at the heads of the rebels as they stood behind their earth-works, at the same time receiving a heavy volley from them, and then dashed through the abatis and over the rifle-pits. The fire of my skirmishers caused the death of the rebel general Girardey. We also took one stand of colors and a number of prisoners. During the succeeding days of our operations my men did their duty heroically and well. The battle casualties amounted to 41, nominal report of which has been forwarded.

I have to regret the death of Actg. Lieut. J. J. Parsons, one who gave promise of becoming a fine officer. He was commanding Company H at the time he was killed. Officers and men did everything that could be expected of veterans. I take pleasure in calling attention to the conduct of Capt. Henry J. Crane, who throughout, by his patient constancy, set an example of the true officer to the men of the command, he being in command of the battalion while I was in command of the brigade. I assumed command of the brigade by order of General Terry at 4 p. m. of the 16th, and remained in command thereof till the morning of the 18th, when I was relieved by Colonel Howell, its ranking officer. I have not thought it necessary to make special report of the operations of the brigade during this term, as no action took place other than affairs on the picket-line. I might say that this time was full of anxiety to the men, as we were in close proximity to the enemy and at any moment liable to attack.

I must, before closing this report, say that the conduct of the officers and men of my battalion, while at the front of the attacking column on the 16th, was of that dashing, heroic kind that could not but inspire the columns following with that heroic vigor that always wins. Permit me to say that I am proud, proud, proud of the conduct of these four companies of the Sixty-seventh.

A. C. VORIS,

Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. R. O. PHILLIPS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 264.

Report of Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Richmond, Va., October 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to make the following report of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the recent operations before Richmond, Va., on the 27th and 28th of October, 1864:

October 27, at 4 a. m., the regiment was in line and took up the line of march shortly after crossing the Darbytown road at Doctor Richards' farm and moved on a by-road toward the Charles City road, when orders were received to about face and march back to a deserted house and form line of battle. A short halt was made at this house when orders were again received to push forward through a dense woods toward the enemy's works. By this time I received orders to detach four companies (C, F, E, and D) of my regiment and deploy them as skirmishers in front of the brigade. These companies were deployed by the right flank, with orders to connect with skirmishers of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, but on finding that their line already covered our front, I then withdrew them to their proper [position] in line, when the column was again pushed forward to a slashing in front of the enemy's works. Here a slight halt was made under cover of the woods, when I again received orders to send out skirmishers and push forward to the enemy's works and make a demonstration and ascertain the position and numbers of the enemy. My skirmishers pushed forward rapidly and took the enemy's first line of rifle-pits and captured five prisoners. At this time the enemy opened six pieces of artillery, which, however, did but little damage. Nothing but desultory firing between the enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers took place during the remainder of the day. About dark I was ordered to move my regiment back in the woods and remained there during the night. On the 28th, a. m., my regiment was again sent out on the skirmish line, [with] orders to relieve the Thirty-ninth Illinois and Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, who were out as pickets or skirmishers, where we remained until ordered to fall back, arriving in camp at 4 p. m.

Casualties of first day were, killed, 1, and 13 wounded; second day (28th), 1 killed and 8 wounded; 2 missing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS C. HUNT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain NEVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 265.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Campbell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,

in the operations at Deep Bottom and other points north of the James River, from the 14th to the 20th of August, 1864:

Colonel Howell being absent North on a short leave of absence, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Pond. On the 13th of August I received orders from Colonel Pond to be ready to move from camp at Bermuda Hundred at sundown of that day. At 11 p. m. I was ordered to march and take the road leading to Deep Bottom, Va. Being on the right of the brigade and division, of course I had the advance of the column. I reached Deep Bottom in the morning about 2 o'clock and was ordered to move out toward the Grover house and bivouac in the woods just in rear of General Foster's picket-line. On reaching that point the men were ordered to lie on their arms and rest until daylight. Just at dawn and before the men had time to prepare breakfast shots were heard in front, and I received orders from Colonel Pond to form line and move forward to support our pickets, who were attacking those of the enemy. After moving forward some distance I received orders to follow the movements of the brigade by the left flank. This I did until I found myself nearly clear of General Foster's brigade, when I was ordered to halt, communicate with General Foster's left, and keep even with his line, and informed that the rest of the First Brigade would guide its movements by mine. I immediately found Colonel Evans, commanding the First Maryland (dismounted) Cavalry, the left regiment of General Foster's brigade, and informed him that I was to keep connection with his left, and for that purpose had moved up to within fifty yards of the New Market road, across which his men were briskly skirmishing with the enemy behind a line of rifle-pits. I discovered here that instead of being clear of General Foster's left nearly my whole right was in rear of Colonel Evans. This I communicated to Colonel Pond and he told me not to change my position but to support Colonel Evans. Colonel Evans told me that he was ordered to conform his movements to those on his right, and that he was as far advanced at that time as the line on his right. I then made my men lie down in the field, but shortly afterward moved them up to the road even with Colonel Evans' line and took part in the skirmishing on his left. In a few minutes after I reached the road Captain Brooks, of General Terry's staff, came up with orders to charge the rebel line. Colonel Evans and I both gave the order at once to advance. The men charged at double-quick with a loud cheer. The other regiments on my left quickly followed the movement and we swept over, under a heavy fire of musketry, the whole line of the rebel pits without any further check until we halted before his main works on New Market Heights. The First Brigade, having been formed in echelon with the right advanced, great numbers of the enemy escaped who would have been taken prisoners if the left had been on a line with the right, but the left, having a dense woods to penetrate and being in the rear at the start, could not reach the enemy in time to make any prisoners or to catch those driven from the right.

As the First Brigade formed the left of the whole line of battle that day, the enemy had a fair opportunity to escape to our left, and great numbers did so. In this affair I lost 1 officer (the gallant and lamented Lieutenant Campbell) and 3 men killed and 10 men wounded. It was now about 10 a. m. The enemy was within his main works and the men were allowed to rest themselves and prepare breakfast. After making several short moves during the afternoon and early part of the night, I was ordered about midnight to get under arms and follow General Foster's brigade. Rain had set in about dark and continued inces-

santly until shortly before I received orders to move, by which time it had completely done its work and everybody was thoroughly soaked in the "tears of heaven." I followed General Foster, and, crossing Four-Mile Creek, continued the march to the right of the Second Corps, near the crossing of the River and Quaker roads. Next morning, Monday, August 15, I received orders to take up the line of march about 9 o'clock, and moving up the Quaker road halted near Craddock's, about three miles beyond the middle road, at 1 o'clock. Here I was ordered by Colonel Pond to send forward 100 men as skirmishers to support the pickets of the Second Corps, already in position. I placed Captain Hughes in command, and sent them forward to the line, where they remained until after dark that night. In going out to his position the captain lost 2 men mortally and 2 men slightly wounded. I recalled him at 8 p. m., and he returned without further loss. At this point Major Abraham was wounded by a small bullet from a spherical case-shot and disabled from duty, though not seriously wounded. About 9 a. m. of the 16th I was ordered to get under arms and move to the right. I moved about half a mile and was then ordered to form line of battle and move forward to the support of the right of General Foster, who was in the woods driving the enemy's skirmishers, preparatory to a charge on his works.

When the enemy's skirmishers were driven in I found that I was about half a mile to the right of Fussell's Mill and 100 yards from the enemy's works, just hidden from his sight by the dense woods. General Foster's skirmishers were then withdrawn, and I was ordered to form column, doubled on the center, and storm the works in my front. A portion of the Second Corps (Colonel Broady's brigade) was protecting my right, but was not to take part in the assault. The Sixty-second Ohio was on my left, formed in double column, and to the left of that the Thirty-ninth Illinois, formed in the same way. All of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, under Colonel Voris, which was present (being only two or three companies) was deployed as skirmishers in front. I formed the double column, Captain Hughes having the leading division, acting as lieutenant-colonel; Captain Phillips the last, acting as major. I had just 201 men in the column. Captain Hooker, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, came up and gave me Colonel Pond's orders to take the enemy's works and immediately form my line of battle to the right, the troops in my rear and on my left to push the enemy along his works to our left, while I was to take care of such as might be on our right. He then reported to me, saying that he would go into the charge along with the regiment, which he did, acquitting himself very gallantly, but unfortunately receiving a very severe wound in the foot toward the close of the action. After communicating the orders I received from Captain Hooker to every officer in the regiment, as I thought (although it seems Captain Hughes did not understand them), I told Captain Hughes to allow nothing to stop him, and to move as quickly as possible, bearing a little to the right if he could avoid the slashing by so doing. At the command "forward" I advanced. On emerging from the woods into the slashing the enemy poured into our ranks, from a distance of about fifty yards, the heaviest and deadliest fire I have ever witnessed. The first division went down like so many ten-pins. Captain Hughes halted but for a moment, shouting "forward!" to his men. The whole column raising a deafening cheer, in three minutes we were in the midst of the densely packed rebels in their works, fighting hand to hand with such as still had fight in them, and sending to the rear such as surrendered, num-

bering about 200. Three stand of colors were here captured, one by Company B (Lieutenant Dial), one by Company E (Captain Watkins), and one by Private Leonard* (Company F). On my left the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Major Kahler, and the Thirty-ninth Illinois, temporarily under the command of Major Butler, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were not a whit behind me.

It was now my concern to form my line to our right, as my orders directed. The lines of the regimental divisions were necessarily much broken by the slashing and the enemy's fire. The rebels were running in all directions and my [men] nearly crazy with excitement. The enemy was firing rapidly from a considerable distance on my right directly up the trench, and I saw at once the necessity of forming my line to meet him in that direction, according to my orders. Captain Hughes, as I mentioned before, states that he did not receive my order to stop at the works and form his line to the right. He pushed out after the enemy, and every man of the regiment as fast as he came over the works struck out for the first rebel he saw, and either made him prisoner, chased him off, or entered into combat with him. The rebels fought desperately, this being the only time during the war that I ever knew the Eighty-fifth to use the bayonet in actual collision. Just at that moment Captain Phillips was the only officer near me, the most of them having gone off in the excitement like the men in hot pursuit of the foe. By great exertions I succeeded, with Captain Phillips' assistance, in collecting about fifty men and forming them to meet the enemy on the right, who, not finding any attack on his front, was already advancing upon us down the trench. Just then General Terry came up, and on my telling him that most of my men had scattered off to the left, he ordered the Seventh New Hampshire to form the line to the right and me to collect my regiment. The general's staff being absent from him carrying orders, and I being mounted, I offered my services to the general to carry any orders he might have to send and assist him in his disposition of our troops, now coming into the works. He accepted my services and desired me to remain near him. I then directed Captain Phillips to collect such men of the Eighty-fifth as he could, and form them at a point I indicated to him within the works. I had exchanged a few words with Captain Mason (assistant adjutant-general to the rebel General Field), wounded and captured by my men, who told me that they had 15,000 men coming down on us from the left. This I communicated to General Terry, and he directed me to inform Major-General Birney of the fact and request re-enforcements. I immediately went to General Birney, and he ordered me to take the Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong commanding, and relieve my regiment with it. I did so, and guided Colonel Armstrong within the line of works directly on the right of the point at which the Eighty-fifth had stormed them. This was the only colored regiment which came within sight of the rebel works during the fight. By the time Colonel Armstrong got into position the enemy had driven our men back from the left and were swarming down upon the line which Colonel Howell's brigade had taken and still held. I may just say here that in front of General Foster, who was on the left of the First Brigade, was a ravine with perpendicular banks which it was impossible to scale. Consequently, the general did not go over the enemy's line directly in his front, but sent his forces, or a part of them, around by the flank into their works.

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*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Our troops now fought valiantly to hold what they had gained, but as there was no attack made at any other point of the line the enemy could give us his undivided attention, and at 4 p. m. we left his works to his own possession. As to who left them last there is of course the controversy usual in such cases. I believe there was very little difference between the Seventh New Hampshire, Ninth Colored, Sixth Connecticut, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Sixty-second Ohio, and Thirty-ninth Illinois; but I do know this, that Colonel Little, Eleventh Georgia Regiment, told me the next evening, under a flag of truce, that he did not expect any of us to leave, for, he said, troops that could take those works, manned as they were, could never be driven from any place. He told me he had been ordered to lead off in the effort to drive us out, and, said he, "I will tell you frankly I did not like the job." About dark General Terry relieved me from duty on his staff and I rejoined my regiment, which had been relieved from the first line, together with the rest of Colonel Howell's brigade, in order to give an opportunity for rest and refreshment. Shortly afterward I was ordered forward to assist in throwing up a line of defense about 300 yards distant from the enemy. All was quiet during the night, and the next day (17th) I was ordered to occupy a position on our line of works directly in rear of the action of the day before. Here, on my right, were the Seventh and Ninth Colored Regiments, and this is the only line of works which any colored regiment except the Ninth occupied in these operations.

During the 17th and until about 9 p. m. of the 18th nothing of importance occurred. At that time, however, the enemy moved forward a line of battle merely, I believe, to find out whether we were still in the neighborhood, and extending to the right and left some distance. The pickets were driven in and the rebels came on slowly. As soon as some of them appeared in view a sheet of devouring fire swept from Foster's front far down on the left, along the line of Colonel Howell's brigade, and extending off on the right along the front of the colored troops died away in the Second Corps. The woods were cleared of the enemy in an instant and our pickets reoccupied their former posts without opposition. Colonel Howell, having returned from the North on the night of the 17th instant, at once assumed command of the brigade, relieving Colonel Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Pond having been taken sick on the night of the 16th. Colonel Howell, present on the ground, seemed just in his element. Moving up and down the lines in the highest spirits, with a lively and encouraging word for all, he inspired the troops with his own high-toned and ardent courage to a degree that bid triumphant defiance to the whole rebel army.

Nothing of importance occurred during the march to the right of the army on the night of the 18th or the delay there until the night of the 20th, when, after a hard march, I reached the old camp at Bermuda Hundred just at daybreak of the 21st.

The officers and men under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry, showing a patience and endurance under fatigue and a contempt of danger beyond all praise. My especial thanks are due to Captains Phillips and Hughes for their heroic bearing during the whole of the movement. No man could have led the charge of the 16th better than Captain Hughes did or have seconded a charge better than Captain Phillips. Captain Hooker distinguished himself highly by his daring and eager courage and activity, and although only with me for a short time on the 16th rendered me very valuable assistance.

I take pleasure in bringing to notice the gallantry of Private W. Edward Leonard, Company F, who brought off the colors of a Georgia

regiment in the heat of the action, and of Corpl. W. Edward Chick, Company I, who was amongst the foremost in the charge and captured the horse of a rebel officer.

The color bearers, Sergt. J. M. Moore and Corpl. A. M. Ross, selected for bravery amongst brave men, acquitted themselves with most distinguished gallantry.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Vols., Commanding.

Capt. R. O. PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Howell's Brigade.

No. 266.

Reports of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 28–October 7 and October 27–28.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the late movements north of the James:

At about 3 p. m. of September 28 I marched from near Petersburg, crossing the pontoon bridge on the Appomattox a little after dark, thence to Deep Bottom, where, crossing the pontoon over the James, I bivouacked at about 2 a. m. I was in line at 4 a. m. pursuant to orders from Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding the division, and marched out from Deep Bottom toward the Kingsland road, and came into line of battle on that road, fronting the New Market road and heights. Having thrown out the Seventh Connecticut, Capt. S. S. Atwell commanding, as skirmishers I advanced, following the skirmishers at about 250 yards toward the enemy's works on the New Market road. Between my first position and those works there was a difficult ravine and swamp, and my line was enfiladed by a sharp artillery fire from the enemy's battery on my right. Captain Atwell having reported that the enemy's works were well manned, and the skirmishing being sharp, I strengthened the skirmish line by sending forward the Third New Hampshire, Maj. J. F. Randlett commanding, with orders to press forward strongly, while I followed with the main line as before. Major Randlett having reported that the enemy were advancing on my left and massing in front, I went forward to the skirmish line to make an examination. I ordered him again to press forward and at once advanced the main line. Just at that time Paine's division commenced a vigorous attack upon the enemy upon my left, which was successful, and as my line advanced into the open ground, the enemy evacuated their works in my front, having a few minutes previous taken off their artillery from the height on my extreme right. I advanced into the works, the Third New Hampshire occupying the deserted battery on the right. The loss here was 1 officer mortally wounded and 10 men wounded, nearly all on the skirmish line. I commend highly Captain Atwell, who first advanced the skirmish line, and Major Randlett, who went to its support, for coolness, courage, and judgment. I then, pursuant to orders from General Terry, advanced along the New Mar-

ket road to Laurel Hill, where I rested until about 3 p. m., when I moved with the rest of the division to the Darbytown road, and thence about three miles toward Richmond, where I halted for about an hour, when the division returned to Laurel Hill and I took position on the extreme right.

From the 29th of September to October 1 I occupied different parts of the intrenchments, and was employed on fatigue and picket duty. On the latter date, about 2 p. m., I again marched toward Richmond by the same road as before, arriving within about one mile and a half of the enemy's works. By order of General Terry I deployed my brigade as skirmishers, the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery being the reserve, and advanced. The regiments in the skirmish line were as follows, commencing on the right: Sixth Connecticut, Col. Alfred P. Rockwell; Seventh Connecticut, Capt. S. S. Atwell; Third New Hampshire, Lieut. J. Homer Edgerly, and the Seventh New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. A. W. Rollins. The line advanced with alacrity under a raking fire of artillery, on its left at first but gradually extending toward its right until it bore upon either flank. The progress of the line was not however arrested until within 600 or 800 yards of the enemy's works, when I received an order from General Terry to halt, and very soon an order to retire. When halted the brigade was probably within less than two miles of the city. I cannot speak too highly of the faithfulness and zeal of officers and men in this difficult and audacious reconnaissance, nor have I ever known a line to advance in so good order under a fire so severe, over so long a space of difficult ground, to works of such known strength. During the whole of this afternoon a heavy rain was falling. My command returned to Laurel Hill that night, arriving about 9 p. m. My loss in this reconnaissance was 1 man killed, 16 wounded, and 18 missing.

From the 1st to the 7th of October I remained within the intrenchments at Laurel Hill doing fatigue and picket duty. On the morning of the 7th, the enemy having fallen upon our advanced cavalry post on the right, I received orders from Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding division, to take position in the woods beyond what was then the right of the intrenchments. Subsequently, pursuant to an order from Major-General Birney, I moved back to the New Market road, then down the road until my left rested in the edge of the woods. I then advanced in line of battle through the woods until my line was a prolongation of that in the intrenchments, with the right somewhat refused. I threw out skirmishers from the Third New Hampshire and Seventh Connecticut, under command of Major Randlett, who succeeded in detaining the enemy's line for about an hour, but at about 9.30 a. m. the skirmish line was compelled to retire, and immediately my whole line became engaged. The attack fell most heavily near my center, occupied by the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery (Major Prince commanding), as is attested by their heavy loss, but it was withstood with the utmost steadiness by them. It is as gratifying as it is noteworthy, that although the enemy's line approached within fifty yards of mine, and the attack was most determined, there was not the slightest wavering, so that at the close of the fight the men stood almost in the very tracks where their feet were planted at its commencement. The evident purpose of the enemy was to break the line at the center by the momentum of the first onset, as they advanced at double-quick and with a yell, but they staggered under the first extremely rapid and deadly fire of the carbines (which being on the right and left of the brigade, easily held their position while they aided the center by an oblique fire),

and after persisting vainly for half an hour, retreated in the utmost confusion, and with heavy loss. In this engagement, as in others. the conduct of the officers and men of this brigade was most commendable. Colonel Rockwell, commanding the Sixth Connecticut, with a military pride not often surpassed, maintained his line most perfectly during the attack, his men literally standing shoulder to shoulder, while his own bearing was most admirable. Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins, of the Seventh New Hampshire, near the commencement of the fight, was injured by his horse, which was shot, falling upon his foot, and was obliged reluctantly to leave the field. The name of Private Philip Francis, Company C, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, ought not to be omitted in this report. He was on the skirmish line and was wounded. Concealing himself under a log, the enemy's line swept over him. On their retreat he drew his carbine on three men of the enemy, who were lagging behind, commanded them to halt, captured and brought them into our lines. My loss in this engagement was 14 killed, 46 wounded, and 20 missing. At about 3 p. m., by order of General Terry, I advanced in line of battle toward the Darbytown road, supporting Colonel Curtis' brigade, Second Division. Having been halted near the point where the enemy had during the day posted their batteries, two of my regiments, the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, were detached, under Colonel Rockwell, who still continued the advance toward the Darbytown road. Having found no enemy they returned, and at about 9 p. m., pursuant to orders, I withdrew the brigade and bivouacked on the line which I occupied during the fight of the morning.

I inclose herewith official reports from the commanding officers of the several regiments.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the movements of yesterday and to-day:

By order of Brigadier-General Ames, commanding the First Division, Tenth Army Corps, I was in line at 4 a. m. of the 27th, and moved at 4.30 until I closed upon the left of the Third Brigade. Following that brigade, I marched to the Darbytown road, striking it at the Johnson house; crossed it and halted under cover of the woods. By order of General Ames, delivered by an aide-de-camp, I formed in two lines, with my left resting near the Darbytown road as follows, viz: First line, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers and Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery; second line, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, with the Third New Hampshire Volunteers as skirmishers. Just as I was completing my line I received orders to follow the Third Brigade, which was moving out on a line nearly perpendicular to the Darbytown road. I accordingly moved about 500 yards, when, by verbal order of General Ames, I returned to

the position where I had first formed my line and reformed in the same order. By order of General Ames I then advanced, my left keeping near the Darbytown road, and my line nearly perpendicular to it. I passed a swamp and narrow belt of woods, and then, moving 300 yards to the right, came into line in an open field, while my skirmishers advanced to the old works of the enemy. At this time my position was on the left of the division. After resting here about an hour, I was ordered by General Ames to move to the right of the division, leaving the Third New Hampshire in its present line until relieved; to throw out another regiment as skirmishers well up to my right, the remaining regiments (the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers) in the same relative position as before, and placing the Eleventh Maine Volunteers, which was ordered to report to me, in column, by company, at full distance, left in front, and in rear of my extreme right; also to move the Third New Hampshire by the right flank to my front as skirmishers whenever they were relieved.

Throwing out the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers as skirmishers, this order was executed with the exception that Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins, the commanding officer of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, lost his connection with the brigade, passed beyond the point where it halted, and the regiment could not be found for more than an hour. When found, by verbal order of General Ames, it was placed in line on the right of the brigade, while the Eleventh Maine Volunteers was moved to its right. I was also ordered by General Ames to advance my skirmishers and feel the enemy vigorously. It was only after repeated efforts and a good deal of delay that this was accomplished, owing in part to the distance and the difficulty of getting into position and partly to the fact that the right of the skirmishers of the First Brigade did not keep connection with my left, thus leaving it unsupported. Having been ordered by General Ames to throw my skirmishers if possible upon the Charles City road, when the Third New Hamsphire was relieved, it was moved to the right of the Seventh Connecticut, so that its right rested along that road. Thus at about 2.30 p. m. my main line stood in the rear of the skirmishers of the First Brigade, while my skirmishers were thrown far beyond my right and rested on the Charles City road. At about this time, by order of General Ames, I advanced to the edge of the woods; then also by his order moved by the right flank about 300 yards, placing my brigade in the following order: In the first line, the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, with the Sixth Connecticut on the left in echelon; in the second line, the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery and the Eleventh Maine Volunteers in its former relative position. At about 4 p. m. I received an order from General Ames to press the enemy's lines vigorously, which order I at once transmitted to Major Randlett, commanding the skirmish line, by an aide-de-camp, with directions to remain in the line until the order was complied with, which he did and reported less infantry fire from the enemy than in the earlier part of the day, but heavy artillery fire from their redoubts. This report I at once transmitted by the same aide-de-camp to General Ames. At about dusk I was informed by General Ames that the line occupied by my brigade was to be relieved by a division of the Eighteenth Corps, and was ordered to communicate with some officer of General Weitzel's staff or some other officer who had charge of the movement on the part of that corps. I accordingly sent one of my staff to the Charles City road, who remained there until daylight, and then reported to me that he had not seen the force which

was to relieve me, but understood that it was at midnight about five miles distant. I accordingly remained in my position during the night, and until about 2 p. m. of the next day, when I received information that the Eighteenth Corps would cross the Charles City [road] toward the Darbytown road, and orders to draw in my skirmish line and move my main line by the left flank to the south side of the Darbytown road, the movement to commence when I knew that the rear of the Eighteenth Corps had passed the Charles City road. Reforming the brigade on the south side of the Darbytown road, by order of General Ames, I marched to camp.

My whole loss in this movement, in officers and men, was 28, almost entirely on the skirmish line.

I have to regret the loss of First Lieut. Heber J. Davis, one of my aides-de-camp, who fell severely wounded near the skirmish line, to which place I had sent him with orders, the third wound which he has received within six months, during which he has displayed unusual gallantry.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 267.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 13.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, TENTH CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the reconnaissance this day made toward Richmond on the Darby road by the greater portion of the Tenth Corps.

In obedience to orders from division commander the brigade, about 1,100 strong, moved from camp at 4 a. m., following the First and Third Brigades in the following order: The Seventh Connecticut, Capt. S. S. Atwell; Sixth Connecticut, Col. A. P. Rockwell; detachment Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Major Prince; Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Major Randlett; Seventh New Hampshire, Col. J. C. Abbott. Arriving at the forks of the Darbytown and Mill roads, the division formed line of battle, this brigade on the left at right angles with the former road and with its left resting thereon. The Seventh Connecticut was deployed to skirmish. The Sixth Connecticut, on the right, and the Sixteenth New York, on the left, formed the line, with the Third New Hampshire in reserve on the right and the Seventh New Hampshire on the left, each in double column closed in mass. After some delay in waiting for cavalry, the line moved forward slowly and steadily over the field and its earth-works and into a thick and troublesome young wood. On our left across the road was Brig. Gen. William Birney's (Third) division. Upon nearing Pleasants' plantation the enemy's pickets were met and driven in. A sharp fire from an unseen enemy was soon encountered and the line of battle halted about 8

o'clock. The troops on my left having skirmished well forward the brigadier-general commanding directed me to ascertain by my skirmish line what was in front. As soon as Captain Atwell neared the edge of the wood his men were met by a very severe fire. Captains Townsend and Thompson and Sergeant Austin were particularly zealous in reconnoitering. The green tops of the slashing in front rose so high (six to ten feet in some places) as to prevent a good view. Captain Thompson climbed a tree. It was discovered that across a slashing, variously estimated at from 100 to 150 yards wide at different places, was a strong breast-work well lined with rebels, and at an angle thereof were at least two guns in position, which at various times during the day fired shot, spherical case, and canister. The skirmish line of this brigade having gone farther than the waiting line on the right a little confusion arose and my skirmishers were fired into by our friends on the right, without further damage than temporarily deranging the right of the skirmishers. The nature of my front having been ascertained the brigades on my right continued the examination. The Third New Hampshire was detached to support the First Brigade, Colonel Pond commanding, and did not rejoin me until the command was on the way to camp.

After a time General Ames informed me that Colonel Pond's brigade was to assault on the right at a point where there appeared to be little or no slashing. He instructed me that the moment the assault commenced my strong skirmish line should move up as far as practicable and vigorously engage the enemy, and that in case Colonel Pond should be successful, and the enemy in my front should show signs of breaking, I should charge with my whole force. At 2 o'clock the assault was unsuccessfully made. An exceedingly heavy fire was drawn from the enemy along the entire front of the division, and evidently a fire from veteran troops, as it was low and well directed; yet the concealment of the undergrowth and a few small trees greatly protected the men. My next instructions were to hurry back my wounded and stand ready to return. At, perhaps, 3.30 p. m. I was ordered to fall back to the open field, leaving my skirmishers, and form line of battle on the left of the division. I faced my command about, and it moved in as good order as the wood permitted to the field and the line indicated. While moving I received orders to call in the skirmishers, and they joined my line in the field, whence we were soon ordered to this camp.

Permit me to express my satisfaction with the behavior of the brigade during the entire day. There was the most cheerful and prompt obedience. Upon Captain Atwell, commanding the Seventh Connecticut, which alone did the firing, the burden of the day fell, and he showed his usual good sense and courage. The other battalion, for seven hours under a fire at times very annoying, manifested great steadiness and good discipline. My staff officers continue to merit my perfect confidence.

I inclose a list of casualties: 33 in the Seventh Connecticut, 15 in the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, 3 in the Third New Hampshire. The killed were all well tried and favorite soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 268.

Report of Col. Alfred P. Rockwell, Sixth Connecticut Infantry, of operations September 28–October 12.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, before Richmond, Va., October 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the following account of the part taken by this regiment under my command from September 28 to October 12:

I moved from the camp before Petersburg with the other regiments of the brigade at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th of September, crossed the Appomattox and the James at Deep Bottom, and bivouacked there till 4 a. m. on the 29th. At that hour I moved out, and as the enemy's pickets were being driven in, formed in line of battle upon the Kingsland road, my regiment upon the right of the line. When the order to advance was received I moved across the open field, through a deep ravine, and halted upon the edge of the open field in front of the enemy's works. During this time we were subjected to an enfilading artillery fire, which, however, occasioned me no loss. As the skirmish line advanced, driving the enemy from their earth-works upon the New Market road, we crossed this field and took possession of them. Thence the column marched up the New Market road, and we were halted and formed in the open field, which we now hold, at an old line of rebel works. Early in the afternoon I marched out to the right, my regiment at the head of the column, to the Darbytown road; thence up that road toward Richmond. We were halted at a point about three miles from the city and in sight of it. Toward evening we marched back by the same route to the open field where we rested at noon, on the New Market road, and bivouacked for the night. The following morning (the 30th) we moved to a position in the line on the left on the New Market road, and were engaged all day in strengthening the line of rifle-pits. The next day (October 1) we marched out to the right by the same route as taken on the 29th to the Darbytown road and along the road toward Richmond in the rear of Kautz's cavalry to the hill from which the city was plainly seen. Here this brigade was deployed as skirmishers, my regiment upon the right of the line and upon the right of the road. The line was rapidly advanced across an open corn-field, through a ravine (through which ran a brook swollen by continuous rains), across another corn-field, and through a second belt of woods, and halted upon the edge of the woods. The distance advanced seemed to be from a half to three-quarters of a mile through deep mud and almost impassable thickets, making it extremely difficult to keep the connection. At the point where the line was halted the line of the heavy works of the enemy was in plain sight, distance apparently about 1,400 yards, an open corn-field intervening. No pickets of the enemy had been met by us. After holding this position some half hour the order to withdraw was given, and the line fell back, as it had advanced and rallied each regiment at the point where it had been deployed. During the whole of this movement we were subjected to a severe artillery fire from the enemy's works, which was both direct and enfilading. We then marched back to camp by the same road taken in the morning out. I should state that for each and all these movements I received my orders direct from Col. J. C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding the brigade, as well as for all subsequent movements up to the night of the 12th of October.

From the 2d to the 6th instant, inclusive, my regiment lay in bivouac within the line of intrenchments. Early on the morning of the 7th the cavalry on the right were driven in and the enemy advanced in force. This brigade was moved at once to a position upon the right in the woods, prolonging the line of earth-works. The main attack was made at this point by the enemy, who came down in force, but were easily repulsed, leaving some of their dead and wounded within fifty yards of our lines. During this affair my men behaved very well, standing up in an unbroken line and delivering a steady and regular fire. The enemy did not renew the attack at this point, but fell back. At a later hour orders were received to advance in line of battle. We moved through the woods and over an open country before us for more than half a mile. My own regiment and the Seventh Connecticut were detached and placed under my command. In obedience to orders received from General Terry, commanding division, I advanced in the same direction to support the First Brigade, which was moving out to the Darbytown road. At about 9 in the evening I received orders to withdraw, and marched back to the line where we had repulsed the enemy in the morning, and bivouacked for the night. From the 8th to the 12th my regiment was engaged in building a strong breast-work in our front with abatis in front. The losses in the several engagements have already been reported in full.

The officers and men in general behaved on all these occasions with courage, but it is difficult to single out by name among so many who did well.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED P. ROCKWELL,

Colonel Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. F. DAVIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 269.

Report of Capt. John Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 13–16.

CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGT. CONNECTICUT VOLS.,

Bermuda Hundred, Va., August 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers in the late movement on the north side of the James River:

The regiment left camp about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th of August, under the command of Capt. Theodore Bacon, and was assigned to position of left center of the four regiments comprising the Second Brigade. Captain Bacon was taken sick on the night of the 15th, thus leaving me in command of the regiment. The following officers were present for duty, viz: Surg. George C. Jarvis, Asst. Surg. E. C. Hine, Lieut. J. I. Hutchinson, acting adjutant; Lieut. William H. Augur, acting regimental quartermaster; Captains Bacon, Thompson, and Perry; Lieutenants Wildman, Barker, Young, Bradford, Merriam, Lee, and Taintor; Lieutenants Hicks and Baldwin remaining in camp sick. I have to report that the regiment proceeded with the rest of the brigade across the James River and to a position about a mile and a half from the river, where we lay concealed in the woods until daylight

or after, and about 7 a. m. the regiment was ordered to move forward in close column by company along the road, as the enemy had been driven some distance from our front. In this order the regiment was moved with the rest of the brigade for about a mile, when we were formed on the left of the brigade in double column closed en masse in an open field and ordered to lie down. Some of the enemy's sharpshooters opened upon us with some effect, and eight men were selected as sharpshooters and thrown forward and on our left flank to silence the enemy's fire, and Companies B and G, under command of Lieutenant Young, were also sent forward soon after for the same purpose. In this position we remained until about 4 p. m., when the regiment deployed in line of battle and marched by the right flank to the rear for nearly a mile on the same road that we had marched on in the morning, when we halted and lay in the woods until about 9 p. m. and were exposed at times to the enemy's shells from a battery in the woods in front of us. Our casualties up to this time amounted to 1 killed and 5 wounded. We then had orders to move with the brigade by the right flank and marched about three miles, when we were ordered to halt and lie down in line of battle for the night, the brigade being in column of battalion.

On the morning of the 15th, after obtaining more ammunition, the march was resumed, and the regiment moved by the right flank with the brigade a distance of about four miles, when we were ordered to halt and lie down in line of battle in an open field, the brigade being now in column of battalion. Here we were exposed to the fire from the enemy's battery for some time, though but one casualty occurred during the day, and just before dark we were moved by the right flank about 800 yards, and took our position for the night in the edge of a piece of woods or small scattering pines, and apparently about 1,000 yards from the enemy's works. Directly in front of us was a corn-field and beyond that a deep ravine and mill-pond, which separated us from the enemy's main works. The following officers were present for duty at this time, viz: Asst. Surg. E. C. Hine, Lieut. J. I. Hutchinson, acting adjutant; Lieutenants Barker, Lee, and Taintor. Captain Perry, Lieutenants Wildman, Young, and Bradford being sick and unfit for duty and Lieutenant Gill had received a slight wound two days previous, from the effects of which he had not recovered. Surgeon Jarvis was detached from the regiment, being senior medical officer of the brigade.

Owing to the excessive heat an unusual number of the enlisted men were compelled to fall out of the ranks while on the march from sunstroke and excessive fatigue, being burdened with their knapsacks, so that on the morning of the 16th they numbered but 161 men. I am sorry to have to report that some managed to straggle away from the command without any other object than to cowardly shirk their duty, but I think the number of this class is small.

About 3 a. m. of the 16th I received orders from Colonel Hawley, commanding brigade, to throw up some sort of protection in front of our line, as the enemy's sharpshooters were annoying us. I collected a quantity of rails and soon had good protection from musketry. About 8 a. m. I was ordered to move by the right flank, which was done in connection with the rest of the brigade, and after marching about half a mile through the woods we were halted. I soon after received orders to move forward with the rest of the brigade in line of battle in the direction of the enemy's works, and after moving about 700 yards through dense woods and across a deep ravine, we were ordered again to halt. Here our line of battle was changed so as to conform with the enemy's works in front of us, and we were again ordered forward

about 400 yards and ordered to lie down in line of battle. Colonel Hawley informed his whole brigade that a brigade in front of us were to charge the enemy's works and cautioned the whole command to remain firm, and in case the leading brigade were repulsed to allow them to pass over us to the rear, and then to hold our position at all hazards. The brigade in front of us then rose up and rushed forward through the woods toward the enemy's works, when a galling fire of musketry greeted us from the enemy. When they had proceeded about fifty yards I heard Colonel Hawley give the command "Forward, Second Brigade," when my regiment rose up instantly and rushed forward at a double-quick, cheering loudly, and following the leading brigade in as good line of battle as the dense woods and the nature of the ground generally would permit. On arriving within fifty yards of the works we came upon a slashing of fallen trees very difficult to pass, but through it we went with a will, and over their works, driving the enemy before us. On crossing the enemy's works, without halting I moved the regiment by the left flank to avoid a dense thicket of young trees, in order to reach an open field about 100 yards to the left. We then formed in line of battle and moved forward across an open field about 400 yards and halted in the edge of a piece of woods, in order to guard against the approach of the enemy on our right flank. Other regiments coming up to our support, a severe and general engagement with the enemy ensued.

During the engagement I perceived the enemy coming down through the woods on my right flank. I changed my line of battle, accordingly, so as to front the enemy, and opened upon them vigorously with the Spencer carbine and soon succeeded in driving them from before us. I soon after received orders from Colonel Hawley to fall back to the enemy's works which we had passed over; here I formed the regiment in line of battle fronting the enemy. I then received orders from General Terry to march my regiment to the rear, our ammunition being very nearly exhausted. Of the six officers who were engaged in battle four were either killed or wounded, and myself being very unwell from the effects of sunstroke a few days previous, turned over the command to Lieutenant Taintor, the only remaining officer. Of every officer and enlisted man who participated in this engagement, I can only speak in terms of the most unqualified praise. Every order was promptly, cheerfully, and fearlessly obeyed, and I could neither ask nor expect more of them. Lieutenant Hutchinson was wounded and disabled during the assault on the enemy's works while gallantly performing his duty, and compelled to retire. Lieutenant Merriam had been wounded in the engagement of the 14th, but had resumed his command, and was again wounded while nobly discharging his duty, and too much praise cannot be awarded him. Lieutenants Barker and Lee, I regret to say, were wounded in the latter part of the engagement (supposed mortally) and of necessity were left on the field to fall into the enemy's hands. They displayed great coolness and courage throughout the entire engagement. Surg. G. C. Jarvis and Asst. Surg. E. C. Hine were deserving of great praise for their efficient and untiring efforts in caring for the wounded of the command.

The men displayed unusual zeal and bravery during the whole engagement, and where all who were with me have done so well it is difficult to mention any particular individuals as worthy of most praise. I will take the liberty, however, to give the names of Sergt. W. W. Plumb, acting sergeant-major; Sergeant Cook, Company E; Sergt. H. H. Smith, Company C; Sergt. B. Starr, Company B; Sergeant Shailer,

Company I; Sergeant Whaples, Company B; Sergt. Willard Austin, Company G; Sergeant Cook, Company A, and Corporal Clark, Company F.

I append an entire list of casualties from the 14th to the 16th, inclusive: Killed, 7; wounded, 31; missing, 7; total, 45.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMPSON,

Captain, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 270.

Reports of Capt. Seager S. Atwell, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 17–21, September 28–October 7, October 13 and 27–28.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., August 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I relieved Captain Perry of the command of the regiment, then in the intrenchments near Deep Run, Va., on the 17th instant, where we remained until about 7 o'clock the evening of the 18th, when in obedience to orders the regiment moved to the right, advancing but a few hundred yards, when the order was given to return to our former position at the works, as the enemy were advancing upon them, which we reached just as our pickets were driven in. Soon after the enemy made their appearance near the right of the regiment and were opened upon quite furiously for a few seconds. The firing soon ceasing, the pickets were again established on our front. About 11 p. m. we again received orders to move, and about 2 in the morning of the 19th halted on Long Bridge road, where we remained until 8 p. m. the 20th, when the regiment moved to the rear, reaching the bridge over the James about 11 o'clock, which we crossed, and continuing our march, arrived in camp about 2 the morning of the 21st, greatly fatigued and well tired out by the incessant duties of the week.

Only one casualty occurred in the regiment during the time I have been in command, viz, Private Stephen H. Greene, Company K, wounded the 18th while on the picket-line.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ATWELL,

Captain, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Laurel Hill, Va., October 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers in the recent engagements of September 29, October 1, and October 7:

The regiment left camp before Petersburg on the afternoon of the 28th of September, with the rest of the Second Brigade, and bivouacked at Deep Bottom at about 2 a. m. of the 29th. At daybreak the regi-

ment, numbering 9 officers and 125 men, resumed the march, in connection with the rest of the brigade, passing through our earth-works and in the direction of the enemy for nearly a mile, when I received orders from Colonel Abbott, commanding brigade, to deploy my regiment as skirmishers and advance toward the enemy's works. After passing an open field and through a deep ravine, through a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, together with musketry from their sharpshooters, we were ordered to halt, being about 800 yards from the enemy's works, and I ordered the men to lie down in the line so as to conceal them as much as possible from the view of the enemy's sharpshooters. We lay in this position for about half an hour, and were ordered to advance, the Third New Hampshire Regiment having been ordered up to our support, when I moved forward with my command and entered their works without further resistance. Our loss in this skirmish was 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded. After halting for about an hour, we again resumed the march with the brigade toward Richmond, arriving at the second line of the enemy's works at about noon, and again halted. About 2 o'clock we marched with the brigade on a reconnaissance toward Richmond, but returned at night-fall, without further fighting, to the enemy's second line of works, and bivouacked for the night.

On the afternoon of October 1 we were marched over the same road toward Richmond and were deployed as skirmishers, with the rest of the brigade, and ordered to advance on the enemy's line of works. In doing so it was necessary to cross an almost impassable ravine in the face of a terrible fire from the enemy's batteries, but notwithstanding the difficulties the line moved on in good order for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, when we were halted within about 600 yards of their works, and soon ordered to fall back, when we retreated slowly and in good order, the enemy still firing upon us from their batteries, until we were out of range of their guns. We arrived at the place from whence we started at 10 p. m., and bivouacked for the night. Our loss in this skirmish was 1 killed, 4 wounded, and 10 missing.

On the morning of the 7th my regiment was ordered out of our intrenched position that we had occupied for four days on the right flank of our works, to move, with the rest of the brigade, to a position farther to the right and rear, in order to check the advance of the enemy, who had made a vigorous attack on the cavalry in front of us, and driven them in. After getting into our position in the brigade, and in line of battle, I was ordered to send fifty men forward as skirmishers, which I placed under command of Captain Thompson. Soon after I was ordered to send twenty-five more, but before they had time to deploy the enemy advanced in force, and I immediately opened fire upon them, directing my line of fire to the front, and to the right and left oblique, as the enemy showed themselves to be in strongest force, and they were soon repulsed. Our loss in this engagement was 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 1 missing.

The behavior of both officers and men in this engagement was perfectly satisfactory. All orders were promptly and cheerfully obeyed, and where all have done so nobly, it is difficult to mention any as especially worthy of honorable mention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ATWELL,

Captain, Commanding Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Richmond, Va., October 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of October 13:

The regiment was formed at 4 a. m., and we took up our line of march through our works, and in the direction of the Darbytown road and toward Richmond, in connection with the rest of the brigade, my position being on the right. After marching about one mile and a half we were halted, and I received orders from General Hawley to deploy my regiment as skirmishers so as to cover the front of the brigade. The regiment numbered 13 commissioned officers and about 175 enlisted men. Companies A and F were held as the right reserve, under command of Captain Townsend, and Companies D and I as the left reserve, under command of Captain Perry. Shortly after sunrise I received orders to advance my regiment. I was obliged to move slowly and cautiously on account of the thick undergrowth of trees in the woods through which we passed. After advancing about 500 yards we received a few shots from the enemy's pickets, but they soon retired when our fire was delivered at them, and we were ordered to advance, which we did until it was very evident that we were very near the enemy's works, as their tones of command could be heard distinctly. I soon received orders to move forward and feel of the enemy and ascertain their force if possible. We were soon met by a most terrific volley of musketry, which showed plainly that the enemy were in line of battle behind their works. The most of our line stood firm, seeking such cover as the trees and ground would afford, but the right fell back a few rods, owing to a misunderstanding of the orders. They were soon rallied, and our line established again. We lay in this position until about noon, when I was ordered to advance my line to the slashing, which was about forty yards in front of us, and to open a vigorous fire upon the enemy, whenever we heard the charge which the First Brigade were preparing to make. I accordingly advanced the line, but as it gave the enemy a good view of us, they opened another terrific fire of musketry and canister, and our line was compelled to fall back about seventy-five yards, and was very soon after re-established in our former position, where we lay until near night-fall, when we received orders to fall back and join the brigade, when we were marched back to camp again, arriving in camp at about 6 p. m.

My loss in the day's engagement is 5 killed, 27 wounded, and 1 missing. I append a list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. S. ATWELL,
Captain, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Richmond, Va., October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers in the late reconnaissance of October 27 and 28:

The regiment left camp near Spring Hill at 4.30 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant, with one acting adjutant, two line officers, and

150 men, and proceeded with the brigade of which we form a part to within a short distance of the enemy's works near the Darbytown road. I was then ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers, which was done, the left wing doing the skirmishing, and the right wing acting as reserve for the same. I established the skirmish line near the enemy's works at 10 a. m. the 27th, when I was ordered to advance upon the enemy and feel of their works. I immediately moved my regiment forward, advancing some 300 yards, when we encountered the enemy's skirmishers and drove them behind their works. Here we remained until 11 a. m. the following day, when I received orders to fall back, which was done to the satisfaction of all concerned. I then marched the regiment off the field in the rear of the brigade, which we joined near the Darbytown road, when we received orders to march to camp, where we arrived at 4 p. m. the 28th instant.

Second Lieut. Morton A. Taintor was shot through the bowels, on the 27th, while gallantly performing his duty, living only an hour. In his death the Government loses a brave defender and his regiment a good soldier.

Our loss in killed was 1; wounded, 4; total, 5.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ATWELL,

Captain, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. FERDINAND DAVIS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 271.

Reports of Maj. Frederick W. Prince, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations September 28–October 13 and October 27–28.

HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTY.,
Before Richmond, Va., October 12, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the detachment of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, under my command, attached to Second Brigade (Col. J. C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding), First Division, Tenth Army Corps, since leaving camp near Petersburg, embracing the period from September 28 to October 12:

The detachment formed in brigade column at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 28 in heavy marching order, and moved about 4 p. m. We arrived at Deep Bottom about 1.30 a. m. September 29. Here we bivouacked until 4 a. m., when we left our knapsacks, &c., and, in light order, fell into column. About 6 a. m. the skirmishers in the advance became engaged, and shortly after our brigade was ordered into line of battle. We formed and advanced through a light piece of woods and entered a thicket which bordered a ravine. We were ordered into the ravine and then halted, exposed to a raking fire of shell and case-shot from a battery of the enemy on our right, who had excellent range. By covering close we sheltered ourselves so that our loss was slight, only two being wounded. We were soon ordered to advance and support the skirmishers of our brigade, who were pressing the enemy in their intrenchments in front. We halted in the underbrush on the edge of the open field, across which we were to charge on the rebel line. A

flank movement of the troops on our left had the effect of driving the enemy out of his breast-works. and, at the same time, our brigade skirmishers entered the battery on the right. These works carried, after a short pause, we joined in the column and marched to Laurel Hill, when, after lying in reserve for a few hours during the action on the left, took up our line of march by the Darbytown road toward Richmond. We went within three miles of the city, meeting with no resistance, and, after thoroughly reconnoitering the ground, returned about three miles to a line of works that the enemy had evacuated, where we went into camp about 7 p. m.

At noon on the 1st of October we fell in with the division, and after a short march joined General Kautz's cavalry division, and again marched toward Richmond. We arrived within three miles of the city, when we formed in line of battle, our left resting on the Darbytown road, and advanced, supporting the skirmish line, through a piece of woods toward the enemy's works. After emerging from the woods and gaining the open ground, we were at once opened on by the enemy's batteries from our front, and an enfilading fire from either flank. We advanced until ordered to halt on the edge of a deep gully, in the thicket bordering which we covered ourselves as well as possible. This was within about two miles and a quarter from the city. The enemy evidently had every foot of ground measured for ranges of their guns, for their fire came accurate and heavy. We remained there until near 5 p. m., when we were ordered to retire, which we did, with but two men wounded, both by fragments of shell. The escape of our men was miraculous as we were exposed to the fire of the enemy, and in their full view for nearly half a mile of our march. The men on the works around the city were plainly seen and the ringing of the alarm bells could be heard distinctly. We arrived in camp about 7.30 p. m., the rain having continued all day and still falling. On the morning of the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock, we were ordered to pack knapsacks and be in readiness to move in half an hour. We did so, and moved with the brigade about a quarter of a mile to the right. About 8.30 a. m. moved to the left and rear of our first position, and filed down the New Market road, and marching forward parallel with it about 500 yards halted and prepared for action. About 10 a. m. the skirmishers were driven in, and we were attacked by the enemy directly in our front. We waited their advance, and within fifty yards opened fire upon them, which checked their advance somewhat, but they returned our fire with great vigor. We held our line perfectly intact, and although they advanced to within thirty yards of us we repulsed them. After an action of about thirty minutes they retired by the right flank, still under our fire. They lost heavily in our front, both in killed and wounded. A captain and two lieutenants were among their dead left on the field. We also took some prisoners who were wounded in our front and several came in, from whom we ascertained that the troops we fought directly were South Carolinians. Our loss in the action was 51 men and 4 officers wounded; 11 men killed, and 1 missing; total loss, 67. The men did well and are entitled to great praise for their coolness and steadiness under the severe fire of the enemy. Every officer and man seemed to realize the importance of the position and that the line must be held at all hazard, and they acted accordingly. After the action we buried our dead and at once commenced throwing up temporary breast-works of logs and branches filled in with earth dug up by the cups, plates, and bayonets of the men. In the afternoon we supported part of the

Second Division as they advanced in front in pursuit of the enemy some mile and a half, but no further fighting took place and we returned to camp about 10 p. m. on the field we had held in the morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. W. PRINCE,

Major, Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH NEW YORK VOL. HEAVY ARTY.,

Before Richmond, Va., October 15, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the brigadier-general commanding, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by my command, attached to General Hawley's (Second) brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, in the movement of the 13th instant:

On the morning of the 13th instant we formed in position in brigade column and marched at 4 o'clock toward the Darbytown road. On arriving there we moved to the left and front and formed line of battle perpendicular to and our left resting on a road that runs parallel with it. The skirmishers of our brigade found the enemy strongly intrenched, with artillery commanding the road and our front, and also on our left works which enfiladed our line. We were instructed to hold our position in case of an attack, and to advance if the enemy showed signs of weakness on being strongly pressed by our skirmishers. Several advances were made by the skirmish line, but the enemy were evidently in great force and opened a galling fire, both artillery and musketry, at each attack of this kind. I had to shelter my men by ordering them to lie down; otherwise the fire would have been very destructive. Our loss during the day while in this position, and without firing a shot, was 13 wounded. We held this position until about 4.30 o'clock, when we were ordered to retire in line of battle, which we did, and arrived in camp without further action about 5.30 p. m.

Again I have to mention the excellent behavior of my men and officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. W. PRINCE,

Major, Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth New York Vol. Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. FERDINAND DAVIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH NEW YORK VOL. HEAVY ARTY.,

Before Richmond, Va., October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the detachment of Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, under my command, in the movements of October 27 and 28, attached to Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps:

The detachment fell into line at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and, with the brigade, marched in the direction of the enemy's works on the right of the Darbytown road. Our skirmishers soon found the enemy in force behind their works, and on moving to the right still

farther we found them still in force. We were moved to the right and front in line of battle into a dense piece of woods, through which we marched till near the edge of the slashing in front of the enemy. We then halted in reserve for a support to the skirmish line, which was constantly engaged with the enemy behind his works. In this position we passed the night of the 27th during a heavy rain, and remained till the afternoon of the 28th, when we were ordered back and returned to our camp within our works.

The casualties during the two days' operations were 1 man wounded and 1 man killed; total, 2.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. W. PRINCE,
Major, Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth New York Vol. Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. FERDINAND DAVIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 272.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, Third New Hampshire Infantry, of operations August 14–17, September 29, and October 1, 7, 13, and 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received this date from the brevet major-general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in operations north of James River, from August 14 to 17, 1864:

The regiment moved with column Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, at midnight August 13; crossed the James about daylight 14th; participated in reconnaissance of that date. On morning of 15th recrossed the river to Jones' Landing in column, which again crossed below Deep Bottom. Marched to Deep Run on 16th; about m. charged with Second Brigade, First Division, the enemy's works at Fussell's Mill, carrying his line, capturing a large number of prisoners. Advanced by order of Col. J. R. Hawley, commanding brigade, about 300 yards beyond the captured line. There met the enemy in force; made another desperate charge through open field under galling fire from the enemy toward another angle of same line as mentioned as taken. At this moment it was discovered as impracticable to advance on account of the force of the enemy and his secure position. As retreat was ordered the command fell back to that portion of the line first taken. The enemy pursued and made three successive attempts to dislodge it, but were handsomely repulsed. After holding this position for more than an hour, orders were received to move to the rear. This ended the engagement.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, including 1 officer killed and 9 wounded, was 93.

Lieut. Col. Josiah I. Plimpton, commanding regiment, fell in the open field in the advanced position at the moment orders were received to fall back. He was shot through the heart, and expired instantly while actively engaged in moving his command in order.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of this command during the above named engagement I need not comment, as the general commanding the division was present and did not fail to notice the gallantry of all.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, before Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of part taken by my command in recent operations north of the James:

On September 29 moved at 4 a. m. with Second Brigade, in First Division column, from Deep Bottom toward New Market road. Before the heights, was ordered by Col. J. C. Abbott, commanding brigade, to throw my regiment forward to join the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, skirmishing, and command the skirmish line. Advanced about 200 yards across ravine and light woods, came to opening, from which I discovered the enemy's position to be in continual line of breast-works and rifle-pits at foot of the hills, and running with New Market road. Colonel Abbott instructed me to advance my line as rapidly as possible, reporting success to him, exercising my own discretion. When in full view of enemy and his works, 500 yards across the opening, I advanced a light line and drew from the enemy the disposition of his forces. Finding my line flanked on the left by works similar to those in my front, and discovering that he was re-enforcing the flank, I ordered my men to lie down, the advantage of the rolling ground being such as to entirely protect them from his infantry while his artillery played over us into the ravine. I then dispatched a messenger to Colonel Abbott, informing him of disposition of my command, respectfully suggesting that a force be sent to relieve my left flank. Was informed that General Terry had sent a detachment of colored troops to that duty. As soon as those troops advanced, I pushed forward my first line of skirmishers, and finding but small force in my front, ordered my whole command to charge. The enemy, discovering the success of the colored troops on my left, gave us their works without much struggle. Finding my way clear I determined to gain the position on the heights before the enemy should discover the actual strength of my force. He had already started with his guns. Leaving the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Captain Atwell, in charge of the work on the road, I advanced with Third New Hampshire, and took position on the heights, immediately pushing out a few skirmishers. They captured a Mr. Libby, owner of the farm we occupied, said to be of Libby Prison notoriety. This gentleman was in his loaded wagon started for Richmond. From him and the negroes of the place captured I learned that the enemy's battery consisted of eight guns. I judge from my own observations of the enemy that his force was about 600 infantry, 200 cavalry, and the battery. The cavalry at one time advanced as if to charge, but seeing the remainder of Colonel Abbott's command advancing, retired. My own force was less than 300. In this operation, so remarkably successful, I am much indebted to

Captain Atwell and his command (Seventh Connecticut Volunteers) for the cheerful and gallant manner in which they obeyed my orders, as I am positive that had the enemy discovered my real force, or seen the least spirit other than determined bravery, they would not have given us the position. Occupying this position half an hour I received orders to rejoin the brigade.

Afternoon of same day marched with First Division on reconnaissance to within two miles of city of Richmond. Returned to our intrenched lines same evening.

During the day the officers and men of my command behaved in a manner creditable to themselves and to my perfect gratification.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Major Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,

Laurel Hill, before Richmond, Va., October 15, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of part taken by my command in reconnaissance of First Division, Tenth Army Corps, before Richmond, on the 1st day of October, 1864:

Left intrenched position at 9.30 a. m., marched up Darbytown road to junction of Richmond Central road; after proceeding about one mile and three-quarters on this road, where my regiment was deployed as skirmishers, with Sixth and Seventh Connecticut and Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, under Colonel Rockwell, of Sixth Connecticut Volunteers; advanced to within sight of rebel capital; met no infantry opposition to within 700 yards of its fortifications. The artillery fire was very heavy from every point of enemy's front. Losses of command: Wounded, 1; missing, 1; total, 2. In this day's duty the regiment was under command of Lieut. J. Homer Edgerly, whose conduct was reported by all to have been extremely praiseworthy. The command returned to our intrenchments at about 10 p. m.

I was absent from my command as division officer of day, and by order of Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, corps commander, accompanied Tenth Connecticut Volunteers in a movement to left of division column to divert enemy's attention, which was very successful.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Major Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., Tenth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,

Laurel Hill, before Richmond, Va., October 16, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of October 7, 1864:

Broke camp within intrenched line, Laurel Hill, about 8.30 a. m.; moved toward right of our line in column of Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps; formed part of line of battle with that brigade on New Market road. Here learned the enemy were advancing, driving

our cavalry force. Col. J. C. Abbott, commanding brigade, ordered me to advance the right wing of my regiment as skirmishers to meet the enemy. Advanced as directed; met the enemy in force about 700 yards from New Market road in line of battle running parallel with the same. The right of my line was soon after connected with skirmishers from Third Brigade, my left connected with a detachment of General Kautz's cavalry. These cavalry skirmishers had been driven by the enemy and claimed position in the opening. I did not deem it prudent to advance farther, as the enemy's line of battle was within 100 yards, his skirmishers being driven handsomely by my men a few moments after gaining this position, and I discovered from the bristling bayonets of the enemy and his quiet yet exposed deportment that he was determined to advance. At this critical moment my orderly reported to me that the cavalry had fallen back, leaving me no word, and my left flank entirely exposed. I immediately faced my command by left flank and covered the ground so unceremoniously left by the cavalry.

The enemy advanced steadily at this point to within eighty yards of my line, and were handsomely repulsed by my skirmishers. At this time my men began to complain their ammunition was getting short, which I reported to Colonel Abbott, who informed me he could not replenish it, but gave me seventy-five men from the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, armed the same as my own men—Spencer repeating carbines. With these few men (not over 150 in all) I succeeded in keeping the enemy back for more than half an hour, when he advanced in bayonet charge in two lines of battle. My men were confident they could repulse them, and as my orders had been "to hold them as long as possible," there was no chance for those on the left of the line to escape, and nobly they contested the ground with the formidable force within fifteen yards of my line, some of them destroying their arms before surrendering. Thirteen of these brave fellows fell into the enemy's hands—I trust unharmed prisoners. There was no possible chance for escape, for our main line opened fire on the enemy before the left of my line began to give way. I attach no blame to any one for this, for had my men returned to the line it must have been with the enemy. I immediately joined my left wing, which was in the main line of battle, second battalion from the left of the brigade line. The enemy must have been punished severely, as on my left the distance was less than 100 yards, and the enemy stood a long time in full view in line of battle, and received a terrific fire from the seven-shooters. Those of my men who were secreted beneath logs when the enemy charged over them captured 31 of the enemy as they fell back, one man capturing 6 prisoners. Afternoon of the same day advanced with division column in pursuit of enemy, but he would not receive battle. Returned and took position on ground contested with the enemy.

Of the conduct of the men and officers of this skirmish line I make no comment, but I trust the importance of the repeating rifle or carbine for skirmishing will be fully appreciated, as I do not believe the same number of men armed with any other piece would have held the enemy in check for a moment.

My loss was, in Third New Hampshire Volunteers, 1 man killed, 11 wounded, and 13 taken prisoners; total, 25.

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major, Comdg. Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, before Richmond, Va., October 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in reconnaissance of October 13, 1864:

Left camp at 4 a. m.; marched in column Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. On meeting enemy was ordered to deploy my command in rear right wing brigade line, as reserve. Soon after was ordered to right of division line, in rear of First Brigade, to communicate with Colonel Pond, commanding that brigade. Colonel Pond ordered me to form column in rear of his command, which I did by deploying in column by wing, right in front. After lying in this position for more than an hour, orders were received to charge the enemy's works in our front. Colonel Pond's brigade, re-enforced by the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, formed in battalion line, in double column, closed in mass. My command formed thirty yards in rear of battalion of direction. The line advanced steadily, at command forward, for about 200 yards, when the command "to charge" was given. We dashed forward about 200 yards farther. A yell given by the charging column seemed to inspire hope of success, but proved to give the concealed enemy the position of our forces and drew a terrific fire, under which Colonel Pond's brigade retired in confusion. My command retained their position, not a man leaving the ranks. Colonel Pond soon rallied a portion of his brigade. Orders were received to retire, and I covered the retreating column.

I cannot refrain from comment on this charge after stating so much relating to the conduct of this brigade. It appears to me that our advance was made too far to the right, as nearly all the fire from the enemy came across from enemy to left of our flank. I do not think the position could have been carried with the force of our command; but I cannot refrain from stating that it is my belief that the ground was not thoroughly skirmished before the charge was made. On retiring I was ordered to join the Second Brigade, and with them returned to camp.

Of the conduct of the officers and men in this unhappy affair I am truly proud, as none but true soldiers would have stood with the demoralizing shock of the retiring force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, before Richmond, Va October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my command October 27 and 28 in skirmish on Darbytown and Charles City roads:

Marched from camp at Laurel Hill at 3.45 o'clock on morning of the 27th, in column Second Brigade, under command of Colonel Abbott. Reached Darbytown road 5.30 o'clock. Received orders to deploy my command in advance of Second Brigade and move forward as skirmishers toward enemy's works, my left resting on Darbytown road, my

right connecting with skirmishers of Third (Colonel Plaisted's) Brigade. Met the enemy's skirmishers in rifle-pits before his works. Succeeded in driving them from their position to behind their main line of water defenses of Richmond. My loss in this operation was 3 killed and 3 severely wounded. At 10 o'clock received orders to move to the right of division line, the division being right of Tenth Corps. Moved to this position by facing my line by right flank and passing in rear of skirmishers of First and Third Brigades. There I was re-enforced by Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Captain Atwell commanding. In my new line the left of Seventh Connecticut Volunteers connected with right of Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers from First Brigade, the right of the Third New Hampshire resting on Charles City road. Received orders to advance toward enemy's works and ascertain his force and position. Assured that the line in advance of First Brigade would move forward at same time, I advanced through woods about 100 yards; came to an opening. In attempting to cross the corn-field I found the enemy posted the same as I had encountered him on the left—in pits. The skirmishers of First Brigade failed to advance, and consequently a terrific fire from the enemy in our front and on the left flank made it impossible for us to advance more than 100 yards into the field without great sacrifice of men. My command laid down, holding every pace of ground over which we had advanced. I then attempted to have the First Brigade line advanced, but to no purpose. Finding it impracticable to advance the left of our line for the reason that there were none to engage the enemy who gave us such heavy flank fire, I extended, with my reserve, my lines farther to the right of Charles City road, drove the enemy's skirmishers in the woods from my front, and succeeded in gaining a position where my fire flanked his pits and drove all before my regiment to behind his works, thus gaining a fine view of the Charles City road and the line of works generally. During this advance a continual artillery and infantry fire played upon us, whose effect ceased as soon as his skirmishers were driven in. The distance was so short from the pits that their aim was almost certain, and although but 8 men were hit by the enemy's fire, 4 were killed instantly.

I have to regret the loss of one valuable soldier on the morning of the 28th, shot by our cavalry who fell back the evening previous, and in their advance in the morning new men did not know our position. My total loss, 7 killed, 8 severely wounded.

At 2 p. m. 28th I received orders to assemble my command and join brigade on Darbytown road, having been on skirmish line thirty-two hours.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of my command I feel I am justly proud. Each officer did his whole duty, each enlisted man stood nobly by his comrade, and although the night was cold and rainy, not a grumble nor complaint at hardship or suffering was heard. My wounded were safely brought in, my dead carefully buried.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. FERDINAND DAVIS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 273.

Reports of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations August 13–20 and October 13.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
August 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers in the movement on the north side of the James River, commencing August 13 and ending August 20:

At 11 p. m. of August 13, with 21 officers and 360 men, I marched from camp at Bermuda Hundred and took the road to Deep Bottom. Owing to an understanding that the corps was to march to Bermuda Landing, and there embark on transports, many men were reported for duty who were not able to endure a march or a campaign. In consequence there was an unusual amount of straggling, and I crossed the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom with less than 300 men. After passing over the pontoon bridge, my regiment occupying the right of Hawley's brigade, passed by the earth-works at Deep Bottom and formed in line of battle on the left of a road. At this time the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers formed on its left, and my line was a prolongation of that of Pond's brigade, which was on the right of the road. Soon after daylight, our forces having pressed in the enemy's pickets, I advanced to an open field fronting a line of the enemy's earth-works, where, by order of Colonel Hawley, I formed in double column in mass on the right of the brigade. Nearly this position I occupied until about 4 p. m., when I moved to the right about 1,000 yards, and rested in line of battle. This position I left at about 10 p. m., and marched to Deep Bottom, where I bivouacked for the night. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th I marched from Deep Bottom along the New Market road about three miles and rested in line of battle in the rear of a piece of woods, my front being toward the west. At about 4 p. m. I moved about 2,000 yards to the right and took position behind slight intrenchments during the night. On Tuesday, the 16th, I was detailed and entered upon duties as corps officer of the day, the command of the regiment thereby devolving on Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson; but at the request of Colonel Hawley I was present with the regiment, and did, in fact, exercise the command during the day.

About 10 a. m. of the 16th, still occupying the right of Hawley's brigade. I moved about 1,000 yards to the right by flank, and then advanced in line of battle, changing the point of direction gradually to the left, across a ravine, where the whole brigade was halted. The assault on the enemy's works having been commenced and the outer works carried, I advanced to the line of those works. Upon reaching the works, by order of General Terry I passed beyond them, changed front to the right, and advanced about 100 yards, taking position so as to intercept a flank movement of the enemy from that direction. As the action progressed, finding that the brigades that had advanced were falling back, and that there were movements of the enemy on my left flank which promised to be serious, while there was very little in my front, I recrossed the intrenchment and took position on a line with it. This position I occupied during the remainder of the fight. While here portions of Hawley's brigade retired from the advanced position and took position on my right, while portions of other brigades occupied the line of works on my left. Nearly all the time while in this position my command sustained an annoying fire on the left flank, with

some slight fire from the right. Two distinct charges were also made by the enemy in my front, which were handsomely repulsed. At length, finding the extreme left of the line giving way, and myself the ranking officer on the line, I became solicitous for orders. Accordingly, I passed a short distance to the left, then through the slashing to the rear, with the design of finding either General Terry or General Birney. Not succeeding, I was returning by the same path when I found that the enemy were already occupying that portion of the intrenchments. Making a detour to the right, I reached the slashing, where, finding an aide of Colonel Hawley, I sent the order for the line to retire. Thus my regiment was one of the very last to retire from the line of rebel works. While at these works Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson fell, having been struck near the hip by a rifle-ball. He died in about four hours. He was a most valuable and useful officer and fell in the faithful performance of his duty. The regiment retired across the ravines, and with Hawley's brigade reformed near the intrenchment which they occupied on the night of the 15th. Thence advancing again across one ravine in the direction of the enemy's works, my regiment took position, erected intrenchments, and remained until about 11 p. m. of the 18th. During this time it did its share of picket and fatigue duty and in repelling the attack made by the enemy on the works about dark of the 18th.

Withdrawing from this position as above stated, I took position with Hawley's brigade, about two miles to the southeast on the Chickahominy road, where I remained until 5 p. m. of Saturday, the 20th. Having been detailed as corps officer of the day, I again marched to the point near where I rested on the night of the 15th, where my regiment was placed on picket, and, in connection with the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers and One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, held the front of the Tenth Corps. At 10 p. m., by order of Major-General Birney, I withdrew the picket, reformed the regiments, with my regiment in the rear covered by a detachment of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, retired to the lower pontoon bridge, and crossed it. Making a halt near Jones' Landing until daylight, I reached my former camp at Bermuda Hundred early on Sunday morning, the 21st.

It is gratifying to be able to speak in terms of commendation, both of officers and men, during this brief period of somewhat severe service. Upon the whole I do not know that any regiment could be expected to perform its duties more faithfully or with more alacrity under like circumstances.

My loss during this movement (a list of which is hereto appended) was as follows: Killed, 1 officer and 2 men; wounded and missing, 13 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the movement of the 13th instant:

My regiment was in line and reported to Brigadier-General Hawley, commanding Second Brigade, at 4 a. m. By his order I moved by the

right flank to the sally-port on the right of the Third Brigade, and thence to the old rebel earth-works on the Darbytown, or Central, road. The brigade was then formed in two lines at right angles with, and on the north side of, the road, my regiment being in the second line and in double column in mass. Still in this order and relative position, and with little delay, I advanced 300 or 400 yards into the woods, my left resting near the north side of the above-named road, when a halt was ordered. In this position I remained until about 3.30 p. m., during which time the skirmish line was developing, and the First Brigade attempted to force the enemy's line, when I received orders from Brigadier-General Hawley to retire. I then retired to a line about 300 yards in front of the old rebel earth-works, and thence by order of General Hawley, moved with the brigade to the intrenchments from which I marched, arriving at sunset. While at a halt in the woods the fire of the enemy, which reached me, was at times considerable, but fortunately only two of my men were struck at all, and they so little injured as not to have been reported in the list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 274.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations September 28–October 7.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the recent actions north of the James River:

Striking camp, near Pitkin's Station, at 3 p. m. on the 28th ultimo, the regiment marched to Deep Bottom, halting inside the fortifications at 2 a. m. of the 29th. Moving out at daylight on the New Market road, the regiment occupying the left of the Second Brigade, Terry's division, line of battle was formed, and the troops advanced upon the enemy's works at New Market Heights, which offered but slight resistance, their artillery being withdrawn as the skirmishers advanced. One man alone was wounded, while the regiment was crossing a ravine and brook. Marching on toward Richmond we halted during the forenoon just outside the enemy's second line, then abandoned by them, near Laurel Hill. At about 3 p. m. we were marched up the Darbytown road to within about three miles of the city of Richmond, returning during the evening to the vicinity of Laurel Hill. The next day the regiment was moved about half a mile to the left, immediately outside the enemy's abandoned line, which had been temporarily altered and reversed. On the 1st of October the regiment took part in a reconnaissance toward Richmond, and being deployed as skirmishers advanced under a sharp artillery fire to within about one mile and a half of the city, and within a few hundred yards of its defenses, where we

halted in a position screened by the woods and rising ground until ordered to fall back. We marched back inside the breast-works that night. The loss that day was 6 wounded and 11 missing. Nothing further of moment occurred until October 7, when, the enemy being reported as driving in the cavalry on the right, the brigade was moved to a point just beyond the fortified line, its left connecting with them. The enemy opened briskly with artillery and musketry, which did but little injury in the regiment, passing over the breast-works to the left. Toward noon a line of battle advanced rapidly against us, but the fire of our line was so destructive as to stop them almost immediately after it was opened. Many of the enemy came in and surrendered in preference to retreating. My horse being shot under me injured my foot and leg in falling in such a manner as to oblige me to go to the rear, and the regiment remained under the command of the senior captain. The casualties during the engagement were 3 killed, 15 wounded. During the afternoon the regiment was moved out to the front about a mile, but being a part of the reserve did not again encounter the enemy. It returned during the night to the position at which it had fought, and still remains there intrenching.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. ROLLINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 275.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 14–21.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 14th to the 21st of August, inclusive:

At 3.25 a. m. August 14 I received an order from Brigadier-General Terry to advance with my brigade and engage the enemy on the right of my position at Deep Bottom. The regiments in camp were immediately formed, and those on picket ordered in, and at 5.10 a. m. I met the enemy, having the Eleventh Maine, One hundredth New York, Tenth Connecticut, and First Maryland [Cavalry (dismounted)] in line of battle, preceded by a heavy skirmish line, and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts in column of division in support, driving them into their rifle-pits. At 7.15 a. m. I ordered a charge, which was gallantly made, at 7.35, by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, in column of division, supported by the other regiments of my command, and the Sixth Connecticut, Colonel Rockwell (who had been temporarily assigned to my command), in support, driving the enemy out of three lines of rifle-pits and into the main line of intrenchments, across a deep ravine, with considerable loss, capturing about 100 prisoners, their dead and wounded, and 200 small-arms. Skirmishing continued from this time until 3 p. m., when, by direction of Brigadier-General Terry, I ordered Col. G. B. Dandy,

with the One hundredth New York, supported by the Sixth Connecticut, Colonel Rockwell, to move to the right, and, if possible, connect with the Second Corps on the lower bank of Four-Mile Creek. The regiments moved across the field in line of battle under a very heavy fire of artillery, capturing four 8-inch siege howitzers, and forming the desired connection with the Second Corps. Colonel Dandy was subsequently re-enforced by Lieutenant-Colonel Coan's brigade, of the Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, and remained in position until the morning of the 15th. (For details see report of Col. G. B. Dandy, One hundredth New York, accompanying.) At 10 p. m. the brigade moved to the right across Four-Mile Creek and formed en masse on Strawberry Plains, where they rested during the night. On the morning of the 15th we moved to the right across the Long Bridge road to an open field, where we remained, formed en masse, until the morning of the 16th, when at daylight the command moved to the right and was ordered to support Colonel Hawley's brigade, but subsequently was ordered to engage the enemy on the right of Colonel Hawley's brigade in the woods. The Tenth Connecticut, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and the Eleventh Maine were placed in the front, preceded by a heavy skirmish line, with the One hundredth New York and First Maryland Cavalry as supports, and in this position advanced through the woods, crossing two almost impassable ravines, and driving the enemy from two lines of rifle-pits, capturing over 100 prisoners. In this advance my right was protected handsomely by Colonel Craig's brigade, of the Second Corps. After reforming, at 1.40 p. m. a charge was ordered on the enemy's line of works, situated on the opposite bank of a deep ravine, which was made by my brigade in line and Colonel Hawley's and Colonel Pond's brigades en masse on my right. The enemy's line was gained and held for one hour and forty minutes, under a very heavy flank and front fire of musketry and artillery, when the re-enforcements which had been sent for not arriving, and my left flank being partially turned and the line on my right pierced, I fell back across the ravine and reformed in line about 200 yards from the enemy's works. Colonel Broady's brigade of the Second Corps soon after reported to me, and by my direction formed in line on my right. About dark a line of intrenchments was commenced and thrown up in front of the line of the enemy's second line of rifle-pits, to which we retired about midnight.

On the 17th and during the day of the 18th we remained in this line of intrenchments, nothing occurring excepting picket-firing until about 6.30 p. m. on the 18th, when the enemy advanced in considerable force, and drove in my pickets, but were easily repulsed by my main line. About 9 p. m. on the 18th, by orders from Brigadier-General Terry, I withdrew my command, retiring to the Long Bridge road, up which we advanced some two miles, forming in column of battalion on the right of Colonel Hawley's brigade. I remained in this position until the 20th, when at dark I retired (following the artillery) to Strawberry Plains, occupying the works at that place until the crossing of all the troops on the morning of the 21st, when I returned to camp at Deep Bottom.

I desire to bear testimony to the gallant conduct of the troops comprising my command, who, with few exceptions, on every occasion conducted themselves most gallantly, obeying all orders coolly and promptly, charging when ordered with impetuosity, and remaining well in hand throughout all operations. Captains Maker (who was forced by sickness to retire on the night of the 14th) and Gardner, of the Twenty-

fourth Massachusetts (who subsequently commanded), deserve great credit for the manner in which they handled the regiment in the engagements in which they participated, both displaying all the qualifications requisite to competent commanders.

To my staff I desire to return thanks for the valuable assistance rendered me in all situations. Captain Sellmer, acting assistant inspector-general, received a slight wound in the leg, and Lieutenant Odiorne, acting commissary of subsistance, had his horse shot under him, while in the prompt discharge of their duties.

For the details of the operations I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying regimental reports.

In recapitulation I would report about 200 prisoners, 4 guns, and 200 small-arms captured, and my loss, 566 killed, wounded, and missing, 24 of whom are commissioned officers, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Eleventh Maine, and many other valuable officers.

In closing, I wish to state, in excuse for the small portion of my command who broke and went to the rear during the attack of the enemy on the evening of the 18th, that there was no faltering on their part until our batteries on my left and rear opened a heavy fire of shell and case-shot, much of which fell short and inside my line of works, killing and wounding a number of men of my brigade.

Very respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

No. 276.

Reports of Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 27–September 25 and October 1, 7, 13, and 27–29.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that since my last report nothing of importance connected with the Third Brigade has transpired, excepting its movement from the trenches last night. Having been relieved by the Second Corps about 12 o'clock midnight, I moved the brigade by the orders of the general to this position, in rear of Tenth Corps headquarters, bivouacking at 3 a. m. This brigade was in the trenches before Petersburg thirty days, having entered them at daylight on the morning of 27th of August, and left on the morning of the 25th instant. In these thirty days the brigade has done 9,300 days' fatigue duty, not counting any details of less than 100 men. Across two-thirds of its front of 600 yards it constructed an infantry parapet, revetted and ditched, seven feet thick, with a relief of ten feet, and in a style creditable to the corps of the bastioned badge. Three days in every five each regiment has had its equipments on. Every day in the week the entire brigade has been "at the front," and every hour of the day and night under fire. Forty-one men have been killed or wounded; 12 of these were killed or died of wounds.

The losses in the different regiments are shown by the following table:

Command.	Killed or died of wounds.	Wounded.	Total.
11th Maine Volunteers	5	3	8
10th Connecticut Volunteers	2	12	14
24th Massachusetts Volunteers	3	3	6
100th New York Volunteers	1	6	7
1st Maryland Cavalry	1	5	6
Total	12	29	41

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding corps, I moved the Tenth Connecticut, of my command, up the New Market road about 3 p. m. to make a demonstration in favor of General Terry's move on the Central road. Colonel Otis, commanding the Tenth, was directed to drive the enemy's pickets through the woods if practicable, but not advance into the open field beyond. The rebel skirmishers were soon driven from the woods into the open field, where they were strengthened by another regiment. A sharp skirmish fire was kept up until after dark, when the regiment returned as ordered.

The casualties in the Tenth were 2 wounded severely and 1 taken prisoner. The loss of the enemy must have been quite severe, as the rebel regiment received the full benefit of our fire while in the act of deploying. Two prisoners were captured and sent into corps headquarters; one of them was wounded.

I am pleased to say that Colonel Otis, with his gallant Tenth, performed the part assigned them in their usual good style. Report of Colonel Otis of the affair will accompany this.

I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Brigade, First Division, in the operations of the 7th instant near Four-Mile Run Church:

At 7.30 a. m. I received orders from brevet major-general commanding to move my brigade down the New Market road and take position

on the right of the Second Brigade, with my right well refused, to meet an attempt of the enemy to turn our right flank. The brigade was on the left of the division behind the breast-works, its right resting on the New Market road. The regiments were moved and posted as directed and in the following order from left to right: Eleventh Maine, Captain Merrill; Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Osborn; Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Otis, and One hundredth New York Volunteers, Captain Brunck, covered by a strong line of skirmishers. The right of the Twenty-fourth was well refused. The Tenth Connecticut and One hundredth New York were retired in echelon some seventy-five yards, occupying a commanding ridge of ground, with open pine wood in front for about 100 yards. In front of the Eleventh it was open pines, but a thicket of little pines in front of Twenty-fourth Massachusetts. While these dispositions were being made, the Second Brigade on my immediate left was hotly engaged, as was also the skirmish line in front of the Eleventh Maine and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts. The rebel line advanced to the attack of my left without skirmishers, and was allowed to come within close range. It did not long stand the fire of the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth; the repulse was complete and severe. The second line maintained its position and fire for some time, but the attack on my left was over. My scouts soon after reported to me that the enemy was forming in the field (Cox's plantation), 500 yards in front, in two lines of battle, opposite my extreme right. To prevent being outflanked I placed forty men of the Eleventh Maine, Lieutenant Small, on the right of the One hundredth New York, across the road leading from the church on the New Market road into the field where the enemy was forming. It was thick wood here and the men were extended in one rank.

The enemy was not long in making his appearance. As before, his line advanced without skirmishers, and with evident determination. Emerging into the more open pines, the rebels received the close fire of the Tenth Connecticut and One hundredth New York, but pressing down the road and opening a smart fire, the One hundredth New York gave way. It was almost immediately rallied and brought back to their colors. Adjutant Peck, of this regiment, was mortally wounded while gallantly endeavoring to rally the men. He fell, standing by his colors when they were almost deserted.* The regiment, after resuming its place, behaved well; helped to repulse the enemy. The Tenth stood like a wall of granite. The enemy was handsomely repulsed, leaving his dead within a few yards of my line. My skirmish line was immediately advanced, but met a stiff line of the enemy at a short distance. Fearing a renewal of the attack on my right, I asked the general for a regiment. He sent me two (the One hundred and twelfth and One hundred and forty-second New York), which were disposed in echelon to protect the right flank; but the enemy made no further demonstration against our lines. About 2 p. m. the brigade was formed in two lines for an attack, but when the advance took place the enemy was found retiring rapidly from the field beyond the wood. About 20 prisoners were captured.

The rebel dead were found scattered along the whole front of the brigade. Two rebel captains (one, Capt. John D. Adrian, commanding a regiment, Forty-fourth Alabama) were killed on my front.

The list of casualties occurring in the brigade has been already forwarded, amounting to 5 killed and 35 wounded; light, indeed, compared with the loss which must have been inflicted on the enemy.

* Lieutenant Peck survived his wound, and was honorably discharged March 9, 1865.

The conduct of regiments of this brigade through the affair, with the single exception referred to, was satisfactory; nor could it have been more so. The brigade was on the right flank of our line, which the enemy was seeking to turn. All seemed to feel the responsibility of their position, and no troops in the world could have behaved better. The Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Otis commanding, occupied the decisive point of my line, and its splendid behavior when the regiment on its right gave way saved us from disaster. One company, Eleventh Maine, eighteen men, Lieutenant Dunbar, and two companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, fifty men, Lieutenant Hayward, when driven in as skirmishers, were formed on the extreme right, and in conjunction with Lieutenant Small's detachment of Eleventh Maine, held the road and the space beyond to the open field where the church is, and prevented the right from being turned. Lieutenant Dunbar lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded, and Lieutenant Hayward lost 10 men killed and wounded. The latter reports a rebel captain and several of his men (5) killed within a few yards of his line.

Captain Merrill, commanding Eleventh Maine, reports his regiment as follows:

> The conduct of the officers and men was the same as has been shown on every field where they have engaged the enemy, and well known to the brigade commander. Too much credit cannot be given to the men whose term of service had expired, they being the first to volunteer as scouts and to perform the most dangerous duties.

Captain Sellmer, Lieutenants Wright, Norris, and Savage, of my staff, rendered good service; were especially efficient in rallying the One hundredth. In this connection I cannot fail to mention Chaplain Trumbull, Tenth Connecticut, who was constantly at the front with his regiment, as is his wont at all times. He was conspicuous on this occasion, with revolver in hand, in his effort to stay the crumbling regiment. An hour later he officiated at the burial of our dead, while the skirmish line was still engaged and every moment a renewal of the attack was expected. The sound of prayer mingled with the echoes of artillery and musketry and the crash of falling pines for hastily constructed breast-works. His services to the brigade, not only on this but on so many other like occasions, are gratefully acknowledged. Colonels Osborn and Otis always deserve special mention. Skillful and imperturbable, they are towers of strength to their commands.

I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, before Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the reconnaissance of to-day on the Darbytown road:

In obedience to orders from General Ames, three regiments of the brigade—Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Osborn; Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Otis, and Eleventh Maine, Captain Merrill—moved from camp at 4.20 a. m., following the First Brigade, Colonel Pond.

The Second Brigade, General Hawley, followed in the rear of the Third. The division reached the Darbytown road at daybreak and formed line of battle faced to the left with its left resting on the road. My brigade was formed, Twenty-fourth and Eleventh in line, the Tenth Connecticut, four companies as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade, and the balance of the regiment in reserve in rear of the center of the brigade. In this order the division advanced across an open field at Gerhardt's house and entered a thick growth of scrub oaks. Advancing several hundred yards, the enemy's pickets were met quite strongly posted in a line of detached rifle-pits. I increased the pickets, and by order of the general drove out the rebel skirmishers. My skirmish line was now advanced within a hundred yards of the enemy's main line to the edge of the slashing in front of his works. On my right the undergrowth of scrub oaks was very thick; in the center and left more open, and the rebel line of rifle-pits, continuous line, could be seen though somewhat masked by bushes. The slashing was an old one, partly, and had been burnt over; along the immediate front of the rebel rifle-pits there was a border of green slashings. The works were strongly manned by the enemy; a portion of the time at least, in two ranks. It was altogether an ugly looking chance for a charge. The position could not have been carried without great sacrifice of life. From three points the enemy played upon us with artillery, from both flanks an enfilading fire and a direct fire from the front, case-shot, principally. My line of battle was within 200 yards of the line of skirmishers and the men were much exposed by the falling tree tops and limbs, as well as by the enemy's missiles.

During the afternoon the enemy made three attacks upon my line, but was severely repulsed. I have seldom witnessed worse musketry fire than the enemy's in these attacks. About 3.30 p. m. I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding to withdraw my line of battle from the woods and form in the open field south of the Darbytown road, withdrawing my skirmishers when those upon my left were withdrawn. The troops on my left had already retired. The line was withdrawn, and the skirmish line also, with the loss of one man killed in the movement. About the middle of the day the Tenth Connecticut (that portion of it not on the skirmish line) was ordered to report to Colonel Pond, commanding First Brigade. It participated in the charge by that brigade and behaved with its habitual gallantry. It lost more than one-third of the number engaged. Major Camp was killed; he fell among the foremost of his comrades and within a few yards of the enemy's line. Our cause cannot boast of a nobler martyr than Henry W. Camp. His name will be recorded with those of Ellsworth and Winthrop, youthful heroes who have given their lives to their country. For a more particular report of this regiment I would refer the general commanding to report of Colonel Otis, which with those of the other regimental commanders are herewith transmitted.

As to the conduct of the brigade throughout the affair I am proud to say it was worthy of the best of troops.

Besides the regimental commanders I would specially mention for good conduct Lieutenants Wilson, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; Foster, Eleventh Maine, and Linsley, Tenth Connecticut, who commanded the detachments of skirmishers from their respective regiments. Also Captain Sellmer, of my staff, who had command of all the skirmishers from the brigade. These officers did nobly and are deserving of high praise. The skirmishers were withdrawn fighting, retiring in perfect

order and with a loss of but one man killed. They repulsed the enemy's every onset, even taking the offensive and capturing one prisoner, whom they brought in. I would refer to reports of regimental commanders for the names of those who have most distinguished themselves in their respective regiments.

I have to lament a quite heavy loss in the brigade considering the number of men engaged, amounting in the aggregate to 84, viz: 12 killed, 64 wounded, and 8 missing. A list of their names accompanies this report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, captain,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations of yesterday and to-day between the Darbytown and Charles City roads:

The brigade moved from camp with the division at 4.30 a. m. yesterday, striking out for the Darbytown road, which it reached at daybreak. After crossing the road a short halt was made and rolls called. Twenty-five men had straggled—from One hundredth New York, nineteen; Tenth Connecticut, four; Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, two; Eleventh Maine, none. The division (the Third Brigade in the center) advanced until its right reached the Charles City road, but immediately moved back till its left rested on the Darbytown road. It then advanced in line perpendicularly to the road across an almost impassable run into open ground. The Second Brigade was now transferred to the right of the division. My skirmish line—the Tenth Connecticut—was advanced across the field and into a growth of small pines in which was the line of rebel rifle-pits, about 200 yards from their main line. My line charged them out, capturing five prisoners. The line was a strong one—some twelve men in each pit. The line of battle was then advanced with colors displayed, attracting the attention and shells of the enemy. The line was soon after retired under cover of the woods. At 12.20 p. m. a decided demonstration was made. My skirmish line pressed closely; went into the slashing in front of the enemy's works and engaged his line. The line of battle was at the same time advanced 200 yards into the open ground, again receiving the fire of the enemy's artillery and suffering some loss. The range was too good. The colors of the One hundredth New York was knocked down, one man killed and several wounded. I ordered the line to advance about 100 yards, with cheers, which was handsomely done. At 4 p. m. a bold push was made with the skirmish line to ascertain whether troops had been moved from our front to the enemy's left, to meet Weitzel. My skirmishers were re-enforced by three companies from the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and One hundredth New York and ordered to attack. The attack was made with vigor, but no advance could be made through the enemy's slashing, which was the best I ever saw. But eleven battle flags were counted in the works and the enemy's fire was about equal

to that of my line, which was a line of battle in one rank. After dusk I received orders to establish a picket-line and retire the line of battle into the woods in its rear. One hundred men were placed on picket connecting with the pickets of the Second Division on the left, and with skirmish line of First Brigade on my right. The brigade was bivouacked as directed by the general, and had a comfortable time of it in the rain before bright fires.

The casualties in the brigade were 25 killed and wounded and 3 missing; a nominal list is inclosed. Lieutenant Stowits, my acting assistant adjutant-general, was the only commissioned officer wounded. He was shot through the arm early in the day. An efficient and brave officer whose loss I regret.

This morning I relieved 100 men of the pickets of the First Brigade on my right from the One hundredth New York, thus having 200 on the picket-line. Smart skirmish fire was kept up with the enemy in his main line during the forenoon with slight loss to our side. Soon after noon, the First and Second Brigades having retired, the Third was withdrawn and proceeded to camp.

After crossing the Darbytown road the regiments were halted and rolls called. There were twenty-eight stragglers of those who marched out on the morning of the 27th, viz, twenty-two from the One hundredth, four from the Tenth, two from the Twenty-fourth. Fifty men of the One hundredth, armed and for duty, remained in camp, though ordered to march on the morning of the 27th. I have ordered all these men arrested and turned over to the provost guard, with charges, for trial by general court-martial.

The conduct of the brigade aside from straggling was unexceptionable. Captain Hawkins, Tenth Connecticut, of my staff, is deserving of special mention for his zeal and efficiency. He was almost constantly on the skirmish line, rendering valuable service.

After dark of the 27th he and Lieutenant Norris, Eleventh Maine, carefully examined the slashing on the enemy's front, finding it to be of the very best sort—the trees being felled in one direction from the works, and the limbs all laid low. He reported it impassable if but indifferently defended. My pickets were brought off by him at the proper time in perfect order and with no loss. I am much indebted to him. Lieutenant Foster, commanding detachment of Twenty-fourth, on skirmish line, has on this as on many occasions shown himself a brave and capable officer. Sergeant Wiley, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, is deserving of honorable mention for his efficiency in command of a company of skirmishers. Sergeant Gordinier, One hundredth New York, is also particularly mentioned for good conduct on the picket-line.

I am not satisfied with the One hundredth New York; it cannot be depended on. There is no discipline, pride, or soldierly spirit in it. The brigade is considered stronger without it. The term of service of many of its men and officers they consider has expired. This is proffered by them as an excuse for the bad state of discipline in it.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following statement in relation to my command on the 27th and 28th of October, 1864:

Regiments.	Present at the count on the p. m. of October 28 at the Darbytown road.		Absentees.			Total who left camp October 27, 1864.	
	Officers.	Men.	Wounded.	Sick.	Stragglers.	Officers.	Men.
11th Maine	11	179	2	5	.....	11	186
24th Massachusetts	7	259	3	10	2	7	274
10th Connecticut	5	172	5	4	4	5	185
100th New York	8	247	15	5	22	8	289
Total	31	837	25	24	28	31	934

These figures include the picket details of 211 men as verified by Captain Hawkins, of my staff, when relieved by him, and conducted to the Johnson plantation, where the brigade was halted; also my provost guard and the stretcher-bearers, who marched out with the command and were actually present when the count was taken.

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the affair of this afternoon at the Doctor Johnson plantation, on Darbytown road:

At 2.30 p. m., by orders from General Ames, commanding First Division, I moved three regiments of the brigade out of the intrenchments in direction of the Darbytown road. Before reaching the plantation, having passed the cavalry vedettes, skirmishers were thrown forward from first regiment (Eleventh Maine) and advanced to the plantation within about 500 yards of the enemy's old line of works. The cavalry had been driven from this line across the plantation and Darbytown road, and the enemy was now occupying it. I was ordered by General Ames to take the works. My line of battle was formed—Tenth Connecticut on the right, One hundredth New York in the center, and Eleventh Maine on the left. One company of the Tenth and nine of the Eleventh were thrown forward as skirmishers along the edge of the woods. The skirmish line was diagonal to the line of works. The left, under cover of sharpshooters, was extended to within 100 yards of the enemy's line, while the right was some 500 yards distant from the redoubt on the hill against which it was directed. When the advance was made the left of the skirmish line, which was very strong, seized the work at its

nearest point opposite, and the whole line then swung in on the double-quick in gallant style. The rebels were flanked out of their work by the oblique line of attack, making but slight resistance. After the skirmish line was well across the field the cavalry (Colonel West) dashed across the plantation on my right, reaching the fortifications the same time with the right of the infantry. The rebels turned their backs and fled, giving the boys an opportunity of firing into them, which they improved with evident satisfaction. Skirmishing was kept up along the line of works and to the right along the Darbytown road, the cavalry taking the right until dark. The cavalry pickets having been re-established in their old position, the infantry was withdrawn after dark and returned to camp.

I need not speak generally of the conduct of the brigade, as the whole affair took place under the immediate direction and observation of both the division and corps commanders.

Sergts. Henry H. Davis and Robert Brady, Eleventh Maine, deserve to be particularly mentioned. The former, though on the sick list, and his term of service having expired, went out with the regiment and volunteered for the skirmish line. He was wounded in the leg. Brady has been conspicuous for good conduct on every occasion calling for coolness and dash. Three times wounded in the campaign, he was to-day shot in the arm severely after reaching the enemy's works. He has been recommended for a first lieutenancy.

A list of casualties is inclosed.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,

Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 277.

Reports of Col. John L. Otis, Tenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations August 1, 14–20, and October 13.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

Deep Bottom, Va., August 2, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward report of a severe picket skirmish between a portion of my command and a considerable force of the enemy yesterday.

About 5 p. m. the enemy advanced a well supported line of skirmishers against that part of our line occupied by Companies G, K, and A, commanded by Captain Greaves and Lieutenants Marshall and Sharp. The attack was very sudden and severe, but only resulted in forcing our vedettes back on the picket-line. The pickets were immediately deployed as skirmishers and their stubborn resistance checked the enemy's advance. He immediately brought up his reserves and made a desperate charge on our lines, evidently with the expectation of being able to break through and get in the rear of our pickets before the reserves could come up. But the line had already been strengthened by the arrival of the main reserve under Captain Goodyear, and the charge was repulsed with severe loss. The enemy rallied again and

* Shows 3 men wounded.

made a second attempt to force our line, but with no better success, being again driven back in confusion with severe punishment. Our own loss was slight, owing to the men being well covered and having the advantage of acting on the defensive.

The conduct of the officers and men in this affair was such as to elicit the commendation of the commanding general.

Herewith I inclose a dispatch from General Foster, received last evening; also an official list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. OTIS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

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HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the service performed by the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers in the active operations of the 14th and 20th instant, inclusive:

The regiment left camp a few minutes past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, under orders to move up to the picket-line on the Deep Bottom road at double-quick and attack the enemy's pickets on the left of the road. We reached the position at 4.30, and I immediately deployed Company A, Captain Webb, on the right of the road, supported by Company C, Captain Goodyear, to connect with the skirmishers of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers, with Companies A, D, and F, commanded by Captain Quinn, on the left of the road, supported by the balance of the regiment, and connecting with the First Maryland (dismounted) Cavalry. We pushed forward as soon as the connections were properly made, keeping the supports well up with the skirmishers. The line soon became warmly engaged with the enemy's pickets, which were very strong in numbers and well protected by rifle-pits. The enemy proving too strong for our skirmishers, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts was sent to our assistance, with orders to form in double column and charge the enemy's position, my own regiment charging in line of battle on its left. The charge was perfectly successful; the enemy was driven from two lines of very strong rifle-pits, with considerable loss. In this affair my regiment captured about 20 prisoners, and suffered a loss of 1 captain (Quinn) killed, 1 lieutenant (Sharp) mortally, Lieutenants Peck and Brown severely, and Captain Webb slightly wounded, 4 enlisted men killed and 22 wounded. We now occupied the enemy's last line of rifle-pits, and pushed our skirmishers forward until they were fired on from the enemy's principal work on Spring Hill. We remained in this position until 3 p. m., when I received orders to move my command off by the right, with flankers out toward the enemy's position. We moved slowly in this manner until nearly dark, halting often, until across Four-Mile Creek, when the flankers were withdrawn and we marched rapidly to Strawberry Plains, arriving there at midnight. 15th, nothing of importance occurred. We left the bivouac at 9 a. m., and marched out about three miles on the New Market road and again bivouacked. 16th, fell in under arms at 3.30 a. m. and marched at daylight. After marching about a mile I received orders to form the regiment in line of battle

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 1 killed and 2 wounded.

and throw forward skirmishers to connect with those of the Second Brigade on the left and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, of our brigade, on the right. We were ordered forward as soon as the formation was completed, and, pushing through a dense growth of small pines, entered a deep ravine. As our line was formed nearly at right angles to the line of the Second Brigade, we soon lost all connection on the left. Captain Campbell, commanding the skirmishers on that flank, drove the enemy from his first rifle-pits, capturing several prisoners; at the same time reporting that he formed no connection on his left and could advance no farther without being flanked by the enemy. I immediately sent Company I, Captain White, to deploy on his left and try to make a connection with the Second Brigade; at the same time sending word to General Foster that we had lost all connection on our left. Soon after Colonel Dandy reported to me that his regiment was formed in echelon on my left, and prepared to protect my flank; and that General Foster desired me to push the enemy from his next line of pits. I immediately ordered a charge and the whole command moved forward at a run, driving the enemy from a second line of pits, with considerable loss, taking about 40 prisoners, the Twenty-fourth again charging with us. Our rapid movement forward separated us so far from Colonel Dandy's regiment that the enemy got in the rear of our skirmishers on the left and took three of them prisoners. This compelled me to swing back the company of skirmishers on the extreme left of the line until the arrival of Colonel Dandy, when they again advanced. Colonel Dandy taking position on our left, we again pushed forward until we reached another deep ravine, the sides of which were so steep as to be almost impassable; the enemy being strongly intrenched on the opposite crest. Our lines had now become so weak, by constantly extending to the left to prevent being flanked, that for several hundred yards we had only a weak line of skirmishers with very little support, but in spite of all this the enemy outflanked us, and still held a strong position near the mill-pond, from which they opened a severe fire as often as we attempted to carry the opposite crest of the ravine, their shots crossing our line diagonally from our left and rear. At the same time we were subjected to a sharp fire in front. I sent back several messengers, asking that a force might be sent in there to carry the position while we attempted to carry the one in front, but for some reason none was sent. The skirmishers of my regiment (six companies) had now been a long time engaged, and being entirely out of ammunition I was compelled to relieve them with the four remaining companies. I sent a party back for ammunition and ordered the six companies relieved to fix bayonets and lie down in rear of the skirmishers. Soon after my skirmishers were all relieved by the First Maryland Cavalry, and the four companies which had not expended their ammunition were sent to the support of Captain Gardner, commanding Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, who had also very much weakened his own line by extending it to the left to keep up his connection with us, as we extended our line in that direction. I had now procured ammunition and was again advancing to the ravine, when the Maryland cavalry broke to the rear at a run. By order of General Foster, I placed Captain Engles with one company deployed as skirmishers on the edge of the ravine to keep the enemy in check, and formed the other five companies in line to allow the Maryland regiment to rally in our rear. This was soon accomplished and we were again advancing when General Foster received information that our forces were falling back from the captured works on our right. We therefore remained in position, sub-

jected to a sharp skirmishing fire from the enemy until dark, when we withdrew to the second line of rifle pits we had captured from the enemy in the morning, and spent the night in intrenching our position. The casualties of the regiment during the day were, 1 officer dangerously and 1 slightly wounded, 42 enlisted men killed and wounded and 8 missing. We remained in this position until the evening of the 18th, when preparations were made to withdraw. I received orders to send two companies of my regiment to the rear for fatigue duty and deploy the remainder in rear of the brigade so as to occupy the defenses and protect the withdrawal of the other regiments of the command. Before the brigade could be withdrawn, however, the enemy attacked us in considerable force but was easily repulsed. Three men of my regiment were wounded in the affair, one quite seriously, probably by a shot from our own artillery. About 9 p. m. we withdrew to the opposite side of the ravine, where, according to previous orders, I reported to the corps officers of the day. My entire command was placed on picket duty and remained there until 11 p. m. of the 19th and were then relieved, when I rejoined the brigade on the Long Bridge road. We remained in that position until 9 p. m. of the 20th, and were then withdrawn with the balance of the brigade and arrived at Strawberry Plains about 11 p. m. The regiment was again placed on picket. Remaining through the night, it was withdrawn at daylight in the morning, forming the rear guard of the brigade thence to the bridge. We arrived in camp at Deep Bottom at 6 a. m.

During the entire movement the conduct of both officers and men of my command was all I could desire. I never saw men behave with more steadiness or officers with greater courage.

In the death of Captain Quinn and Lieutenant Sharp, and the probably permanent injury of Captain White, we lose the services of three most brave and valued officers, whom the regiment can ill spare.

Trusting that the conduct of my command has been such as to earn the commendation of the brigadier-general commanding, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. OTIS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.—The force asked for by Colonel Otis I was unable to get. All my troops were in line and hotly engaged, and re-enforcements did not arrive until we were driven back.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the affair of to-day:

My regiment moved out from the intrenchments at 4 a. m. Soon after crossing the Central road I received orders from Colonel Plaisted to deploy a line of skirmishers in front of the brigade, and also to send one company to drive the enemy's vedettes from the edge of the woods in our front to prevent the movement of our forces being observed. Seventy men were at once deployed as skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant Linsley, and a company of twenty, commanded by Orderly

Sergeant Burt, of Company G, drove in the enemy's vedettes so promptly that two of them left their guns and knapsacks on their post. Sergeant Burt then rejoined the regiment, which remained in reserve until noon, when I received orders from General Ames to report with my command, except the skirmishers under Lieutenant Linsley, to Colonel Pond, commanding First Brigade. I reported accordingly, and being the senior regimental commander present, was ordered to form my regiment in double column, at half distance, on the right of his brigade, which was formed in column for an assault. About 2.30 p.m. the order was given to charge the enemy's works, and the entire command moved forward with great promptness. My regiment behaved splendidly, as did all others in the assaulting column, but the charge being through a thicket of scrub oaks so dense that men could hardly push their way the force of the charge was entirely broken before reaching the enemy's works. Most of the way the column was subjected to a terribly severe enfilading fire from which men were falling at every step. On coming within ten paces of the enemy's works the severity of the fire and impenetrable nature of a narrow slashing in front of the ditch compelled the column to fall back. The men retired quite deliberately, many of them returning the enemy's fire as they did so. The enemy was well intrenched and the works strongly manned.

My loss was 1 field officer (Major Camp) killed, 4 enlisted men killed, 37 wounded, and 3 missing. Among the wounded are 6 orderly sergeants who were in command of companies, 3 of whom are mortally and 1 severely wounded.

The only commissioned officers with the regiment besides myself were Lieutenant-Colonel Greeley, Major Camp, and First Lieut. James H. Linsley. I know no higher praise to bestow on these officers than to say that they all behaved with their usual courage and coolness, Major Camp losing his life within a few steps of the enemy's works. Chaplain Trumbull was also present and very efficient in attending to the removal of the wounded from the field. Assistant Surgeon Hart was, as usual, constantly near the regiment rendering prompt and efficient aid to our wounded.

My regiment has taken part in more than forty battles and skirmishes, never before fell back under fire, and never behaved better than on this occasion. But I have no apologies to make for it. I have not seen a more hopeless task undertaken since I entered the [service] than that attempted by the assaulting column to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. OTIS,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieut. BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 278.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Greeley, Tenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations October 27–29.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Richmond, October 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of yesterday:

The regiment left camp at 4 a. m. and reported at the sally-port in the front of the brigade. At 5 it marched with the brigade up the

Darbytown road. On arriving near the Gerhardt plantation, the regiment was ordered by the colonel commanding brigade to deploy as skirmishers to cover the brigade front. I immediately deployed six companies, holding four companies in reserve. After making the deployment, and connecting my left with the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, the regiment advanced through a thick growth of underbrush and swamp to a thick slashing beyond. Upon arriving at the opening the line was halted, agreeable to instructions from the colonel commanding, in order to allow the line of battle to come up to a supporting distance. This being accomplished, the skirmish line was again advanced to the center of the open field, where I found the enemy's vedettes posted in an old line of works. After exchanging a few shots they retired to their skirmish lines beyond, posted in detached rifle-pits extending around our right flank. This being reported to the colonel commanding, two companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to me as flankers. These companies I placed on my right flank. Subsequently a regiment of the First Brigade was deployed on my right. Advancing rapidly we drove the enemy's skirmishers from the advance pits to their main works capturing several prisoners. Here I found the enemy strongly posted behind their works, which were well constructed with abatis in front. This I reported to the colonel commanding, who instructed me to push my line forward as far as practicable. I moved my line forward to a distance of 150 yards from the enemy's works, where I was compelled to halt, being opposed by a strong line of battle. I remained in this position, keeping up a sharp fire until 4 p. m., when, my ammunition giving out, I was relieved by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. My regiment joined the brigade and returned to camp with it at 3 p. m. to-day.

I cannot say too much in praise of the two commissioned officers present, besides myself—Capt. F. G. Hickerson and Lieut. James H. Linsley. They were prompt and efficient in the discharge of every duty. The men behaved with their accustomed coolness and bravery.

I have to report 5 men wounded. The list of casualties is inclosed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. GREELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding the Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General, Hartford, Conn.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, before Richmond, Va., October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the affair of to-day:

I received orders to move my regiment from camp and report at the sally-port in front of this brigade at 2.30 p. m. to-day. I reported as directed and joined the brigade, which had been put in motion, at 2.35 p. m., and marched without halting until the head of the column reached the open field near the Johnson place, where the brigade was formed in line. My regiment formed on the right near the edge of the wood, my right resting on the road leading to the Johnson house. At 3.15 p. m. the colonel commanding the brigade directed me to deploy skirmishers to connect with those of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers. I deployed Companies F and I, under command of Sergeant Chapman, of

Company F. The skirmish line then advanced into the open field, where they received a fire from the enemy's skirmishers posted in a line of earth-works extending from the Eagle house on the left across the Darbytown road on the right. Subsequently a detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry formed on our right flank. At 3.30 p. m. the order to advance was given the skirmish line. Taking the double-quick, advanced in fine style across the open field and drove the enemy from the works, with some loss. I advanced with the reserve to the open field and halted by direction of the colonel commanding brigade. The skirmish line now occupied the works, keeping up a sharp fire upon the enemy, who had halted in a wood near their works, keeping up a desultory fire. I remained in this position until dark, and on being relieved by a squadron of cavalry, rejoined the brigade and marched to camp.

Owing to the prompt and rapid movement of my men, I am happy to say I have to report only 1 man wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. GREELEY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. FRANK HAWKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 279.

Report of Capt. Edgar A. Nickels, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations August 3–4.

CAMP ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 4, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 49, dated headquarters Eleventh Maine Volunteers, August 3, 1864, I have the honor to report that I reported to Captain Sanderson, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, at 8.30 p. m., and was immediately ordered on board gun-boat Stepping Stones. Proceeded up the river and landed on the north side of the James River, this side and near the fleet, the object of the expedition being to march to Wilcocks' [Cox's?] Mill, situated across Dutch Gap, on the bank of the river, about three-quarters of a mile, to destroy the engine by means of a torpedo which had been furnished by the Navy Department. We moved across the open field in the following order: Company K, Lieutenant Small commanding, deployed as skirmishers; Company F, Lieutenant Holt, formed the right column, marching by the flank twenty paces in rear of the right wing of skirmishers; Company I, the left, Lieutenant Weymouth commanding, and forty men of the Third Heavy Artillery Pennsylvania Volunteers the center, which guarded the party in charge of the torpedo. Our skirmishers met the enemy fifty yards this side of the mill, and a charge was ordered. The right of the line drove the enemy 200 yards with but little firing. Strong guards were stationed on the several roads leading from the mill toward the enemy, and a search immediately made for the engine, which was not found, but signs discovered which indicated plainly that it had been removed but a few hours previous. Two large iron wheels and shafts were found and the torpedo placed near them, the lanyard attached, and every man ordered out of danger of the explosion. After making three unsuccessful attempts,

the friction primer failing each time, the fact was reported to the commanding officer, who ordered it withdrawn, and the whole force to return to the boat. In falling back, Corporal Gould, of Company K, having been ordered to go to the left of the line and notify a small party sent out to protect the flank of our movements, got lost. Thinking that he had or would soon find his way to the bank of the river, no search was made, and we immediately re-embarked and sailed for Deep Bottom, where we disembarked at 3.30 a. m.

Had this expedition been conducted by a sober infantry officer, I think it would have amounted to the capture of quite a number of pickets without the loss of a man. The company of Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery behaved very shamefully, and were very badly commanded. After my skirmishers had gained the mill, a volley was fired into them from the rear from where the said company lay. The officers seemed entirely inefficient in the command of men in action, rendered so by intoxicating liquors, and a want of understanding infantry tactics.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. NICKELS,

Captain, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Company C.

[Col. H. M. PLAISTED.]

No. 28).

Reports of Col. Harris M. Plaisted, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations August 3–4, 14–16, and 18–19.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 89, from your headquarters, August 3, to detail 100 men to report to Captain Sanderson, Captain Nickels, of my regiment, with Companies F, I, and K, reported to Captain S. for the special duty assigned them. He embarked on board Navy tug-boat at 8 p. m. and returned to camp at daylight August 4, with the loss of one man, an excellent soldier (Corporal Gould, of Company K), who it is hoped will yet come in. Captain Nickels' report* of the affair is inclosed as part of this report.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,

Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

Captain DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part performed by my regiment in the engagements at Deep Bottom and Deep Run, Va., on the 14th and 16th of August.

At 4.15 a. m. August 14 I received orders from General Foster to be in readiness with my regiment to attack the enemy at daylight. Three

* See next, *ante*.

hundred and twenty-five of the Eleventh were on picket, extending from the Grover house to the Four-Mile Creek, a distance of more than one mile. The Deep Bottom road divided this front in about two equal parts—the Eleventh was to attack on the right between Deep Bottom road and Four-Mile Creek; the Tenth Connecticut on the left of the road. The few officers and men in camp for duty were ordered to join their respective companies on the picket-line immediately. That portion of the regiment on the left of the Deep Bottom road, all but one company and the vedettes, was thrown to the right of the road, and the regiment hastily formed in line, a thin skirmish line without reserves. Ordered to attack, the Eleventh was soon hotly engaged. At 5.15, among others, Major Baldwin and Captain Sabine were carried to the rear severely wounded. For more than two hours the Eleventh was hotly engaged along its whole front with a superior force of the enemy strongly posted, pressing him closely, all the time suffering and all the time steadily advancing. At 7.30 a. m. the One hundredth New York was sent to take a portion of my front and the Sixth Connecticut as a support to both regiments. At the same time I received the following order from headquarters brigade:

> There is a general advance ordered all along the line. You will therefore press steadily forward, with as much rapidity as possible, and drive the enemy into his intrenchments. Let there be no more delay in the advance than is absolutely necessary. Let it be done immediately. The Sixth Connecticut and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, in reserve, will advance with the main line, keeping within supporting distance.
>
> (To the commanding officers Eleventh Maine, One hundredth New York, Sixth Connecticut, Tenth Connecticut, First Maryland Cavalry, and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.)

Before the One hundredth New York had reached its position the general advance commenced. Requesting Colonel Rockwell to support me closely with the Sixth Connecticut, and not waiting for the One hundredth to take any part of my line, I ordered the Eleventh to charge. In an instant the line sprang forward and, regardless of numbers, over the enemy's intrenchments, and without halting even to gather up the prisoners, throwing down their arms and announcing their surrender, followed the fleeing rebels, with hurrahs, so closely they had not time to form behind their rear defenses, over two strong lines of which they were driven in succession. Through the woods some 400 yards the pursuit was continued to the open field at the foot of Spring Hill. Here, along the edge of the woods in a last line of rebel rifle-pits, the Eleventh was halted and the skirmish line reformed. The prisoners captured and sent in by the Eleventh were 26—a small proportion of the number captured by the regiment. Many were passed over by the regiment and left to be gathered up by the One hundredth New York, and other regiments as they came up, the Eleventh dashing on to capture the reserves, who, leaving their arms in their stacks, took to flight with the greatest precipitation.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement, all of which occurred previous to the charge, was 9 killed and 40 wounded, including 2 commissioned officers. The conduct of the men and officers in this fight was beyond praise. Two companies (C and D) lost 11 and 12, respectively, killed and wounded; nearly half of their muskets. Company G losing heavily, had its commanding officer disabled, when the orderly sergeant took command. In a few minutes he was disabled and the next sergeant took charge, but never a man took one step backward. After the line had reached the edge of the woods the roll was called and 290 muskets were in line. The whole number of muskets engaged

in the affair was 339; 47 had been killed and wounded, leaving but 2 men to be accounted for, and these were doubtless assisting the drum corps to carry off some of the wounded. The rebels had been driven into their main works around Spring Hill, which were now within easy range of our rifles. A constant fire upon them was kept up whenever and wherever they showed their heads. Some rebels, more bold, attempted to walk the parapets at first, but almost invariably were picked off by the sharpshooters of the Eleventh. Some were shot and fell dead upon the parapets; others attempting to take them off met the same fate, and several of their dead remained upon the parapets till after the regiment left its position in the middle of the afternoon. About 4 p. m. a flank movement of the brigade to the right took place, which brought the Eleventh across the Kingsland road into the field near the Four-Mile Creek, the One hundredth New York holding the rebel battery of four guns which that regiment had captured, thus opening communication with the Second Corps below the creek. At dark the Eleventh was placed on picket across the open field to the Four-Mile Creek. At 10 p. m. the regiment was withdrawn, excepting the picket-line, and led the advance of the corps across the creek to Strawberry Plains, where it arrived at midnight and bivouacked in the open field.

Before daylight on the morning of the 15th the men left on picket and fifty men detailed at dark to construct a bridge came up, and the regiment was together again. At 7 a. m. Monday, the 15th, the brigade was ready to move and soon after moved in a northerly direction (the Eleventh in the advance) some four miles to a point near Fussell's Mill-Pond, so called. The Eleventh bivouacked in the edge of the woods until next morning with three companies thrown out as pickets during the day.

At 3 a. m. the 16th the regiment was ready to march. Soon after daylight it moved about a mile to the front and formed in line of battle on the right of the brigade and supporting the right of Hawley's brigade, then in advance. Soon after the line of battle was changed and the brigade formed in the woods, the Eleventh on the right, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and Tenth Connecticut to my left. Three companies were thrown out as skirmishers, under Captain Merrill. My orders were to look out for the right flank, keeping connection with the pickets of the Second Corps. Two companies were left in reserve on the right of the skirmish line to be put on the skirmish line, if the direction of the march necessitated it. The line of battle was then advanced in the direction designated by the general, but proved to be too far to the right. Direction was again taken to the left upon a line designated by Captain Davis, assistant adjutant-general, which direction proved to be still too far to the right. I then received orders from the general to advance without regard to my right flank (he would protect it with the Maryland cavalry) and to change the guide to left, pivoting on the Tenth Connecticut. The farther advance was made without difficulty. The enemy's pickets, or rather vedettes, were soon after met in a line of rifle-pits and driven in by the skirmish line. A few prisoners were captured by the Eleventh, but advancing across a second ravine, the enemy was soon met in strong force behind a line of breast-works of logs and earth, and the engagement with the skirmishers soon became hot.

While endeavoring to develop the enemy's position on my front I received an order from the general to "drive the enemy into his main works and ascertain whether the same could be carried by assault." The skirmish line was accordingly pressed forward very close, the

bushes being thick, when a charge was made and the enemy's works, which proved to be his real picket-line, carried with rousing cheers and with little loss. Not stopping for a moment, even to secure the affrighted prisoners, the line rushed on, followed by the reserves. The Eleventh was now all on the skirmish line; the Maryland cavalry and a battalion of the Second Corps followed as reserves. When the enemy's main line was reached by the Eleventh the first volley from the enemy not only checked the reserves, but turned them back. Every possible effort was made to bring them forward, especially by the officers of the Maryland cavalry. The officer commanding the battalion from the Second Corps insisted upon halting his men, retiring a few paces, and reforming. This delay and hesitation caused the failure of the charge at this time. The works possibly might have been carried by the skirmish line, as the rebel colors were seen to leave the works, and many rebels threw up their caps and arms in token of surrender. But the loud commands of the Second Corps officer, "halt," "fall back here," in reforming his battalion, caused my line to halt, and time was given the enemy to recover from his panic. The opportune moment was lost. The Eleventh was withdrawn a few yards, where it lay until the First Brigade came up and formed a line in my rear. I then withdrew the Eleventh and formed my line on the right of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, a little to the left of the First Brigade. When the First Brigade soon after charged, the Third Brigade charged with it. The Eleventh dashed across Deep Run and into the enemy's main works on its front. On the left of the Eleventh the enemy's works were not taken, which subjected my regiment to a heavy flank fire. The right of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts joined the left of the Eleventh in the enemy's works; thence its line ran back nearly at right angles to my line over the slope into Deep Run. Near the left of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts a small ravine entered Deep Run almost at right angles to it. Beyond this ravine the enemy retired and held on to the angle of land formed by it and Deep Run with the greatest tenacity. The position thus held formed a bastion which enfiladed my whole line and defied all attempts that were made to take it. Two brigades in succession charged across my front into this ravine, but did not advance beyond it. They were Bell's brigade, I think, and two regiments of Hawley's brigade. These regiments did not long hold the ravine. They were forced to retire, and must have suffered severely.

The enemy now crossed the ravine and charged down in front of the Eleventh, but was severely repulsed. One time his colors were shot down within 200 feet of my front, but were taken off. The enemy now entered the ravine in great numbers, their battle-flags appearing above it, and there was great danger of his turning the left of the Eleventh and the Twenty-fourth by moving down the ravine into Deep Run. The fire of musketry had been incessant. My men had expended all their cartridges, and as many more of the rebel cartridges, which were found along the works in abundance, and their guns were so foul, it was only by using the pieces of the dead and wounded the fire could be kept up. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Captain Lawrence, and Lieutenant Holt had, in the early part of the engagement, left the field wounded. It was now near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the position must be lost if not supported immediately. Barton's old brigade lay upon my right, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. I applied to him to send a regiment to support my left. He sent a Pennsylvania regiment, the Seventy-sixth, I believe, but before it got into position it was evident it

would not stand. I then requested the lieutenant-colonel to move the balance of his brigade, and see if the bastion could not be carried. There was no firing on his front and many troops on his right not at all engaged. After a little hesitation and delay he consented to do so. The brigade was ordered up and began to move, by the left flank, in rear of my regiment, but scarcely had the movement commenced when the regiment he had already sent dissolved and disappeared across the run. The Twenty-fourth then gave way and the Eleventh was rolled up. The rebel flag was planted on the parapet, where the left of my regiment rested, before the colors of the Eleventh retired. It was not possible for the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth to hold their position unless the enemy was driven from the ravine and bastion. In this fight my regiment lost 93 enlisted men and 3 commissioned officers killed and wounded, most of whom fell from the flank while taking and holding the enemy's works. The Eleventh fell back across the run a short distance and rallied 191 muskets; it entered the fight with 315; 31 muskets only were missing, nearly every one of whom were helping off the wounded. All joined their regiment that night or early the next morning.

The total losses in the engagements at Deep Bottom and Deep Run were 146, including 5 commissioned officers, being 40 per cent. of the enlisted men, and 35 per cent. of the commissioned officers.

About sunset of the 16th the Eleventh was placed on the left of our line, connecting with the Second Corps at the mill-pond, where it lay until the night of the 18th, engaged most of its time in fortifying its front.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy made a demonstration along the front of the whole corps. The pickets were drawn in and the main line attacked. When the regiment on my right gave way, the front of the Eleventh was immediately extended to cover the portion of the parapet vacated. The Eleventh followed the movements of the brigade to the New Market road, near Malvern Hill, and thence to Deep Bottom, where it arrived at sunrise the morning of the 20th and went immediately on picket.

Of the conduct of the Eleventh in this seven days' compaign I am proud to say that every man and every officer did his duty so far as it was made known to him, and to the extent of his ability. On the march throughout the seven days not a man straggled from the regiment or "fell out;" not even on the 15th, when so many of the Tenth Corps lined the road. Among the 3,000 stragglers from the corps picked up by the provost-marshal that day not a man of the Eleventh was found.

Where all were equally exposed and all did their duty equally well, it is impossible and it would be unjust to particularize. A tribute of praise is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, to Major Baldwin, to Captain Lawrence (mortally wounded), to Captain Sabine, and Lieutenant Holt, commanding a company (severely wounded), for their gallant conduct, but none the less to the 140 brave men, many of whom gave their lives, many their limbs, and all severe wounds.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Maine.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 20, 1864.

I have the honor, as corps officer of the day, my tour of duty ending at 9 p. m. the 19th, to make the following report:

I reported at corps headquarters for instructions soon after dark the 18th, and immediately thereupon proceeded to visit the picket-line, beginning on the right of the corps held by colored troops, Colonel Shaw's brigade. While passing the front to these troops some firing took place at their left, on the front of the One hundred and fifteenth New York. Hastening to the point, I found several of the regiment had been wounded, and others reported captured. Its pickets had been driven in by the attack in the afternoon. An attempt to advance them brought on the firing. Failing to advance the picket a strong line of vedettes was pushed out as far as possible, connecting on the right and left. The pickets of Terry's division were strong, well advanced, and well connected. Between 9 and 10 p. m. I received orders to withdraw the pickets after the corps had retired, and to establish a new line. The Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Otis, Third Brigade, First Division, reported to me, and was established on the new line connecting with the Second Corps at the mill-pond on the left, and with the cavalry on our right. The pickets were then withdrawn and placed in reserve behind the Tenth Connecticut. Not a man was left behind nor a shot fired. At 5 a. m. the enemy advanced and fell off the picket-line. More or less firing was kept up during the day. A few Union soldiers were seen captured by the enemy near the picket-line—stragglers from regiments, apparently, who had been lying in the woods during the night. A number of intrenching tools left by our troops was picked up and sent to First Division headquarters, viz, 46 axes, 28 shovels, and a few picks; 23 rifles also were picked up and sent to same place. I was relieved by Colonel Haskell, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

Col. EDWARD W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 281.

Reports of Capt. Simeon H. Merrill, Eleventh Maine Infantry, of operations October 13 and 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I moved with my command, the Eleventh Maine Volunteers, this a. m., and at daylight formed with the brigade occupying the right, under the direction of Colonel Plaisted, commanding brigade. Advancing across the field, where we formed about one mile and a half to the right of the works to attack the enemy, I sent forward two companies (A and B), under the command of Lieutenants Foster and Rolfe, supported by Company F, Lieutenant Clark commanding. After advancing about 1,000 yards into the woods they came upon the enemy, and forced them back to their works. With my left connecting with the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, I moved forward in line of battle, follow-

ing about 200 yards in rear of the skirmish line, keeping that distance during the engagement, and retiring with the brigade at about 4 p. m. At about 12 m. the First Brigade moved to right, which had connected with my right flank. I then deployed Company I, Lieutenant Thompson commanding, as flankers, which position they held until we fell back. The men, both in the skirmish line and line of battle, were exposed to a severe fire during all this time, though, fortunately, very few casualties occurred.

The conduct of the officers and men was splendid as ever.

Casualties: 1 killed, 1 wounded (mortally), 4 wounded (severely), 7 wounded (slightly).

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. MERRILL,

Captain, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. BENJAMIN WRIGHT,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS,

Before Richmond, Va., October 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Eleventh Maine Volunteers in the action of the 27th and 28th instant, as follows:

In obedience to orders received on the night of the 26th, I had my command ready to move at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. Moving with the brigade (the Third, under command of Col. H. M. Plaisted), outside the works and to the right, to near the Darbytown road, I was directed by the colonel commanding to place my regiment in reserve, closed in mass, and to follow the movements of the brigade. Advancing across the field in front to the edge of a body of woods, as directed, I was then ordered to report to Colonel Voris, commanding the First Brigade, who directed me to follow the movements of his brigade as a reserve, keeping a distance of sixty paces in the rear or in sight of the line, as the woods were very thick of undergrowth. In this manner I advanced through the woods to an opening of slashing or small growth of shrubbery; then, by his order, I reported, with my regiment, to Colonel Abbott, commanding the Second Brigade, who directed me to place my regiment in column by company, left in front, and perpendicular to the line of his brigade, on the extreme right, to guard against an attack on the flank. This position I occupied until about noon on the 28th, when the line retired, and then, by order of Colonel Abbott, reported back to my brigade, to Colonel Plaisted commanding, who directed me to move to the Darbytown road and there await orders from him. Upon the retiring of Colonel Plaisted's brigade I was ordered to follow the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and proceeded to camp inside the line of works. The number of rifles in the regiment upon moving from camp was 156. At the roll-call ordered at near the Darbytown road seven were missing, their names taken and compared with those that had been excused by the surgeon, and it was found that not one man had fallen out without a pass from the surgeon. The men that had received passes were unable to keep up with the regiment, but in a few moments after halting rejoined their companies in line. At the roll-call near the Darbytown road on the 28th, after

retiring from the right, there were 149 rifles present in line, leaving seven to be accounted for, of which number two were wounded and five given passes to the rear by the surgeon. The Eleventh Maine Volunteers did not straggle.

The casualties in the regiment were 5, as follows.* Of the 5 wounded but 2 left the ranks.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. MERRILL,
Captain, Commanding Eleventh Maine Regiment.

Lieut. J. M. THOMPSON,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 282.

Report of Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry (dismounted), of operations August 14–20.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with directions from brigade headquarters, calling for a report of the operations of this regiment from the 14th to the 20th instant, inclusive, I have the honor to state that the regiment was formed on the left of the line shortly after daybreak on the 14th in the woods just west of the Deep Bottom road. Deployed with two companies in reserve, and one company refused, on the extreme left, and immediately engaged the enemy's skirmishers. The position was immediately in front of some small farm houses just across the Kingsland road. Colonel Hawley's brigade was soon after formed behind our left, and in the charge shortly after ordered the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, advanced upon my line. In this charge the First Maryland Cavalry carried the rifle-pits in its front, capturing 2 officers and 1 man there and in the ravine across the field, to which it advanced with the rest of the brigade. In this engagement, which was only with the enemy's picket-line, my loss was 2 officers wounded and 2 enlisted men killed and 19 wounded. The regiment was not afterward directly under fire, but was moved to the right, through the woods in the afternoon and evening, crossing Four-Mile Creek, and in the night as far to the right as Strawberry Plains, where it was formed in column with the rest of the brigade and rested until morning.

On the 15th the regiment moved by the right flank, in rear of the brigade, by a cross-road through the wood, in a direction nearly due north, crossing the New Market road, a distance of about three miles, and rested in line of battle during the afternoon and night in rear of the skirmish line of the Second Army Corps, not far from Fussell's Mill. While resting here during the day the heat of the weather was so extreme that as many as thirty cases of sunstroke occurred in this regiment, many of them being removed to hospital in rear, though I have not been informed of any fatal results.

On the morning of the 16th this regiment was moved again a short distance to the right, and formed in the edge of the wood, on a line facing

* Nominal list omitted.

about north by west, in rear of the Eleventh Maine and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, having the One hundredth New York on its left. An advance was then ordered in support of the two former regiments, the left wing of ours crossing directly through a bad swamp and resting under cover of rising ground on the opposite side during the skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, who were encountered a short distance in front. The right wing, being exposed on higher ground, was directed to fall back behind a slight hill. A charge was very soon ordered, the notice given to us almost solely by the shouts of the men. The First Maryland Cavalry rushed forward, passed some seventy-five yards beyond the Eleventh Maine and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and carried the rebel rifle-pits in the woods. Three very gallant officers were here severely wounded, and a large number of enlisted men killed and disabled, but the exact loss at this point has been unavoidably consolidated with that of the day. Colonel Pond's brigade was in support at this point. The regiment was then rallied and formed on the left of the latter, being thereby separated from other regiments of its brigade. An order was then received to move to the left and to replace on the skirmish line the Tenth Connecticut, whose ammunition was exhausted. In carrying out this order 150 men, properly officered, were moved to the front and left as skirmishers, and the regiment rested in the wood, having the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts on its right and the One hundredth New York on its left. A deep ravine, having in its center a small stream of water and on its opposite and steep bank some important rebel works, lay in our immediate front, but of the existence of this ravine I was not aware, all view to any distance being cut off by trees and thick underbrush. From the position last mentioned I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding to form a direct connection by contact with the left of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, which we had never lost sight of, and I accordingly ordered an advance of my line, an advance which unexpectedly to me developed into a charge of the whole line. No notice of this charge was given me, nor had I any opportunity of communicating it to the regiment on my left. Of the 150 men mentioned as skirmishing in front a portion was in our immediate front and a large part more to the left, so much so that by the advance of the line in this charge they became separated from the regiment, were thrown on the left of the One hundredth New York, and did not again join us until late in the afternoon. The skirmishers in our immediate front were among the first to enter the enemy's works on the opposite side of the ravine, closely followed by a portion of the officers and men that had remained in line. It was nearly impossible to preserve order in line in a charge over such a piece of ground through woods; nor after the first rush was it practicable to collect and lead to the front under fire the men scattered about the ravine. At no time, however, was my regiment separated from the left of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, nor was their left at any time exposed to be turned by any defection of my regiment or the One hundredth New York. I could mention several officers who displayed great gallantry in charging and surmounting the steep bank upon which the enemy's works stood, and who, with their men, reached them in advance of any portion of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts. The enemy soon rallied and opened a severe cross-fire upon our line and the men in the ravine, and soon a portion of our own men, believed to have been of the One hundredth New York, formed upon the top of the bank directly in our rear and commenced firing over our heads. Our men

were driven from the works in front, and I directed all to retire to the right and rear and form upon the bank above, which was done. The regiment remained here in line with the rest of the brigade until night, when intrenchments were thrown up a few yards to the rear, behind which we remained until the night of the 18th.

The loss in my regiment upon the 16th was 3 officers wounded and 14 enlisted men killed, 63 wounded and 16 missing. Ten rebels were captured on this day.

Upon the afternoon of the 18th an attack was made by the enemy upon a portion of the lines, and what appeared to be a feint upon the front of this brigade. The pickets of this regiment were driven in, and about the same time our artillery opened from the left almost directly upon our lines. Several men were killed and wounded on the right of the One hundredth New York, which regiment was immediately upon my left, and one man was wounded on my right. An unfortunate panic originated upon my left, caused in a great measure by this fire and encouraged by some one crying out that a retreat was ordered, and rapidly spread to the right. By great exertions of the officers the regiment was rallied in the wood in rear and brought back to its place in line. This incident is mentioned, as much obloquy has been thrown upon the regiment on account of it, a great part of which is believed to be undeserved, and in the hope that an investigation may be made to throw the blame where it should justly fall. My loss in the attack upon the 18th was 1 man killed and 2 wounded. On the night of the 18th the regiment moved with the brigade to a position about two miles in rear, on the New Market road, not far from Malvern Hill, where it was intrenched and remained without further incident until the night of the 20th, when we marched back to Strawberry Plains, and on the morning of the 21st returned to camp at this place.

In the several skirmishes during the week the officers under my command behaved with great gallantry, and it would appear invidious to particularize them by name. Lieutenant-Colonel Counselman was unfortunately taken severely ill upon the 16th, and was obliged to return to camp, thus depriving me of his important services. I am indebted for great assistance to Major von Koerber; to the acting adjutant, Lieutenant Hiteshew, and to Sergeant-Major Campbell. Captain Shamburg was wounded in the hip by almost the very first fire on the 14th, and Captain Hancock in the breast and leg in the charge of that morning. In the first charge of the 16th Captain Dircks and Lieutenants Dittman and Clements were severely wounded while gallantly leading their men. The other officers present with the regiment, and who all displayed great spirit, were Captains Cook, Buckley, McMachan, and Norwood; and Lieutenants Clagett, Fowler, Philapy, and Embrey. Lieutenant Clagett participated in the first charge of the 16th and was then obliged to retire, from severe prostration by the heat.

A list of non-commissioned officers and privates whose conduct was very favorably noticed has been presented to me, but is much too long for insertion here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,
Colonel First Maryland Cavalry.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 10TH ARMY CORPS.

No. 283.

Report of Capt. J. Crosby Maker, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 14.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *August 21, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular order from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, dated Deep Bottom, Va., August 21, 1864, I have the honor to report that the regimental line of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts was formed at about 4.30 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, August 14, 1864, and, according to orders from Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, immediately proceeded up the Deep Bottom road at double-quick to the edge of the woods, halted, and awaited further orders. Soon after we proceeded a short distance up the road, filed into the woods on the left, and formed in line of battle in rear of the Tenth Connecticut and First Maryland Cavalry, with our right resting on the road, where we remained about an hour and a half. Orders were then received from Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry to double column and fix bayonets. The regiment then made a charge (according to orders from Brigadier-Generals Terry and Foster) through the skirmishers of the Tenth Connecticut, driving the enemy from their position and occupied their breast-works, capturing about 50 prisoners, and held the position until about 2 p. m., when orders were received to move by the right flank in concert with the Eleventh Maine, which was deployed as skirmishers on our right and front. After moving a considerable distance to the right, again halted, formed in line, with our right resting in rear of the left flank of the Eleventh Maine, and sent out two companies on the skirmish line to fill the vacancy between the Eleventh Maine and First Maryland Cavalry. At 3.30 p. m., being exhausted from long sickness, I was unable to remain with the regiment and relinquished the command to Capt. George W. Gardner.

Our loss up to this time was 2 men killed, 1 lieutenant and 14 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CROSBY MAKER,
Captain, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

No. 284.

Report of Capt. George W. Gardner, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations August 14–21.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at 3.30 p. m. August 14 I assumed command of the regiment, relieving Capt. J. Crosby Maker, near Spring Hill. At 5 p. m. moved out onto the Kingsland road and remained till 11 p. m., when the march was resumed, and at 12.30 m. reached Strawberry Plains; formed line in rear of the Eleventh Maine and bivouacked for the night. Monday, August 15, marched with the rest of the troops to the right at a point near Deep Run; formed line

of battle on the left of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers; remained until 5 a. m. Tuesday morning, August 16, when we moved to the right with the rest of the brigade on the left of the Eleventh Maine. Formed line of battle; deployed two companies as skirmishers; right connecting with the Eleventh Maine, the left connecting with the Tenth Connecticut. The whole command then moved to the right; moved forward in line of battle through a thick pine woods, wheeling slowly to the left. About 10 a. m. the skirmishers encountered those of the enemy on the opposite side of a deep ravine; sent forward Companies H and K to re-enforce the skirmish line. After being engaged for some time moved forward, the skirmishers charging those of the enemy, driving them from their pits, capturing some 30 prisoners. Companies D and K, being out of ammunition, were relieved by Companies C and G. The regiment then moved forward rapidly and found the enemy strongly posted in and on the opposite side of a deep ravine. The Eleventh Maine having charged and occupied a portion of the enemy's intrenchments, Companies C, H, and E pushed forward at the same time, occupying a part of the same works on the left of the Eleventh Maine, capturing some 25 prisoners. The connection of the regiment with these companies being broken, moved by the right flank and established my line of battle, right resting on the Eleventh Maine and left in the ravine, one company (Company I) being thrown out to connect the left. This forward movement uncovered my left flank. At once sent word to General Foster, commanding the brigade, of the position of affairs on my left. Two companies of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, under Captain Goodyear, were at once sent forward as a support for that part of my line. For a long time the regiment was exposed to a severe fire from the enemy, strongly posted, enfilading the ravine and breast-works he had abandoned. Several vigorous but unsuccessful assaults were made by the enemy for the recovery of the work from which they had been driven. The enemy being heavily re-enforced, finally succeeded in compelling the troops on my right to retire. This necessitated the withdrawal of my command, which was done in comparatively good order, leaving but three or four men dead or severely wounded on the field. I at once formed line of battle on the opposite side of the ravine, rallying the men that had fallen back. Finding the troops on my right and left retiring, I faced my command about and marched in retreat about fifty yards and halted, reporting to the general commanding the brigade. The brigade line was immediately formed and moved forward to within a short distance of the position we previously held, throwing forward Company F as skirmishers. At 12 o'clock that night moved back and formed line, right resting on Colonel Hawley's brigade, in rear of intrenchments that had been thrown up, and bivouacked for the night. The list of casualties on the 16th was 1 officer killed and 3 wounded, 16 enlisted men killed, 79 wounded, and 12 missing.

Wednesday, August 17, the regiment was engaged in no operations; Second Lieut. William Thorne, Company F, was severely wounded by a chance shot from the enemy's works. Thursday, August 18, the regiment took part in no operations during the day. At 6 p. m. the enemy made demonstrations along our lines, driving in our pickets; suffered no casualties. At 11 p. m. moved out of the works by the right flank, leaving Captain Partridge, with thirty-two men of Company F, on picket, to be withdrawn by the officer of the day. Moved back and took position near the New Market road, under the direction of the brigadier-general commanding, in rear of the First Maryland Cavalry,

and bivouacked for the night. Friday, August 19, the regiment took part in no operations. Saturday, August 20, the regiment moved out of the intrenchments at 6.30 p. m., and took up line of march, reaching Strawberry Plains about midnight. Bivouacked behind the intrenchments and remained till 5 a. m. Sunday, August 21, when the march was resumed, arriving in camp at Deep Bottom at 5.30 a. m.

I deeply regret to report the loss of two valuable officers—Lieut. Jesse S. Williams, killed instantly, and Lieut. William Thorne, died from wounds. Three officers, Captain Edmands, Lieutenant Wilson, and Lieutenant Hayward, are slightly wounded, and will soon be able for duty. Lieutenant Sargent received a slight wound in the wrist Sunday, August 14, that entirely disabled his right arm during the whole six days, but kept on duty with his company and was not reported among the casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GARDNER,

Captain, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

No. 285.

Report of Col. Francis A. Osborn, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 13.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,

Near Richmond, Va., October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the regiment under my command during the action of to-day:

The regiment moved out of camp with the rest of the brigade at 4 a. m. and marched to Gerhardt's house, near and north of the Darbytown pike. At this point it entered the woods in line of battle, marching parallel to the pike, having the Second Brigade on its left and the Eleventh Maine Volunteers on its right. A strong skirmish line was pushed forward, under command of First Lieut. John T. Wilson, which pressed back the enemy's skirmishers, driving them out of their rifle-pits and across a slashing to the woods beyond. My skirmishers immediately occupied the woods on the edge of the slashing and were ordered to hold that position. This they did during the day, with the aid of re-enforcements, although the fire of the enemy was very much heavier than their own. The enemy several times appeared as if about to advance, but were checked by the heavy and well-directed fire of my men. They seemed to occupy a strong line of earth-works, partially masked with bushes, and were in strong force in my front. At about 3 p. m. they charged partly across the slashing, and for a moment pushed back the left of my line about twenty yards, the line on their left flank having previously fallen back. They were speedily repulsed, however, and retired to their former position. At 3.30 p. m. I was ordered to withdraw my regiment to the open field near the Darbytown pike, where I formed in line with the other troops of the division. Shortly afterward the skirmishers were brought in by the colonel commanding, and the troops returned to camp. The companies composing the skirmish line were I, C, K, F, and part of B. They are deserving of high

praise for their coolness and steadiness, exposed as they were to a musketry fire much heavier than their own at short range, together with an enfilading artillery fire, and having at times their left flank entirely exposed. Although I sent them re-enforcements twice at no time did they call for them or intimate any doubt of their ability to hold their position. Company I bore the brunt of the affair, having been seven hours on the line, and having sustained one-half of the entire loss.

The following officers and men deserve honorable mention for gallant conduct: First Lieut. John T. Wilson, who had command of the skirmish line, and conducted it with great coolness and ability. In this he only maintained the character he has displayed during his whole connection with this regiment for the last three years; First Lieut. F. H. Shepard, who was sent with re-enforcements to the line in the afternoon; First Sergt. Frank B. DePeyster, Company C; Sergt. John E. Turner, Company I; Sergt. John Ryans, Company K; Corpl. John W. Nelson, Company C; Private Edward Parsons, Company C; Private Nelson H. DeLane, Company I.

I append a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. OSBORN,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 286.

Report of Col. George B. Dandy, One hundredth New York Infantry, of operations August 14–20.

HEADQUARTERS 100TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundredth New York Volunteers in the recent movement against the enemy from the 14th to the 20th instant, inclusive:

On the morning of the 14th the regiment was relieved from picket and ordered to fall in with the brigade. The position assigned us was the right of the brigade and in the advance against the enemy's works. I was directed to keep my right flank as near as possible on Four-Mile Creek. This was not precisely possible on account of the nature of the ground and the presence of the enemy in rifle-pits on the opposite side of the creek. When the brigade moved forward the regiment advanced steadily, at no time halting until the outer works of the enemy were captured. In this assault the regiment took 35 prisoners and 40 muskets, most of the prisoners (21) being taken by Company G, Lieutenant Hughson commanding. The regiment, after having occupied the enemy's pits, was subjected to a vigorous shelling, and his sharpshooters, from a belt of woods on our right on Four-Mile Creek, had a good fire on our flank and rear, and did us some damage. Between 2 and 3 p. m. I was directed by Brigadier-General Foster, commanding Third Brigade, to withdraw my regiment from the line for the purpose

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 5 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 16 enlisted men wounded, and 5 enlisted men missing.

of executing a movement on our right, designed to clear the belt of woods on Four-Mile Creek of the enemy, and open communication with the corps of General Hancock on the opposite side. This wood was crowded with sharpshooters, and it was reported that the enemy had a battery there. The Sixth Connecticut, Colonel Rockwell, was ordered to report to me as a re-enforcement. Having formed my own regiment and the Sixth Connecticut in two lines of battle, the One hundredth New York in front, I charged the woods at the double-quick, driving the enemy from it and the rifle-pits beyond it, capturing a battery of four 8-inch sea-coast howitzers in position at the edge of the wood, and established communication with the Second Corps. The line so taken was held and skirmishers established to defend it. In this assault I was supported by the brigade of Lieutenant-Colonel Coan, who reported to me after the assault and was placed on picket that night to hold the ground. The guns with limbers and a full supply of ammunition were brought off during the night. During the assault the enemy from his main work opened upon our flank very heavily with six or eight guns, but, fortunately, he had not time to inflict much damage.

On the morning of the 15th I joined the brigade with my regiment and bivouacked with it for the night. On the morning of the 16th, an advance against the enemy's works being ordered, I was placed in position on the left of the brigade in echelon, with the Tenth Connecticut on my right. The ground in front of the enemy's position was densely wooded and cut up with ravines, and it was extremely difficult to advance in good order. The advance was made steadily, however, under heavy fire until the hostile works were seen on the edge of a deep ravine directly in our front. My regiment charged these rifle-pits with the remainder of the brigade, but the ravine was deep and the opposite bank inaccessible to troops. Having failed to reach the works, I withdrew my men from the ravine, and, having reformed them, ordered a second charge, which was as unsuccessful, as far as getting in the pits is concerned, as the first. In these two assaults I lost many men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and in withdrawing to a new position was subjected then and for the remainder of the day to a sharp fire from the enemy. Darkness having supervened, I was directed by the general to intrench in my front, and before morning we were covered with a substantial rifle-pit, protected by rough abatis. On the 17th, with the exception of picket duty, the men were allowed to repose. On the 18th, the troops being in line behind our works, and expecting an attack from the enemy, our own artillery, which had been placed in position to sweep our front, by some mistake fired into the rear of our own troops, and in my regiment were killed 1 sergeant, and wounded, more or less seriously, 5 men. This created some confusion, which was, however, but temporary. On the night of the 18th we evacuated our works, occupying works a few miles farther to the rear, on the New Market road, at Sykes', where we remained until our return to this place, on the night of August 20.

I inclose herewith a list of casualties distinct for the different engagements and dates.*

My officers all behaved well and deserve praise for their coolness, courage, and energy.

To my adjutant, Lieutenant Peck, and to Major Nash, Captains Brunck, Granger, and Lynch, and Lieutenants Hughson, Gaum, Stowits,

* Embodied in return of casualties, p. 119.

and Nichols, I am greatly indebted for support and assistance under trying circumstances. To Major Nash and Lieutenant Stowits I am particularly indebted for great industry and sleepless energy during the building of our portion of the works on the night of the 16th. Also to the chaplain, Rev. J. B. Linn, who was constantly with the regiment, attending to the wounded and removing the dead.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

G. B. DANDY,
Colonel One hundredth New York Volunteers.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Tenth Army Corps.

No. 287.

Report of Capt. Frank C. Brunck, One hundredth New York Infantry, of operations October 7.

CAMP 100TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Va., October 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions from headquarters I respectfully submit the following report of the part the One hundredth took in the engagement of yesterday, the 7th instant:

At 8 a. m. on the morning of the 7th instant I received instructions to fall in the regiment and follow the Tenth Connecticut. We marched about a mile down the New Market road toward Deep Bottom, when we halted and formed a line of battle. We advanced into the woods on the right of the New Market road; at the same time I had Company A, Lieutenant Stowits, advanced to the front as skirmishers. We advanced about 200 yards into the woods. After some maneuvering the regiment was formed on the right of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, the left connecting with that regiment and the right resting on a road running through the woods. Here I sent Companies C, G, and I, under Lieutenant Nichols, forward as skirmishers; they formed on the left of Lieutenant Stowits. These four companies in the action that occurred shortly after behaved well and repulsed two charges of the enemy before they fell back. At about 10 or 11 a. m. the enemy made an attack on our front, driving our skirmishers before them. A large number of our men whose term of service has expired immediately broke and ran to the rear; this threw the whole regiment into some confusion, but they were almost instantly rallied by the exertions of the officers, and opened fire on the enemy, who soon fell back from our front. It was while rallying the men that Adjutant Peck was wounded severely. All the officers conducted themselves with the greatest gallantry. I afterward sent Companies K, E, and B to the front as skirmishers, but withdrew them shortly after, together with Companies C and A, leaving Lieutenant Stowits with Companies I and G, on the skirmish line. During the remainder of the day we took up different positions with the rest of the brigade.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. C. BRUNCK,
Captain, One hundredth New York.

[Lieut. BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 288.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 28–October 4 and October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, from the 28th of September to the 1st of October, 1864, inclusive:

On the 28th of September, pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding the corps, broke camp near Petersburg at promptly 3 p. m. and took up the line of march, following in rear of First Division, Tenth Army Corps. Owing to delays in the wagon train of that division my progress was slow, and the head of my column only reached the pontoon bridge across the Appomattox at 8.35 p. m. and Deep Bottom at 1.30 a. m. on the 29th. On reaching Deep Bottom the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers was detached from the Second Brigade and ordered to garrison the roads at that place. The balance of my command bivouacked outside the works until 5.50 a. m., when it was moved forward and formed in column of battalion in mass, the head of column resting on the Kingsland road about 300 yards on the right of the Grover house, in support of General William Birney's division, of the Tenth Army Corps. At 8.30 a. m. the division moved forward to Signal Hill and took the advance up the New Market and Richmond road, the First Brigade leading the column. At 9.25 the head of column met the enemy's picket along the line of works at the junction of the Mill and New Market and Richmond roads. A portion of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. M. Barney, were deployed as skirmishers, and followed by the whole brigade charged the works at a run, the enemy falling back rapidly, leaving their works in our possession. After a short rest the column again moved forward through the woods, with but a few shots from the enemy's vedettes, to the open ground, when the head of the column was opened on with very severe artillery fire from the fort to the front and left and by their light 12-pounders in position at Laurel Hill Church. I attempted to form under cover of the wood in three lines of battle, but the formation of the ground threw them in echelon—the First Brigade in advance, the Second Brigade extending to the right, and Third to the right. This was done under a heavy fire of artillery, which did considerable execution. As soon as formed, I ordered an advance to dislodge the battery at Laurel Hill Church, which was promptly executed, the enemy retiring in such haste as to leave their killed on the field and the road strewn with artillery ammunition and implements. I formed my command along the New Market road, the right resting at Laurel Hill Church. At this place I found upon examination that my command had been reduced, by straggling and shirking, to about 1,400 men, although strong rear guards were detailed in front of each brigade. Many of these men fell out in the darkness between Petersburg and Deep Bottom and others fell out at the time of the formation to charge the battery, the thick undergrowth favoring their retiring. A large number of these men were sent forward with their commands in this charge by myself and staff, but I regret to say many escaped the duty they should have performed. At 1.25 p. m. I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, assistant inspector-general Tenth Army Corps, to charge and attempt the capture of the enemy's works,

supposed to be Fort Gilmer, and was informed that Brigadier-General Birney was to advance simultaneously on my left, and that I was to be supported by troops of Brigadier-General Paine's command. I was to commence the movement in ten minutes from the receipt of order. I at once formed my line, the Second Brigade, Col. G. Pennypacker, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the right; the First, Col. R. Daggett, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, on the center, and the Third, Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, on the left, and at 1.35 p. m. moved forward, the distance from the road to the fort being three-quarters of a mile. As we advanced I found four ravines intervening and also that old trees and undergrowth had been slashed, rendering our advance very slow, and requiring a halt at the second ravine, and again just after the crossing of the Fourth to reform. During this time the command was subject to a very severe enfilading fire of artillery from two forts on the right and one gun from a fort on the left, and a front fire from Fort Gilmer, which disabled many of my men. After reforming the last time the line moved forward to the assault and advanced rapidly under a heavy fire from infantry, an artillery fire of grape and canister from Fort Gilmer, and shell and case from the two forts to the right, but was obliged to fall back. With the assistance of the officers of my command the line was rallied and reformed, and one brigade of Brigadier-General Paine's command coming to my support another assault was made, which was again unsuccessful and the forces obliged to retire, which they did slowly and stubbornly to the New Market and Richmond road, when the line was again reformed. As my line advanced to the assault a body of troops of the enemy, apparently 500 or 600, moved from the fort on the right, and reached Fort Gilmer in season to assist the garrison in our repulse. In this assault the colors of the Third New York Volunteers were lost. I had the circumstances investigated and have the honor to forward herewith the report of the commanding officer of the regiment, which, with the indorsement of the brigade commander, would seem to show that it was not through any unworthy act on the part of the regiment. At dusk on the 29th, pursuant to orders, I withdrew my command to the line of works taken in the morning, taking position, my left at the New Market and Richmond road, where crossed by the line, my right refused, and resting at the Lines house. The Second Brigade was taken from my command at this time and ordered to report to the commanding officer Eighteenth Army Corps.

On the morning of the 30th I moved my command by the left flank along the lines of captured works about one mile, connecting on my right with the First Division, Tenth Army Corps, and on my left with those of the Third Brigade, Tenth Army Corps. Immediately on gaining this position I commenced turning the face of the enemy's works and raising and strengthening the parapet, putting in abatis and otherwise rendering them defensible. At 10 p. m. the Second Brigade, having been returned, reported and went into camp near the Widow Aiken's house. On the morning of the 1st of October the Second Brigade moved to the right, taking a portion of the line occupied by the First Division. This formation has since been retained, the troops being busily engaged improving the works. On the 3d of October the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers were relieved from duty at Deep Bottom by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In conclusion, I would state that the troops of the division behaved well, with the exception of those officers and men who were guilty of the disgraceful and cowardly conduct of straggling. Orders of the

most stringent character were issued and every precaution was taken to prevent this most disgraceful and pernicious evil. The commandants of brigades were well to the front at all times, urging forward their men and executing all orders promptly. Col. Rufus Daggett, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, commanding the First Brigade, was slightly wounded in the assault on the fort, and also suffering from disease which compelled him to relinquish the command of the brigade on the night of the 29th to Lieut. Col. A. M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, who held the command until the return of Colonel Curtis on the 4th instant.

My entire staff was present with me at all times and performed their duty faithfully and intelligently, rendering invaluable assistance to me in rallying and urging forward the command at all times and under all circumstances. To their valuable assistance I am much indebted for the management of my command during the advance.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SHREVE,
Com. of Musters and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Tenth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the brevet major-general commanding, the following report:

At 5.30 a. m. on the morning of the 27th moved my command, the First Brigade on the right (Colonel Curtis commanding), the Second and Third Brigades (commanded respectively by Colonels Pennypacker and Bell) following. Marching rapidly, I arrived at the Johnson house at about 7 a. m. I immediately formed line of battle, my right near the Johnson house, and deployed from the First Brigade a strong line of skirmishers, covering my entire front, the right resting on the Darbytown road, and pushing them forward at 7.15 a. m. the enemy opened on my skirmish line from the woods on the right of the Darbytown road. My entire command was at once advanced about 300 yards, when I deployed a strong line of skirmishers from the Second Brigade, to the right of the Darbytown road, with a view of covering the right flank and dislodging the skirmishers of the enemy, who enfiladed the line from an old line of works in front of the woods. I then advanced the main line forward to the abandoned line of works in front of the woods, the right of the First Brigade resting on the Darbytown road, the Third Brigade to the right and rear of the First, crossing the road, the Second Brigade in reserve, and at the same time advanced my skirmishers well into the woods. About 1.30 [10] a. m., receiving orders to show as much force as possible, I moved my Second Brigade by the flank up the Darbytown road, through the old works, to the edge of the woods, in full view of the enemy, filed to the left along the edge of the woods out of sight of the enemy, and formed in line of battle to the rear and left of the First Brigade. About 11 a. m. the enemy re-enforced his skirmish line in front of my center and succeeded in pushing my skirmishers back a short distance. My line was immediately strengthened and I ordered Colonel Curtis to push the enemy into his main works, if possible to do so without too great a loss of life, which he succeeded in doing at about 3 o'clock. About this time I deployed a strong line of skirmishers from my left (the Second Brigade) and moved them forward to the left of my line

already deployed, to fill the gap between my command and the Third Division. About 4 p. m. I received orders to make a strong demonstration on the enemy's works, to drive them from their rifle-pits, and if not developing too severe a fire to push forward and take the works, the object being to ascertain the strength of the enemy and his position. I immediately ordered Colonels Curtis and Bell to advance their skirmishers, supported by their main lines, to assault the works of the enemy if practicable, and if unable to carry them to advance sufficiently far to be able to report accurately his strength and position. The entire line then advanced, the skirmishers carrying two lines of rifle-pits, and driving the enemy into his main line of works. They were met with a severe fire of grape and case-shot and after advancing to within about eight rods of the enemy's works it was found impracticable to proceed. In addition to a severe fire from the front, the First Brigade was, during this charge, suffering severely from a partially enfilading fire of two guns to the right of the Darbytown road, and also from two to the left, near Henrico Poor-House. My right (the Third Brigade) moved forward at the same time, and, after carrying two lines of rifle-pits on their front, were met by a fire of such severity from four pieces of artillery and musketry as to break the assaulting force, part of which fell back in some confusion to the rifle-pits. This brigade was, however, soon rallied and formed in line near the first line of rifle-pits, the skirmish line holding the second. I then moved the Second Brigade near the woods to the Darbytown road, and in rear of the First Brigade, in easy supporting distance of both the right and center. The right and center then retired out of range, bringing their dead and wounded with them. I found the enemy posted in single [line] of battle, behind a strong line of earth-works, with slashing and abatis in front. About 5 o'clock I received orders to make no further demonstration that night and about dark I withdrew my division within the line of abandoned works, with a strong line of pickets along my entire front, connecting with the First Division on the right and the Third Division on the left. My command remained in this position until about 2 o'clock on the 28th, when I received orders to return to camp. I moved my First and Second Brigades (left and center) to the rear, my Third Brigade (the right) acting as rear guard, covered by the entire picket-line, which retired as skirmishers. I am fully satisfied that the orders I received were fully carried out, and that the strength and position of the enemy as given above is correct.

My loss was 14 commissioned officers and 297 men. I forward herewith a list of casualties.*

I take pleasure in testifying to the general good conduct of the division. Composed largely (as it now is) of raw recruits, I was fearful that they might fail to acquit themselves creditably, but there was almost a total absence of straggling, and the new recruits acquitted themselves as well as their most sanguine friends could expect.

Colonel Curtis, commanding First Brigade, and Colonel Bell, commanding Third Brigade, were constantly superintending the movements of their brigades, their duties taking them frequently on the skirmish line, and they both deserve credit for the manner in which they gained the enemy's rifle-pits and drove him into his main line of works. The Second Brigade, Colonel Pennypacker, although not engaged as a whole, did much to furnish material for the advance skirmish line, moving promptly at all times when ordered to the support of any portion of the line.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 149.

To my staff—Captains Davis, Lord, Dawson, and Smith—I am especially thankful for the able and intelligent manner in which they carried my orders to all points of the field, not unfrequently subjected to a heavy fire of musketry in addition to artillery. Captain Davis, my assistant adjutant-general, who went to the front while suffering from an attack of fever, refused to go to the rear, and did not do so until he fell seriously wounded in the thigh, and was borne from the field. This, however, is only characteristic of the conduct of that officer on all occasions when duty requires his presence.

I would, in concluding this report, speak of the excellent and efficient manner in which the division ambulance system worked on the 27th, under the supervision and direction of my chief medical officer, Surg. W. A. Conover. They were at all times well to the front, and the ambulance stretcher corps was actively engaged in removing the wounded.

Trusting the part taken by the division was satisfactory,

I am, very respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. W. P. SHREVE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 289.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 28–October 3.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 3, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders received this morning I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade since the 28th ultimo:

On the afternoon of the 28th ultimo this brigade left its camp in rear of General Birney's headquarters, near Petersburg, Va., with 1,351 effective men in the ranks, and moved toward the pontoon bridge at Jones' Neck, which was reached and crossed by 12.30 at night, the brigade camping just outside of the works at Deep Bottom for the night. At 4 a. m. on the 29th the brigade was astir, and soon after moved forward to a position on the high ground and in rear of General Paine's brigade of colored troops. The strength of the brigade at this time was found to be 970 enlisted men, many having fallen out during the very fatiguing march of the previous night. At about 8 a. m., the colored troops having carried the enemy's lines in our front, the brigade advanced to the New Market road, and the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers having been deployed as skirmishers, the brigade moved up this road toward Richmond. No opposition was met with from the enemy, with the exception of an occasional shot from a straggling rebel, until we reached the line of earth-works near the Mill road, at which point a small picket was stationed, but was driven away without loss. At this point the brigade was halted for a rest of a few minutes, when an advance was again ordered. Moving through a strip of timber that skirts the Mill road, and when near the opposite side, the head of the column was opened on furiously with three pieces of

artillery from a strong rebel work on the left of the woods and by three pieces stationed in the road in front, near Laurel Hill Church, doing some execution and creating considerable confusion among the men. Before having been exposed for any considerable time the brigade was ordered to dislodge the battery on the road, which was done without much delay, and the brigade advanced to Laurel Hill Church with only a trifling loss, mostly from the fire of the battery on the left flank. The brigade was reformed at this place on the left of the road, and, after lying in that position some two hours, was placed in the center of the Second Division to charge the enemy's works. At the word of command the brigade moved on the works across a ravine thickly covered with slashed timber, which was the means of creating some confusion in the ranks, but nothing of a serious nature. The progress of the brigade was not interrupted by the fire of the enemy until it reached a second ravine, in advance of the first about 350 yards, when it was met with a severe fire from a battery on the right. On the rise of the hill beyond the enemy opened a scattering fire of musketry from the right, which continued growing more severe as we advanced toward a third ravine. On rising the hill, over the third ravine, the column was opened on by a galling fire of grape and musketry from the left, that swept down the men by dozens, under which the line advanced some fifty yards. Some of the men got to within twenty-five yards of the abatis, but they were unable to stand the fire, and notwithstanding the efforts of the officers, the line fell back in some confusion as far as the church, where it was reformed, and such of the dead and wounded as could be got at were brought off the field.

The loss of the brigade during the two charges was as follows: Killed—officers, 1; men, 25. Wounded—officers, 14; men, 162. Missing—men, 70.

A list by name is attached.*

The brigade remained in position near the church until dark, when it was ordered back and placed in position on the right of the New Market road in the old line of rebels works, where it remained until 6 a. m. on the 30th instant [ultimo], when it was moved to the left on the same line to the present position.

A. M. BARNEY,
Lieut. Col. 142d Regiment New York Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 290.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Coan, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 16.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., August 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of Brigadier-General Birney:

On the morning of the 16th instant, in obedience to orders, I massed my brigade in rear of the Third (Colonel Osborn's) on the hill near Brigadier-General Birney's headquarters. Soon after moved by the

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

flank down a narrow road through the woods toward the enemy's works; when within about 1,000 yards took the double-quick step through the woods and across a space of about fifty yards of felled timber, and took position in front of the rebel intrenchments. I was informed that a skirmish line had been sent forward after the enemy; consequently, I gave orders against firing. Some thirty or forty minutes after I arrived the troops on my left moved to the left, leaving a large space unoccupied. I commenced to move my troops by the left flank to fill up the space. While the movement was taking place the enemy came down in large force and occupied the space beyond where my left had then reached (I saw four regimental flags planted on the parapet) and opened an enfilading fire on my flank. I immediately opened an oblique fire on the enemy, when another column suddenly appeared in front of my right center. The column on the left pressed on, and was about getting in my rear, when, finding that it was impossible for me to hold the position against such odds, I gave the command to retire. While falling back I met Lieut. I. E. Smith, my aide, who informed me that General Birney directed me to fall back. My staff and myself went to the rear about 400 yards and rallied the troops and immediately formed a heavy skirmish line and moved it forward to within about 200 yards of the works now occupied by the enemy. Soon after re-enforcements arrived.

Lieuts. John M. Tantum and Henry H. Sears, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, both killed during the engagement, deserve special mention for their brave and gallant conduct. It is also proper to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Pennypacker, commanding Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major Diller, commanding Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Moore, commanding Forty-seventh New York State Volunteers, and Capt. James M. Nichols, commanding Forty-eighth New York State Volunteers, as well as the other officers and men generally, behaved with great gallantry.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Lieut. F. D. Barnum, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Smith, aide-de-camp, for gallantry displayed during the engagement.

I have already forwarded a list of casualties, amounting to 178.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. COAN,
Lieut. Col. Forty-eighth New York State Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. M. BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Birney's Division.

No. 291.

Reports of Col. Galusha Pennypacker, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 28–October 1 and October 27–28.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of instructions from headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, this brigade, consisting of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Seventy-sixth, Ninety-seventh, and Two hundred and

third Pennsylvania Volunteers, left camp near Petersburg, Va., at 3 p. m. on the 28th of September, and proceeded with the corps to Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, where it arrived about 1 a. m. of the 29th instant, after a fatiguing march. It bivouacked at the latter place during the night, outside the intrenchments. On arriving at Deep Bottom the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Paine for duty. At about 7 a. m. of the 29th the remaining four regiments moved with the division and proceeded to the front on the New Market road toward Richmond. About 12 m. the brigade was ordered to deploy and support Colonel Daggett's brigade, which was about to charge a position of the enemy which he held near Chaffin's farm, which maneuver resulted in completely routing the enemy and driving him within his main work. The brigade then reformed, and at 3 p. m. was ordered to take a position on the right of the division, and to assist in the assault on the enemy's work on Chaffin's farm, about three-quarters of a mile from the position first carried. This assault was unsuccessful, although made with great gallantry. The loss of the brigade in the two assaults was, 6 commissioned officers and 22 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and 11 men missing. At dusk the brigade fell back about one mile, and was then ordered to report to Brigadier-General Heckman, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, and was sent on picket about one mile from Aiken's Landing, where it remained until about 9 p. m. of the 30th, when it was relieved by an order from Major-General Weitzel, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, and ordered to report to Major-General Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps. I reported about 11 p. m. and was ordered to bivouac in rear of the Third Brigade of the Second Division, where we remained until the afternoon of the 1st of October, when we were ordered to take position in the intrenchments on the right of General Foster's line.

With the exception of some unnecessary and disgraceful straggling during the first day's march, my command has conducted itself during the recent operations in such a manner as to be deserving of much credit.

The officers and men have performed their duties not only promptly, but bravely and well.

Respectfully submitted.

G. PENNYPACKER,
Colonel Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Tenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the brigadier-general commanding:

On the morning of the 27th instant my command, composed of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh and Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering in all 1,200 men, was formed in line in obedience to orders in light marching order at 5 a. m. Following the First Brigade of this division to the Darbytown road, we formed line of battle in rear of the First Brigade, right resting on the road. As soon as the line was formed the First Brigade commenced moving to the front. I was directed to move

forward at the same time. We advanced about 300 yards when we were halted, and I was ordered to deploy a strong line of skirmishers to cover our right flank, which I did by sending out the Seventy-sixth and one company of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. This latter force was deployed, moved forward, and succeeded in driving the enemy from and gaining an old line of rebel works, which was at once occupied. The right of my skirmish line was now resting at some buildings near the before-mentioned line, and the left on the Darbytown road. I then moved my command by the flank down the Darbytown road to near the woods, and then by file left down the edge of the woods and back to near its last position. My line remained here until about 3 p. m., when four companies of the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Major Harding, were reported to Colonel Bell, commanding Third Brigade. At the same time the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and one company of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers were sent out as skirmishers, and deployed to the left of Colonel Curtis' line. The remainder of the command moved forward and formed in line near the edge of the woods in rear of the First Brigade. At the time the First and Third Brigades charged the enemy's works, the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Major Harding's battalion, of the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, were hotly engaged, meeting with considerable loss. About 9 p. m. the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the one company of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the four companies of the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, were relieved from duty on the right and ordered to join the brigade, which now took position in rear of the old line of rebel works we were holding. It remained here until 2 p. m. of the 28th, when, in obedience to orders, we returned to camp and occupied the line of works previously held by this command. The Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers had been relieved in the meantime on the skirmish line by the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, which latter regiment fell back as skirmishers when the main line retired.

Much credit is due Lieut. Col. J. S. Littell, commanding Seventy-sixth, and Capt. G. W. Hawkins, commanding Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The former was with his command during the entire day, which was holding the right of the skirmish line of this division. The latter, whose command occupied the left of the skirmish line, fell severely wounded while advancing his regiment on the left of Colonel Curtis' line and has since died.

I deem it no injustice to others to particularly notice as worthy of mention Col. J. W. Moore, commanding Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. J. M. McDonald, commanding Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

My thanks are due to Capts. Charles W. Gallaer and Abijah S. Pell, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. I. E. Smith, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, and First Lieut. James Scott, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, of my staff, for efficient services rendered. There was no straggling, and all officers and men behaved with coolness and bravery.

Respectfully submitted.

G. PENNYPACKER,
Colonel Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. T. E. LORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 292.

Reports of Col. Louis Bell, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 28–October 1 and October 27–28.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., October 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular dated headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, before Richmond, Va., October 3, 1864, I have the honor to report the operations of this command from the 28th day of September to October 1, 1864.

The Third Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, left position near Petersburg September 28, at 3 p. m., and reached Deep Bottom at 3 a. m. September 29. At 5 a. m. same day followed Second Brigade on the New Market road. At about 9 a. m. formed brigade line of battle and followed Second Brigade in an assault on a section of the enemy's artillery and the supporting troops. This force having been scattered, I moved to the left and formed line at right angles to the line of our previous advance. At 3 p. m. received an order to assault a work in our front, moving on the left of First Brigade. The distance to the fort was over half a mile, across three ravines, filled with fallen trees. Along the whole distance two works of the enemy on our right enfiladed our line with artillery. When we had nearly reached the fort we received so severe and continuous a fire of musketry and canister shot that we were driven back about 200 yards. A colored regiment joining us, I advanced my force again and was again repulsed. I moved back to my position before the assault, sending out skirmishers to cover the parties bringing off the wounded. Casualties, 11 officers and 132 enlisted men. At dark I moved back to the right of the position the brigade now occupies. September 30, I moved to my present position. Since then have been employed in strengthening the works along my front. During the day I advanced my picket-line. Casualties, 4.

I have the honor to be, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. B. B. KEELER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Tenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Richmond, October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with order from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of October 27 and 28:

My command moved at 5 a. m. October 27, following the Second Brigade, and first formed line of battle, the right resting on the Darbytown road. After moving twice to avoid the artillery fire of the enemy, I sent all my command, except the Ninth Maine Volunteers, out as skirmishers, keeping up a heavy fire on the enemy, who was in gopher holes some 400 yards in front of his main works. At 4 p. m. I received orders to advance my skirmish line and drive the enemy from the gopher holes,

and in case I did not develop a heavy fire from the enemy's main works I should attack the main line. I formed the Ninth Maine Volunteers, supported by four companies of the Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to assault the main works, and ordered the left of the skirmish line (composed of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and a part of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) forward three different times before they moved. I then ordered the right of the skirmish line forward and carried the line of gopher holes, meeting little resistance from the enemy, and developing but a small fire from the main line. The assaulting party moved forward till it reached the belt of woods in front of the enemy's line, where it was met by a fire from four pieces of artillery and a sharp musketry fire, which increased in severity as we approached the works. Keeping on we carried a second line of gopher holes, but were here met by a fire of such severity as to break the assaulting force, which fell back in confusion. We rallied the men after falling back to the first line of gopher holes taken from the enemy, and there, in obedience to orders, after bringing off the dead and wounded, moved back the line of works near corps' headquarters, where we remained through the night, our picket occupying the captured gopher holes. It is proper to state that the assaulting force was composed of men who had never been under fire before, with the exception of a very few of the Ninth Maine Volunteers.

On the 28th my command remained where it passed the night. When the corps moved back to our lines my command acted as rear guard.

Total number of casualties killed and wounded: Killed, 8; wounded, 58.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BELL,
Colonel Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. T. E. LORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 293.

Report of Capt. Samuel M. Zent, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 14–16.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Va., August 20, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to report that the Thirteenth Indiana crossed the James River near Jones' Landing on the morning of the 14th instant. Marched to the front, where the regiment was placed on picket, where it remained until about 2 p. m., during which time Corpl. William H. Pollard, of Company B, was severely wounded and William Bogue sunstruck. During the following night we were marched to the right of the Tenth Army Corps. Nothing of any importance transpired during the 15th instant. On the morning of the 16th the Thirteenth Indiana was sent to the front for the purpose of dislodging some rebel sharpshooters who were annoying our gunners. The battalion took its position in immediate front of the One hundredth New York Volunteers, where we remained until late in the afternoon, when we joined the brigade behind the front line of

intrenchments, where we remained until the following day, when the battalion was detailed as provost guard for the Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, in which capacity it has since been employed.

Sergt. Joseph R. McCray, acting first lieutenant of Company A, was killed while in charge of a squad of sharpshooters on the 16th instant.

I remain, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

S. M. ZENT,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. T. B. EATON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 294.

Report of Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of the 27th and 28th instant:

In compliance with orders from the general commanding the brigade the Seventh, Ninth, and Company A of the Forty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, of this brigade, were under arms at 5 a. m. 27th instant. At 5.45 a. m. followed the Second Brigade through the works in front of the First Division, and formed a line in the field in front of the Kell house, on the left of the Second Brigade and in the following order: Company A, Forty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, on right; Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops on left, in line; Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, in double column, in rear of left of Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The Twenty-ninth [Connecticut] Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, of the Second Brigade, had been deployed as skirmishers and covered our front. In this order we moved forward into the thick woods and underbrush, with frequent halts, to the distance of about one mile, the skirmish line in front meeting with some opposition from the enemy. By direction of the general commanding, I caused two companies of the Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops to be deployed on my left flank, and shortly afterward, as the firing became heavier in that direction, I ordered the Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops to wheel to the left and deploy at right angles to the line of battle. In this position we remained through the day until 6 p. m., when, it being reported that the enemy were forming in our front, by direction of the general commanding I moved the Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops parallel to and sixty paces in rear of the Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. During the day the skirmish line on our left, under command of Lieutenants Goodyear and Phelps, had been pushed forward and had captured a line of rifle-pits held by the enemy and were now extended from our line nearly to the regular camp pickets. At 8 p. m. the brigade was withdrawn, leaving the picket-line, to the Kell house and there bivouacked for the night. At 3.30 a. m. I was directed to send the Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops and two companies of the Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops to relieve the picket-line. At 8 a. m., by direction of the general commanding, I moved, with the remainder of the Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, to the line on the left, connecting that line with the camp pickets and

holding the balance in reserve to render our left perfectly secure, and by the same order I remained in command of that portion of the line. At 2 p. m. I withdrew the line, following the movements from the right. Assembled on our left, joined the Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, and returned to camp.

I have the honor to inclose copies of reports of commanding officers of Seventh, Ninth, and Company A, Forty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHAW, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. M. BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 295.

Report of Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, of operations September 28–30.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, near Chaffin's Farm, Va., October 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from the brigadier-general commanding, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 29th and 30th ultimo:

On the afternoon of the 28th the regiment broke camp near Petersburg and marched to Deep Bottom, arriving at 3.30 a. m. on the 29th instant. At 6 a. m. marched down the road in front of works and formed in column of regiments in mass in the woods to the left. Crossed from thence to the New Market road, and halted at noon near the line of works now held by our forces. At about 2 p. m. we continued our march down the New Market road and was ordered to form to the left of the road in column by regiments in mass. I had passed down the regiment directing this formation and had reached the center on my return, when I found them moving to the right, and, hurrying to that flank, found we had filed to the left on the Varina road and that the enemy had opened heavily on our column with artillery. I was then directed by the general commanding to form in "right into line" on the right of the road and in a direction oblique to it, a slight descent in the ground partially covering the line, then to charge and take an earth-work some three-quarters of a mile in our front. Before the line was formed this order was countermanded, and I was directed to send out four companies as skirmishers for the same purpose. Companies C, D, G, and K were designated for this purpose, Capt. Julius A. Weiss, the senior captain, in command. Deploying these companies, Captain Weiss proceeded steadily to the front, under a heavy fire of artillery, and, as he approached the works, charged into the very trenches, but was unable to get farther. Not a man faltered, but all who did not fall reached the work, charged boldly, and did all in their power to take it. They are all missing. By direction of the general commanding I then sent forward Company F, Captain Pratt, to get as near as possible and keep the enemy off the parapets, that if possible some of the first detachment might be able to escape after dark. About 5.30 p. m. a body of the enemy charged the left flank of the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops,

who were on our left, and four companies of the Seventh went to their support. The Eighth being out of ammunition we relieved them and after dark withdrew our whole line and returned to the ground occupied at noon.

During the engagement we lost the four companies almost entire, with the addition of some 30 men from the rest of the battalion, 9 [10] officers wounded and missing, viz: Capt. Julius A. Weiss, wounded and missing; Capt. Thomas McCarty, missing; Capt. William H. Smith, wounded; Lieut. George R. Sherman, missing; Lieut. D. S. Mack, missing; Lieut. J. H. Prime, wounded; Lieut. Sylvester Eler, wounded and missing; Lieut. Joseph Ferguson, wounded and missing; Lieut. Robert M. Spinney, missing; Lieut. C. G. Teeple, wounded slightly.

On the morning of the 30th we moved to the left, inside of the works formerly occupied by the enemy, and at 1.30 p. m. again to the left to the support of the Eighteenth Corps, taking a position between a battery on our right and extending to the left, opposite the house. This part of the line, though exposed to a heavy fire, was not directly attacked by the enemy. They made two charges in heavy column on the works to our left and were sent flying back with terrible loss.

My thanks are due to the officers and men of the command for that cool, calm courage, so essential to success, that they exhibited on all occasions.

We mourn the loss of those who have left us; better officers are seldom found.

Total loss: Officers wounded and missing, 10; enlisted men killed, 20; enlisted men missing, 129; enlisted men wounded, 76; total, 235.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHAW, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. M. BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 296.

Report of Lieut. Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, before Richmond, Va., October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops in the operations of the 27th and 28th of October, 1864:

At 5.45 a. m. on the 27th the regiment took its place in the brigade, and, marching out through our works at the left of the First Division, I formed in line of battle on the left of the Second Brigade, in the field north of the Kell house, and then advanced through a very dense undergrowth, halting several times, until the skirmishers charged and took the enemy's line of picket-pits, when the main line halted and lay down (being called to attention several times by increased firing in our front) until 8.30 p. m., when I retired by the left flank to the south side of the Kell house and bivouacked in line for the night. At 3.30 a. m. on the 28th the regiment was formed and marched out to the skirmish line, where I relieved the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers at 4.45 a. m. The noise made in so doing attracted the attention of the

enemy and occasioned a brisk fire, which wounded a number of men. At 9.20 a. m. I withdrew my line to the rebel picket-pits (which my men reversed), leaving several men from each company at the edge of the slashing to keep up the occasional fire ordered. At 2.15 p. m. I withdrew these men from the edge of the slashing, by order from General Birney. At 3 p. m. the skirmishers of the Second Division having fallen back, I followed their movements. By a mistake in transmitting my orders along the line, I and F Companies remained on the line fifteen minutes after the rest of our skirmish line had retired, when they discovered that they were all alone and fell back (being fired upon by the enemy, who was pushing out his skirmishers) just as I was returning for them by order of General Birney. The regiment being assembled, I marched to camp with the brigade. No men could have performed what we had to do better than both my officers and men did it.

I had 1 man killed and 1 officer and 30 men wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LLEWELLYN F. HASKELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Report of Capt. Edwin S. Babcock, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations September 29–30.

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Near Aiken's, north side of James, October 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the share taken by this command in the operations of the 29th and 30th ultimo:

The regiment left its bivouac at Deep Bottom about 5 a. m. of the 29th and moved toward the New Market road, nearly a mile, when it was formed in brigade column of battalions, deployed in the edge of the woods, while the enemy was dislodged from his first line. We experienced a considerable shell fire at this point, but with slight loss. The march was resumed on the New Market road until the brigade halted, about 12 m., at the enemy's second line and rested for the space of two hours, when the column again advanced up the road a short distance and the regiment moved by your orders into the woods on the left; thence across a small road (understood to be the Mill road) and formed in a shallow ravine to charge a redoubt of the enemy's, distant about 1,500 yards. Four left companies (C, G, K, and E) were deployed forward as skirmishers, under command of Capt. D. G. Risley; the remainder advanced in line of battle. The charge was begun the moment we reached the crest of the ravine and the regiment was immediately subjected to a very severe artillery fire, enfilading the line on both flanks. After advancing about half way to the point of attack, finding the distance unexpectedly great, the men exhausted, and the line somewhat shaken, I ordered the regiment to halt, lie down, and reform, and returned in person to the cross-road and reported to the general commanding for additional instructions, and I went back to the regiment with instructions to attack the fort which enfiladed us on the right. This, however, was already attempted by Capt. H. S.

Thompson, commanding in my absence, who felt compelled to retire the regiment under the grape and canister poured into it from this work. It retired deliberately and I reformed it, by your order, under cover of the woods, and bivouacked that night behind the enemy's former second line, which we reversed and strengthened. At daylight of the 30th ultimo the brigade moved along the works toward the James River, reversing and strengthening them until near 2 p. m., when the enemy attacked sharply on the left, and this regiment moved by the left flank at a double-quick, across a heavy musketry and artillery fire, to the support of Paine's division, Eighteenth Corps, with orders to assist wherever required. Only a small portion of the right wing, however, had an opportunity to engage; the balance were formed in line thirty paces in rear of that division and relieved one of its regiments shortly afterward. All the officers under my command behaved well, but I feel bound to distinguish by name First Lieut. Ira H. Evans, acting adjutant.

The list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN S. BABCOCK,
Captain, Commanding Ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

Capt. M. BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Birney's Division, Tenth Corps

No. 298.

Report of Capt. Hugh S. Thompson, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this command left camp on the morning of the 27th instant at 6 a. m., following the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops to a point about three-quarters of a mile to the right of the New Market road, where we formed in double column on the center 150 paces to the rear of the left wing of the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops. When the Seventh advanced through the woods toward the front we followed, keeping that distance from them. After having advanced about a mile the line of battle was halted. Shortly afterward Companies D and C, commanded by Lieutenants Goodyear and Phelps, were thrown out as flankers. I was then ordered to deploy the regiment, fronting toward the left. About half an hour afterward I was ordered to move the regiment forty paces to the left and front. We remained in that position until 6 p. m., when I was ordered to form the regiment in line of battle, sixty paces in rear of the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops. In the meantime we received intelligence that Companies D and C had, under orders of Colonel Wright, charged on the rebel skirmish line, carrying it, and capturing 2 prisoners, with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded. (This morning Lieutenant Phelps reports 4 men of Company C wounded.) The regiment remained in line of battle behind the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops until about 8 p. m., when I was ordered to form the regiment forty paces to the rear, and perpendicular to the left of the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops. Re-

* Embodied in table, p. 134.

maining in this position until 9 p. m., the regiment was ordered about a mile to the rear, where we lay the remainder of the night. At 3.30 next morning Companies H and G were ordered out on the skirmish line to relieve Companies D and C. At 8 o'clock the regiment was ordered on the left of the skirmish line, where Company C was deployed as skirmishers, its right connecting with Company G of the Ninth and the left with the right of the Second Division of the Tenth Army Corps. The remaining four companies lay about 150 yards in the rear as a support, when about 2 p. m. the companies on the skirmish line were withdrawn and the regiment proceeded to camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. THOMPSON,
Captain, Commanding Ninth U. S. Colored Troops.

Lieut. J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 299.

Report of Capt. John W. Falconer, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. CO. A, FORTY-FIRST REGT. U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Camp in the Field, near Richmond, October 29, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, dated this day, requiring a report from commanders of regiments and detachments of the First Brigade of their operations during the recent demonstration toward Richmond, I have the honor to report as follows:

That my company was detached by order of Colonel Ward to follow the brigade, and had the right of the first line of the brigade until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it became separated from the command until the next morning; we then rejoined it at daybreak. My company was marched to its quarters the evening of the 28th.

My loss was 1 sergeant wounded on the morning of the 27th.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. FALCONER,
Captain Company A, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops.

Lieut. J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 300.

Reports of Col. Ulysses Doubleday, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 13 and 27–28.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade in the reconnaissance of yesterday:

Starting at 4 a. m. we marched in rear of the First Brigade to a point near and to the left of the Darby road, where, by direction of General Birney, the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops was deployed as skirmishers to cover the front of the division. We then entered a very dense piece of woods and with great difficulty established one regiment (the Twenty-ninth Connecticut) in line of battle on the left of the First

Brigade, with the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops forming a second line. As soon as our skirmishers entered the woods they engaged those of the enemy and quickly drove them from a rail fence and two lines of rifle-pits to the shelter of their main line of works, which was about 100 yards from the edge of the woods. Directly in front of my left was a house, behind which was a battery which fired at intervals toward the right of our troops. One battle-flag was flying here and another in front of my center. The Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops was for a short time detached to General Ames' division, and on returning was posted on the left of the Twenty-ninth. A reconnaissance made, in obedience to General Birney's orders, by Major Bates, of the Forty-fifth, and Lieutenant Marshall, of my staff, found that the enemy's line of works extended at least half a mile beyond our left. The thick undergrowth prevented their seeing more. At 2 p. m. the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops was relieved by the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, and at 4 p. m. we retired from the woods, and after a short halt at our first position returned to camp.

A report of casualties has been already sent to your headquarters.*

The Eighth U. S. Colored Troops particularly distinguished itself by its bold skirmishing, and was skillfully and bravely handled by Major Wagner. Captain Camp's company, of the Twenty-ninth, which was also on the skirmish line, behaved very well.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. DOUBLEDAY,

Colonel Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. MARCELLUS BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD. DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that this brigade moved at daylight of the 27th to the Kell house, where the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, Capt. Frederick E. Camp commanding, were deployed as skirmishers, and entering the woods speedily drove the enemy's pickets from the line of rifle-pits occupied by them back to their main line of works. Though exposed to a hot fire they held their ground all day and night, not being relieved till dawn of the 28th. They were most gallantly and skillfully commanded by Captain Camp, and proved themselves steady, brave, and reliable soldiers. Captain Camp speaks in high terms of the conduct of his officers and men. I refer you to his report, which is herewith inclosed, for the names of several enlisted men who particularly distinguished themselves. The rest of the brigade, though lying near, were not engaged, but one casualty occurring in the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops and none in the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops. At night the last two regiments were withdrawn to the Kell house, where in the morning they were joined by the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers. At 3 p. m. the brigade returned to its former camp. A list of casualties has been already forwarded.†

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. DOUBLEDAY,

Colonel Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. MARCELLUS BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 147.
† Embodied in table, p. 150.

No. 301.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Ward, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Infantry, of operations September 29–30 and October 13.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLS.,
Near Chaffin's, Va., October 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the operations of September 29 and 30, 1864.

At sunrise on the 29th the regiment marched out of the lines at Deep Bottom and moved toward the New Market road. After one or two halts, on or near that road, we were temporarily detached from the brigade and ordered to the support of Langdon's and another light battery, which were in position on the right of the road beyond Spring (or Signal) Hill. Being relieved from this duty we rejoined the brigade, moving for the purpose through the woods to the Mill road, just below its intersection with the New Market road. Here the regiment was held in reserve during the assault upon the enemy's works near that point. About sunset we retired to the captured lines near or on the Chaffin farm, where we still remain. During the night of the 29th and 30th this regiment supplied the brigade picket. On the 30th the regiment was moved to the left to resist an assault which the enemy made upon that part of the line, since which we have been engaged in improving and strengthening the works now occupied.

A full list of casualties has been heretofore transmitted.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. WARD,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-ninth Connecticut Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. M. BAILEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the operations of to-day:

Moving from our bivouac at 3.45 a. m. we marched with the rest of the brigade to the Darbytown road, and entering the woods just beyond an abandoned line of rebel works, we were ordered to support the Eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, who were deployed as skirmishers. This duty we discharged throughout the whole day, through a rather difficult country, moving sometimes in line of battle and sometimes by the flanks of companies. During the latter portion of the day one company (D) of this regiment was added to the skirmish line.

The casualties of the day are: Killed, 4; wounded, 13; missing, 2; of whom a nominal list will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. WARD,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-ninth Connecticut Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. I. H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 134.

No. 302.

Report of Capt. Frederick E. Camp, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH CONNECTICUT VOLS. (COLORED),
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the demonstrations on the enemy's lines on the 27th and 28th instant:

We left camp the 27th, at 5 a. m., and about 7 a. m. the regiment was deployed as skirmishers near the Kell house. We skirmished through a thick wood for some distance, driving in a strong line of the enemy's pickets, and advanced to a position on the edge of the wood near the enemy's works, which position we held until the morning of the 28th, when we were relieved by the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops.

I take great pleasure in reporting the universal steadiness and good behavior of both officers and men, and where all did so well it is almost impossible to mention any particular case without injustice to others. First Sergt. Jacob F. Spencer, of Company D, with the assistance of three men whom he called to his aid, captured 3 prisoners belonging to the Eleventh South Carolina Regiment. Sergt. James B. Johnson, who was killed, and Private Thornton, a recruit recently assigned to Company I, and who lost a leg, are both especially mentioned by their captains for their coolness and bravery.

I went into the action with 13 officers and 571 men. The casualties were 1 captain wounded, 12 men killed, and 68 wounded; none missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. E. CAMP,
Captain, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. I. H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 303.

Reports of Maj. George E. Wagner, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations August 14–21, September 28–30, and October 13.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 22, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following of the part taken by the regiment under my command during the recent movement on the north side of the James River:

On the morning of the 14th instant, pursuant to orders from the general commanding, I reported to Colonel Wooster, Twenty-ninth Connecticut, commanding defenses at Deep Bottom, and was ordered to remain within the intrenchments. About 4 p. m. received an order from General Birney to rejoin our brigade. Did so immediately, and was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Haskell, commanding, to form my regiment on the extreme left of the brigade. A little before sundown the right of the brigade changed, and moved my regiment by the left flank in support of them, having a company deployed as skirmishers. The position I was directed to occupy I held until 11 p. m., when I withdrew,

leaving two companies as pickets, who were to return to the intrenchments. On the 16th instant, in accordance with orders from Colonel Wooster, I moved my regiment at 4 p. m. to near the picket-line, and deployed them as skirmishers, just in rear of the pickets. About 6 p. m. the order was given to move forward and take possession of the Kingsland road, which I did, though not without meeting with some opposition in the woods on the right. At 8 p. m. received orders to withdraw, which I did without molestation from the enemy, and returned to my camp. On the afternoon of the 17th moved with the Twenty-ninth Connecticut, Colonel Wooster commanding, and recrossed the river, crossing it at the lower pontoon bridge, and joined the remainder of our brigade in the Tenth Army Corps. Early on the morning of the 18th, in compliance with orders from the general commanding division, I moved my regiment to the extreme front, and was ordered by Colonel Shaw, commanding brigade, to take position on the left of the brigade behind the breast-works. There was some picket-firing in my front during the fore part of the day, which settled into an attack upon the pickets by the enemy about 5 p. m. At this time our pickets were pressed back by the enemy's skirmish line and came running within the intrenchments. On going to the right of my line, where the firing at this time was heaviest, I discovered that the regiment that had been supporting me on that flank had been withdrawn, leaving my right wing entirely unprotected. I immediately deployed a company to cover me in that direction as far as possible. The enemy pressed forward to the works on my right and to the edge of the woods in my front, but were soon compelled by the severity of my fire to retire. They kept up continual skirmishing until late at night, but did not again press back the pickets. During the remainder of the time my regiment was on the north side of the river they were not engaged with the enemy.

The conduct of my officers and men was all I could wish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WAGNER,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Chaffin's Farm, Va., October 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report to the commanding general of the part taken by my regiment in the late movements against Richmond:

I received orders on the 28th of September to hold my command in readiness to move at 3 p. m. About 5 o'clock it, with the balance of the brigade, started, crossing the James River at Aiken's Landing, and halted at 3.30 a. m. on the 29th at Deep Bottom. At daybreak we were again on the move, and, with the remainder of the brigade, formed in the woods to the right, experiencing a slight shelling. Shortly after we again started and moved along the New Market road to its junction with the Mill road. Here we were formed in line of battle in front of the enemy's strong position at Laurel Hill. I was ordered to advance four companies, under Captain Cooper, to charge in a deployed line on the fort in my immediate front. They advanced to within less than 200 yards of the works under a terrific fire of grape and canister.

Captain Cooper seeing it would be useless to attempt a charge with his small force halted and opened on the enemy's gunners. I was then directed to take four more companies and charge the fort. On arriving on the line of the first four companies I halted to reconnoiter the position of the enemy and the probable success of an attack. I soon became convinced that I could arrive at no other result with my eight small companies (in all not numbering 250 men) than to have them slaughtered and still make no impression on the enemy's position. I sent word to this effect to the commanding general, but told him I would go ahead if he ordered it. He sent me word to remain where I was and hold the line. I kept up a skirmish all the afternoon with the enemy, when at sundown he moved with a heavy force against my left flank, turning it and getting to my left and rear. I immediately ordered a company from the right of my line and double-quicked them to the left, driving the enemy back to their forts. Soon after I was relieved by the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops and my regiment returned to the Mill road and thence to the line of works we now occupy. My losses during this day's fighting were 4 officers wounded, 7 enlisted men killed, and 42 enlisted men wounded.

On the morning of the 30th my regiment, with the balance of the brigade, moved to the left, and I was ordered to throw up a line of intrenchments in front of it. While busily engaged at this orders came to be ready to move, and I was soon afterward ordered to move into the trenches on the right of the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops. It was at this time the enemy charged on General Paine's command. My regiment moved into line on the double-quick, but took no active part in the engagement. During this movement I lost 14 enlisted men wounded. Since then my regiment has been doing duty in the trenches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WAGNER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. M. BAILEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Tenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, October 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my regiment in the movement of yesterday:

When the division formed for an advance on the enemy's position, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Birney to deploy my command as skirmishers so as to cover the front of the division and extend 200 paces beyond its left flank, to connect with and conform to the movements of the skirmish line of General Ames' division on my right. An advance being ordered we moved forward through a wood with a dense undergrowth, encountering the enemy's skirmishers and driving them from one line of rail breast-works and two lines of pits till my center came in contact with a line of battle. This stopped an advance there. I continued swinging forward my right till I was close to the enemy's works. An examination proved a strong line of intrenchments in my front, a battery to my left, and one immediately in front of my right, all strongly manned. I reported these facts to General Birney, and

was by him ordered to find out as much as possible of the enemy's position and strength, and in case of the line of General Ames' division advanced to form in echelon to the left of it. I could obtain no further information of the enemy's position, but engaged his skirmish line with varied success till 2 p. m., when I was relieved by the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops.

During the engagement I lost 4 officers wounded, 4 enlisted men killed, 27 wounded, and 5 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WAGNER,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. IRA H. EVANS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 10th Army Corps.

No. 304.

Report of Maj. James T. Bates, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 13.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIFTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Camp in the Field, October 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my battalion moved to the front of the enemy's works, with the brigade, at 4.30 a. m. 13th instant.

Shortly after the beginning of the action I was ordered by Brigadier-General Birney to report to Brigadier-General Kautz at the right of the line. Upon executing this order I was ordered to report with my battalion to Brigadier-General Birney. He directed me to form in echelon with the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers and to throw out two companies as skirmishers 200 paces to the left. Upon executing this order I was ordered by Colonel Doubleday, commanding brigade, to move upon a line with the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers and to move my line of skirmishers to connect with the line upon their right and to commence firing immediately. After lying in this order one hour and a half I was ordered by Colonel Doubleday to take two companies and accompany Lieutenant Marshall, acting aide-de-camp, to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's works in front, and to observe how far they extended toward our left. Owing to the impracticable nature of the ground I was obliged to leave my two companies in the rear of the skirmish line and make with Lieutenant Marshall a personal reconnaissance of the ground to our front and a quarter of a mile to our left. Returning at about 1 p. m. I reported to Colonel Doubleday and withdrew my two companies to their original position. At about 4 p. m. the battalion retired with the rest of the line, reaching camp at 6 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. BATES,
Major, Commanding Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

Lieut. IRA H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 305.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Richard H. Jackson, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery, of operations September 3 and October 7.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the corps during the last twenty-four hours:

The enemy opened fire upon the batteries on the extreme left, but with little effect, and were soon silenced. There was but little firing on the right during the day. Captain Riggs, Battery H, Third New York Artillery, expended seventy-five rounds on the enemy's working parties at work on the hill to the left of the railroad. Lieutenant Stitt, Battery A, First Pennsylvania, reports twenty-five rounds expended. He has the Crater in his immediate front and is in good position to injure the enemy's work. Captain Orwig, Battery E, First Pennsylvania, reports an expenditure of fifty-seven rounds. The whole number of rounds expended by the artillery is 227. The enemy opened quite briskly from their mortar batteries about 7.30 or 8 o'clock last evening. No casualties. The sanitary condition of works and batteries is constantly and rapidly improving. With the exception of the Hare battery, the whole line is in fair order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,
Lieut. Col., Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIG., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Artillery Brigade of this corps during the action, the attack and repulse of the enemy on the right of the corps, on the 7th instant:

At about 8 a. m. the enemy were seen advancing against the right flank (Terry's division) of the corps, near where Light Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, was posted. I immediately opened fire with this battery (range about 1,800 yards), and the enemy soon covered himself in the timber still farther to the right. I continued to shell the timber, and when he again partly emerged from it drove him in. About 9 a. m. our pickets were driven in about 1,000 yards, to where the rebel infantry were first seen, and the enemy opened on the First Brigade of the First Division with a battery of six light 12-pounders, and in a minute or two afterward with his six rifle guns. Anticipating such a movement, and fearing that he would also attack with his infantry from the same point, I had placed in position to reply two batteries—Lieutenant Myrick's (E, Third United States) and Captain James' (C, Third Rhode Island)—with two Requa guns, commanded by Lieutenant Truax, Sixteenth New York Artillery. The fire was delivered slowly and efficiently, and kept, as I have since learned, Hoke's division of rebel infantry from moving forward to assist the assault of the enemy, about to com-

mence still farther to our right. Perceiving after awhile that the enemy was preparing to deliver his great onset on General Terry's division, I changed the position of three guns of the Fifth New Jersey Battery, which were in embrasure on the center of the line of intrenchments, and wheeling them around rapidly placed them in position to fire over the parapet, near the right of Lieutenant Myrick's battery, so as to bring a heavy concentrated fire on the enemy's artillery, with a view to the destruction of his guns, or to make him change their position before his infantry should be ordered to charge, and thus leave me at liberty to turn all my guns on his advancing force, a measure, by the way, I had decided to have recourse to in any case. I am happy to say that his artillery fire was soon silenced, and that all the guns that could be brought to bear on his infantry were used with good effect. About this time the First Division (Terry's) repulsed him easily and bloodily. During the action 1,296 rounds of ammunition were fired.

The casualties were as follows: Second Lieut. R. V. King, Fourth New Jersey Battery, acting aide-de-camp, on my staff, was slightly wounded by a piece of shell in the left shoulder. Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, 1 private killed and 1 corporal and 3 privates severely wounded. Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, 3 privates killed, 1 sergeant and 4 privates severely wounded, and 4 privates slightly wounded. Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, 2 privates severely and 1 private slightly wounded. Recapitulation: 4 privates killed, and 1 officer and 16 enlisted men wounded. Nominal lists of killed and wounded will be furnished to-day.

The number of killed and wounded horses are as follows: Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, 10 horses killed; Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, 17 horses killed; Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, 3 horses killed and 2 wounded; Fifth New Jersey Battery, 3 horses killed and 3 wounded; Requa gun section, 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. The large number of killed and wounded horses in the Artillery Brigade can be accounted for by the fact that after the first five or six shots were fired by our artillery all of the fire from the enemy's batteries was directed on my guns and horses. I am glad that it was so.

It is my duty to state that all the officers and enlisted men engaged performed their duty efficiently and courageously. I, however, beg leave to present the names of the following as being worthy of especial commendation:

Lieut. John R. Myrick, Third U. S. Artillery, who fought his battery (and particularly one section of it, which lost nearly all its men and horses killed and wounded) in a manner to excite my admiration and draw forth on the spot my personal thanks. In the same battery First Sergt. G. F. Sessions, Corpl. F. Ringol, and Private Clark G. Shaw especially distinguished themselves by bravery and coolness. Bugler Daniel Urmey had charge of the caissons of the battery and brought up ammunition under a heavy fire in a manner that would have done credit to a commissioned officer. First Sergt. John F. Wyman, Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, is recommended by his battery commander as worthy of particular mention in this report. Lieutenants Smith and King, acting assistant inspector-general and aide-de-camp, respectively, on my staff, behaved very gallantly and meritoriously during the engagement.

During the hottest part of the action, and when Lieutenant Myrick's battery was so short-handed from casualties as to be unable to fire rapidly enough, the following-named brave soldiers of Company E,

Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, left secure places behind the line of intrenchments, unloaded ammunition for the guns, and performed other important services greatly to their credit and deserving of mention in general orders: Privates Charles W. Ware and Augustus Ingleman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,

Lieut. Col., Asst. Insp. Gen., Chief of Arty., 10th A. C., Comdg.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SHREVE,

Com. of Musters and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 306.

Report of Lieut. Charles R. Doane, Fourth New Jersey Battery, of operations August 14–18.

FOURTH NEW JERSEY BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY,

August 20, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to your orders of this date I have the honor to report as follows:

Having crossed the river on the morning of the 14th, reported to Brigadier-General Birney, commanding Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, and on the 15th, by his order, took up the line of march. Slightly before noon of this day was ordered into position on a knoll some 800 yards from the rebel lines, and affording, though an exposed position and extremely soft soil, a fine range on their works. The enemy immediately opened with four 12-pounder guns, and being ordered to return their fire, I engaged them sharply with my full battery. Firing steadily and as rapidly as consistent with accuracy, soon had the satisfaction of seeing the shot of the opposing battery gradually decrease in frequency, and at length of knowing that it had been forced to leave its position altogether. This engagement lasted one hour and a half, and in consideration of the mask of the enemy's guns and the perfect openness of my own position, gave abundant evidence to the oft-mentioned fact that the Confederate service can make no boast of her artillerists. I fired 120 rounds, chiefly of shell and spherical case. The ammunition exploded well and must have inflicted considerable injury. Loss, 1 lieutenant and 2 privates wounded, and 2 horses killed. The battery was supported by a portion of Colonel Pond's brigade, number of regiment not known. My men worked splendidly and very hard, it requiring extreme exertion to move the pieces in such yielding soil. Toward evening a section of my command was ordered to the right and placed by the chief of artillery, who had in the meantime arrived and assumed direction of his arm of service.

Tuesday, August 16. Early on this day my remaining four guns were moved by section to the right, and placed in battery, by order of the above-mentioned officer, slightly to the left of the section drawn off the day before. The opposing line at this point presented a breast-work lined with sharpshooters, and having in its rear a house, whose shelter and elevated windows gave protection and opportunity for many more. Opened from this position on the house and work mentioned until the first had been cleared of its inmates and partially demolished. Through the entire day kept up a fire more or less frequent from all my guns,

including the section on the right, commanded by Lieutenant Morris. This section, having been advanced considerably, had taken position on an eminence and slightly enfiladed the enemy's position. During this day fired a little over 1,000 rounds of shell, case, canister and shot, with marked effect. Loss, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 5 men dangerously wounded, 5 men slightly wounded, and 11 horses disabled. Supported by the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, stationed in rear of the right section and to the left and rear of the four guns remaining, after night-fall removed my entire battery, by command of Colonel McGilvery, and went into park a short distance to the rear, horses remaining in harness, and men sleeping by guns.

Thursday, August 18. Ordered to break park at 4 p. m., and marched again to the ground occupied on the 16th. A heavy musketry fire being in progress in the wood in my front, was ordered to fire with spherical case and opened with a good elevation and length of fuse. Fired ninety-three rounds of this ammunition and solid shot, being much interrupted by officers and men of the One hundredth New York Volunteers and [First] Maryland (dismounted) Cavalry, who persisted in getting in front of my guns as they hurried to the rear. No casualties during this engagement.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. R. DOANE,
First Lieut., Comdg. Fourth New Jersey Battery Light Artillery.

Col. F. MCGILVERY,
Chief of Artillery, Tenth Corps.

No. 307.

Report of Lieut. Henry H. Metcalf, Third Rhode Island Artillery, commanding Fifth New Jersey Battery, of operations October 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW JERSEY BATTERY,
October 9, 1864.

In obedience to circular dated October 8, from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the part my command took in the engagement of October 7, 1864.

By command of the chief of artillery I moved with the right half battery from its place in the intrenchments, and went into position in front of the white house on the right of the line. The enemy's fire was very accurate, and in taking the position three horses were killed. I immediately opened upon the charging column of the enemy, and they retreating, I turned to the artillery.

Every man did his duty, and where all did so well it would be impossible to mention any individual case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. METCALF,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. O. S. DEWEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 308.

Report of Lieut. Henry Y. Wildey, Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations October 7.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
Chaffin's Farm, Va., October 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with circular from your headquarters dated October 8, 1864:

I replied to the enemy's batteries that opened on our lines on the 7th instant, firing fifteen rounds. One horse was killed in my caisson camp; he was buried the same day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY Y. WILDEY,
First Lieut., First Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Battery E.

Lieut. O. S. DEWEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 309.

Report of Capt. Martin S. James, Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, of operations October 7.

HDQRS. LIGHT CO. C, THIRD RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Before Richmond, Va., October 9, 1864.

I have the honor to render the following report of the part my battery took in the engagement of the 7th instant:

My guns were in position on the front facing Chaffin's farm. When the engagement commenced I was ordered by the chief of artillery of Tenth Corps to turn my guns to the right and fire on the enemy's batteries. I fired with the three right pieces of my battery some 150 rounds. At about 1 p. m. I was ordered by a member of Major-General Birney's staff to place a section on the right near the houses. After firing a few rounds the enemy ceased firing. Afterward I moved the section forward and placed it in the works on the right of our lines. I expended throughout the day 175 rounds of ammunition.

I lost 3 men wounded and 5 horses killed during the engagement.

I would especially mention First Sergt. John F. Wyman, commanding the section which was principally engaged, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARTIN S. JAMES,
Capt. Third Rhode Island Arty., Comdg. Light Company C.

Lieut. O. S. DEWEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brigade, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 310.

Reports of Lieut. Redmond Tully, Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, of operations August 13–14 and October 7.

CAMP OF BATTERY D, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY,
August 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Battery D, during your absence:

In accordance to Orders, No.—, headquarters Light Artillery Brigade, August 13, 1864, the battery reported to Brigadier-General Terry, com-

manding First Division, Tenth Army Corps, at 11 p. m. August 13, 1864, with three days' cooked rations, and three days' forage on caissons. The battery then marched to Deep Bottom, crossed the James River at the upper pontoon at 3 a. m. August 14, and halted. At about 6 a. m. were ordered by Major-General Birney to take position in Redoubt Wead, at Deep Bottom, where it remained about one hour. Were then ordered to the front by General Terry, and ordered into position (in an open field on the left of First Division headquarters and about seventy-five yards in rear of the line of rifle-pits taken from the enemy in the morning), which was accomplished under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. Colonel Hawley's brigade was about 200 yards on the right and on the road in rear. Company C, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, came over the field as support to the battery, and was posted about fifty yards on the left and in rear. The battery then opened an oblique fire with percussion shell and case-shot on the enemy's line of intrenchments, which was about 1,000 yards in an oblique direction to the right, elevation 2 degrees, time two seconds. One hundred and forty percussion shells and ninety case-shot were fired. During the engagement the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters kept up a heavy fire on the battery, killing 1 horse and mortally wounding 3 others. Then ceased firing, by order of General Terry (owing to the poor quality of ammunition, some of which exploded about 100 yards from the muzzle), and remained in the same position until further orders. Were then ordered to leave the field at 3.30 p. m. and halt on the road leading to James River. While leaving the field the enemy's sharpshooters kept up a heavy fire on the battery, during which time Private Mattox is supposed to have been killed. During the day Private Edward Scofield, of Company C, First Artillery, was sunstruck. The battery remained on the road until 10.30 p. m. Was then ordered by General Terry to cross the James River, and recross at the lower pontoon, and park for the night. Crossed the lower pontoon at 2.15 a. m. and parked until morning.

During the engagement the officers and men performed their duties with great coolness and alacrity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TULLY,
First Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery.

First Lieut. J. P. SANGER,
Commanding Battery D, First U. S. Artillery.

—

LAUREL HILL, VA., *October 9, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Light Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, during the engagement with the enemy on the 7th instant, the battery being in position on the right of the line of intrenchments:

When the enemy were seen advancing in force on our right at 7 a. m., the battery was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, chief of artillery, Tenth Army Corps, to fall back across the New Market road and be in readiness to go into position. At about 8 a. m. the enemy opened a heavy fire with artillery. The battery went into position a little to the right of the New Market road and opened with percussion shell and case-shot on the enemy's artillery, at a distance of about 1,100 yards, but owing to the nature of the ground it could not be ascertained what effect our fire

had at the time, but on examining the battle-ground after the fight was over it was found that the fire of the battery was delivered with great precision and very good effect. Lieutenant Seaver, Third Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, with the left section, was ordered to advance about 200 yards, in a corn-field, where the section opened fire on the enemy's artillery with good effect. The battery remained in position, under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, until about 10 a. m., during which time several men and horses were killed and wounded. The battery then moved about seventy-five yards to the right, in order to get out of range of the enemy's artillery, and again opened fire. At the same time Lieutenant Seaver's section was withdrawn, the cannoneers taking one piece off the field by hand, all the horses being killed. Lieutenant Seaver's section was then placed in position on the left of the battery. At 11 a. m. the enemy's artillery ceased firing and withdrew. Lieutenant Wheeler, with the right section, went into position on the road, on the right of the line of intrenchments.

During the engagement there were 729 rounds of ammunition expended. Both officers and men behaved with great bravery and coolness. Two wheels were disabled by the enemy's fire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TULLY,

First Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. O. S. DEWEY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Light Arty. Brig., Tenth Army Corps.

No. 311.

Report of Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger, Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, of operations August 15–20.

CAMP BATTERY D, FIRST ARTILLERY,
August 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by Light Battery D, First Artillery, in the several recent engagements of the Tenth Army Corps, since the morning of August 15. Its previous participation in the operations of the expeditionary force sent over the James River, August 13, is explained by the accompanying report of Lieut. R. Tully, First Artillery, respectfully inclosed:*

The battery having been assigned to the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Terry, moved at 9.30 o'clock on the morning of the 15th from Strawberry Plains, marching in rear of General Foster's brigade up the New Market road. The route, after leaving this road, lay in a direction nearly at right angles to it, and, crossing the Central road, extended as far as Fussell's Mill, on Four-Mile Run. At this point a portion of the Tenth Corps engaged the enemy. The battery being well in rear remained intact during the day, but toward evening, by your direction, was ordered into position near Hughes' house, between Hawley's brigade, of First Division, and Craig's brigade, of Second Division.† Fire was opened upon the enemy's line at a distance

* See p. 787.

† Craig's brigade belonged to the Third Division, Second Army Corps.

of about 800 yards. Eighty-two rounds of Hotchkiss percussion shell and case-shot were used with good effect. A few scattering musket shots from the enemy did no harm to the battery. At dark the battery was retired a few yards, and remained there until 11.30 p. m., when it was withdrawn and parked until 3.30 a. m. the following morning, August 16, near the first house occupied by Major-General Birney (as headquarters), with orders to be hitched up at daylight. August 16, Lieut. R. Tully, with his section, reported to Colonel Hawley, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, taking, by your direction, a position 200 yards in advance of the ground occupied on the previous evening. At 7 a. m. the other two sections were moved up, and the whole battery was posted as follows: Right section, Lieutenant Tully commanding, about 200 yards in front of Hawley's brigade and 600 from the enemy; left section, Lieut. J. A. Seaver, Third Rhode Island Artillery, commanding, on its right and retired about 100 yards; center section, self in charge, 800 yards to the left of this position on a small knoll in front of Tenth Corps headquarters. The engagement was opened by the guns of Lieutenant Tully, which were fired at one of the enemy's batteries, distant 2,600 yards. The effect of the shots could not be observed, and as no fire was returned he directed his guns upon that part of the enemy's line in his immediate front. The left section was soon similarly engaged, and the center section, with two light 12-pounders of Lieutenant Doane's (Fourth New Jersey) battery, returned the fire of two of the enemy's pieces, about 800 yards in front, silencing them upon every occasion. The fire of Battery D was enfilading, as the guns were posted nearly on the prolongation of one of the faces of the enemy's parapet. Hotchkiss shell, case-shot, and canister were used—1,726 rounds were fired, of which 596 were case-shot, 1,130 shell, and 30 canister. The guns were advanced by hand from time to time, until those on the right, under Lieutenants Tully and Seaver, were within 400 yards of the enemy, whose sharpshooters occasionally wounded men and horses. The battery was in action until 3.30 p. m., when it was withdrawn and parked near the bivouac of the previous evening. During the engagement three batteries of the Second Corps were placed on the left of Lieutenant Tully.

On the afternoon of the 18th the battery was again engaged near the same locality, the enemy attempting to recover the rifle-pits captured from them on the 16th instant. The guns were in position to the left of Hughes' house, about 800 yards in rear of Foster's and Hawley's brigades. A dense woods intervening entirely obscured a view of the enemy, still some of our shots took effect. The enemy was quickly repulsed by the gallantry of our infantry, and the firing of the battery ordered to cease. Ninety-eight rounds of shell and case-shot were fired at 2¼ degrees elevation. The battery was then placed in position in a corn-field, about 450 yards to the right, and fired twelve rounds of percussion shell at an elevation of 8½ degrees, for the purpose of designating our position to the cavalry on our right. The battery was withdrawn at 8 o'clock, and parked as on the day before. Here we remained until 11 o'clock that night, when the battery marched with the First Division to the rear of the right of our line. The following day was passed quietly, and on the night of August 20 the battery returned to the right bank of the James River, having participated in a campaign of one week.

I cannot close my report without directing the attention of the chief of artillery to the courage and address of the officers and men of the battery, their ready willingness to endure hardship, and their steady

coolness under fire. To my mind they have established a reputation for good conduct in the discharge of arduous and dangerous duties, which has awakened in me so strong a feeling of confidence that I cannot but be proud of my command. I returned with the loss of 4 men and 8 horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. P. SANGER,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Comdg. Light Battery D.

Lieut. Col. F. MCGILVERY,
Chief of Artillery, Tenth Army Corps.

No. 312.

Report of Capt. Loomis L. Langdon, Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, of operations August 25.

CAMP LIGHT BATTERY M, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance to orders, I have the honor to report that the total number of rounds of ammunition fired from the guns of Light Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, in the engagement at the intrenchments near Hatcher's, Va., on the 25th instant, was ninety. By the fire from my guns I succeeded in driving the enemy from the rifle-pits, which were at the commencement of the action occupied by our pickets, and as far as I can ascertain, disabled one of their guns in the breast-works. The practice was splendid. No casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. LANGDON,
Capt. First U. S. Arty., Comdg. Light Battery M, First Arty.

Lieutenant DEWEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Artillery Brigade.

No. 313.

Report of Lieut. John R. Myrick, Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, of operations October 7.

CAMP OF LIGHT COMPANY E, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the lieutenant-colonel commanding, the part which my battery took in the action of yesterday, 7th instant.

I commenced firing with the two right sections of my battery at about 9 a. m., directing my fire at the enemy's artillery, and a little later the left section, Lieutenant Smith commanding, opened on the same point. The firing continued without any serious disaster to my pieces until just before the charge, when the limber of my second piece blew up from a shell thrown into it by the enemy. This I immediately sent to the rear and distributed the cannoneers among the other pieces. I continued firing until the enemy's guns ceased.

The behavior of my recruits was all that could be expected, while my old men as usual behaved splendidly. The conduct of First Sergt. G. F. Sessions, Corpl. F. Ringol, and Private Clark G. Shaw was especially worthy of notice, while Bugler Daniel Urmey, who had charge of the caissons, acquitted himself nobly in the prompt and very efficient manner in which he brought up ammunition.

I cannot close my report without bringing to notice the praiseworthy and gallant conduct of Privates Charles W. Ware and Augustus Ingleman, both of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who came out of the trenches, during the heaviest firing, and assisted in unloading a caisson of ammunition and rendered other services which at the time were of no small importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. MYRICK,

First Lieut., Third U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Light Company E.

Lieut. O. S. DEWEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Artillery Brigade.

No. 314.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations August 5 and September 28–29.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, August 6, 1864.

SIR: Yesterday, about 6.30 p. m., the enemy sprung a mine, or countermine, on the left of my line of advanced trenches. I happened to be inspecting the lines at the time, and, with General Ames, had just left the part where the explosion occurred. Seeing it, I ordered my reserves under arms, and notified General Ames to move his reserves to the point where most needed, and inform me, by staff officer sent for the purpose, what was the damage and nature of the attack, if any should be made. The blast of the mine was instantly followed by heavy volleys of musketry and a severe cannonade and shelling from all the enemy's batteries. The latter lasted twenty minutes or half an hour, when it subsided gradually, being replied to with spirit along my whole line. The shelling and cannonading from the opposite side of the Appomattox could not be silenced as promptly as usual, owing to the removal, by orders from headquarters, to transports of the heavy artillery from the ridge on this bank of the river. The field artillery was harnessed, and officers and men throughout the command were prompt to take post when the explosion occurred, and prepared to give the rebels a warm reception had they sallied out. This they did not do, and after the subsidence of the musketry and artillery firing on both sides, about dark, matters assumed their usual appearance, except that I had some batteries put in position during the night, the better to sweep my front, and directed the trench guards to be re-enforced opposite the Crater, which was some thirty yards in my front and near the head of a sap where our parties work at night. I also directed a sharp fire upon the Crater, and other measures to prevent a lodgment being made by the enemy in it.

I beg to call attention to the report of Captain Orwig of the gallantry of Lieut. W. H. Killgore and Private Isaac R. Eaton, Battery E, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and recommend them for promotion.

We lost one of the finest officers of this corps, Col. G. A. Stedman, commanding Second Brigade, Ames' division, who was mortally wounded while in company with General Ames reconnoitering the ground and preparing to meet any attempt of the enemy to assault.

I inclose a list of casualties, which I am glad to say is small.* Every effort is being made on my part to protect the men in the trenches and reduce the daily loss of life.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., June 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 28th day of September, 1864, in obedience to orders, I selected from my corps—then on duty between the James and Appomattox Rivers—about 4,000 men, from Generals Stannard's and Heckman's divisions, for a movement on the north side of the James against Richmond, in co-operation with another column under Major-General Birney, composed of his corps and Paine's division of mine; in all, that column was about 10,000 strong, and was designed to reach Richmond via Deep Bottom and the New Market road, while I was to engage the works nearer the river, and prevent the interruption of General Birney's column by re-enforcements which the enemy might send across from the south side of the James River, where they had a heavy force. The movement was to be a surprise, therefore I issued no written orders and my verbal orders were not communicated to the troops until after dark, when all communication should have ceased with our own picket-line. This precaution was deemed necessary to prevent the spies which abounded in our regiments from deserting and giving information of our movement to the enemy. My move began about 9 o'clock on the night of the 28th of September, when the men were drawn out of the trenches and marched to the river opposite Aiken's, where, between 9 and 12 p. m., a bridge was thrown over the James. By 12 p. m. my troops were at the bridge, and before daylight were across the river and formed. At the dawn of day I attacked the enemy's skirmish line with my skirmishers, and though the rebels were re-enforced we drove them right along toward Richmond, up the hills, and for three miles through the woods, until about 7.30 a. m., when we reached the open ground in front of Fort Harrison, the strongest rebel work on that front, which immediately opened upon us with several heavy guns. Here I reconnoitered and rapidly made dispositions to attack this work. Stannard's division, Burnham's brigade leading, was directed to push forward in column by division over the open in front of the fort, on the left of the Varina road, covered with the same regiment which had so far and so well driven the enemy's skirmishers. Heckman was directed, as soon as it could be brought up, to move with his division through and along the edge of the timber, which skirted the Varina road on the right, keeping his men under cover, until he came opposite to the fort (Harrison), and then attack it on the front toward the wood (that is, the east front) as rapidly as possible.

* List (omitted) shows 1 officer (Col. Griffin A. Stedman) and 6 men killed and 3 officers and 20 men wounded.

This would have enveloped the principal work on the south and east, and had General Heckman obeyed my orders many valuable lives would have been saved, and his division, reaching the work after Stannard's had taken it, would have been available to have attacked the only other work which intervened between us and Richmond in the rear; but he went too far into the woods, got his brigades scattered, and when found was not available in the right place. Stannard's division was ordered to advance across the open at quick time directly to the attack, and at double-quick when they had reached the hill. This they did beautifully, wavering a little just at the foot of the hill, which the fort crowned, when the fire of musketry and artillery was very severe. But I dispatched all my staff (just then around me) to urge the men forward, and followed them. The hill was ascended with heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped into the ditch, followed it along round so as to cut off and capture the rebels in the extreme bastion, and helped each other up the parapet at that point. As soon as we entered this bastion or salient, I caused the guns to be turned upon the nearest adjacent parts of the enemy's works, and drove them out; and reconnoitering I saw through the smoke and fire what I supposed for some minutes was General Heckman's column entering the work next beyond Fort Harrison, Fort Gilmer; but it soon proved to be a large re-enforcement of the enemy. The men who had got into the fort were scattered behind its parapets and in its ditches fighting the rebels, who had not left the adjacent parts. I tried to gather a party and form them with a view to swing round inside the rebel parapets behind them and drive the rebels out from the inside, but there were but few men to collect; all was confusion and excitement. The brigade which led in had lost mortally and badly wounded two commanders in succession. Nearly all the persons in the work were company officers, and with such as I could collect I pushed toward the river, inside the work still occupied by the rebels, with a view to reconnoiter and, if possible, get possession of the pontoon bridge by which any re-enforcements would have to cross to the fort. While doing so I was hit in the upper part of the leg, inside. Stanching the wound with an improvised tourniquet, I continued in command until a surgeon coming up remonstrated, and I sent for General Heckman, turned the command over to him, told him to gather all the division (Stannard's), and occupy the work with it. He reported his own division (which had not as yet engaged the enemy), to the right of and about half a mile up the road, just about to attack the work in front of it. I told him my orders were to occupy such works as we took, and with any spare forces we had to push on, attacking the works toward Richmond in succession. I learned that he afterward attempted to take the next work, Fort Gilmer, by an attack in front, but failed, with heavy loss. After this was reported to me it was perhaps 10 or 11 o'clock, and I began to feel anxious that something should be done. The guns of General Birney's column could then for the first time barely be heard some miles to our right. The enemy still retained both banks of the river, and his gun-boats were firing into us from below. Their forces were expected across every minute, threatening my communications with our pontoon bridge, over which I had sent for ammunition and artillery. General Butler, in written orders he issued the night before, had limited my ammunition, and the First Division had exhausted it all. He had in the same orders specially prohibited a single wagon (and reserve ammunition is always carried in wagons) from crossing the pontoon bridge without orders from him. As soon as we got into the fort I sent two staff officers to

report these things, and ask for ammunition and artillery. General Grant I heard was at Deep Bottom. I had dispatched two officers in succession to tell him of our capture, and ask him to send ammunition, a commander, and other troops, but hearing nothing from him or General Butler, who, I presumed, was at Deep Bottom, I was placed in an ambulance and left the field to communicate with them. This I tried to do by telegraph on reaching it, but failed to find them, and afterward learned that General Grant had arrived at Fort Harrison just after I left it.

This report would have been made earlier, but General Butler never called on me for a report, and it was only recently I learned that no report had been made by any officer commanding the corps of the successful operations of the Eighteenth Army Corps that day.

Generals Stannard, Burnham; Colonels Theodore Read, Donohoe, Raulston, Cullen, Roberts, Fairchild, Jourdan, Ward; Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff; Major Wheeler, assistant adjutant-general; Capts. H. G. Brown, Dan. Wells, and Lieut. Thomas G. Welles, of my staff; Captains Kent, Bessey, and Lieutenant Ladd, of General Stannard's staff; Capt. Cecil Clay and Lieutenant Johnson, of Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, and a large number of others, whose names I could not get, on account of being sent North immediately after the battle, were conspicuous for their gallantry.

We captured 22 guns, about 300 prisoners.

Our loss was particularly severe in officers. The leading brigade, Burnham's, lost its general (Burnham), and the two next successive commanders, wounded. Nearly all the officers I have named as conspicuous for their gallantry and a large number of others were either killed or wounded.

Great gallantry was shown by officers and men.

I respectfully recommend Capt. Dan. Wells, Eighth U. S. Infantry, for promotion to major by brevet for gallant conduct, 29th of September, 1864. He was accidentally overlooked.

Respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

No. 315.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 31, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with orders from the major-general commanding department, I left H. Cox's field at 5 a. m. Thursday, October 27, with the following troops of my command: the First Division and two brigades each of the Second and Third Divisions and two four-gun batteries of artillery, and marched by the route indicated to the Darbytown road; thence up this road to a cross-road beyond Timberlake's Store; thence by this cross-road to White's Tavern, on the Charles City road. Here Colonel West, commanding Cavalry Division, reported to

me that he had occupied the road with his cavalry near the enemy's works, and that these works were occupied by the enemy. I therefore directed him to hold this road firmly and to extend a line of skirmishers to the Williamsburg road to cover the flanks of and screen my column while on its march thither. Preceded by Colonel Spear's cavalry brigade, I then moved down the Charles City road about half a mile; thence by a cross-road which passed by Mrs. Hobson's house through the head of White Oak Swamp to the Williamsburg road, striking this road at Heintzelman's old line of works on the old Fair Oaks battle-ground, and then proceeded in the direction of Richmond. After passing about one mile and a half on the Williamsburg road I struck the enemy's breast-works. I found them (as I still sincerely believe that they were at the moment I reconnoitered them) defended by only three pieces of artillery and a small body of dismounted cavalry. I therefore directed an attack to be made by two brigades, one each from the First and Second Divisions. This attack was made, but was met by a heavier fire than the force could stand, the enemy having undoubtedly re-enforced during the interval between the time of my order and the time of attack, which, as is usual in such cases, is too great an interval. I assisted the attack of the two brigades with a rapid and continuous fire from one of my batteries. While this was going on, by direction of the general commanding, I sent Colonel Holman, of the First Brigade, Third Division, across the York River Railroad to try and find the enemy's left. He found it, as he thought, where the enemy's line of works cross the New Bridge road. Finding them thinly manned, he attacked and carried the position, capturing two guns, and then, by my order, returned to the main body on the Williamsburg road. His advantage was gained too late in the day to be of any service to us. Shortly after dark I commenced to withdraw my command to the Charles City road, as directed by the general commanding. This march, owing to the rain, the intense darkness, the muddy and narrow roads, was the most fatiguing and trying one that ever I have known troops to undertake; and although my rear guard did not get in until 7 o'clock next morning, it was successfully accomplished. This march, performed as it was after a long march and a fight during the day, establishes beyond a doubt the high character of the troops of this corps.

At dawn on the 28th, having first ordered Colonel Spear to make a reconnaissance to the Williamsburg road, I commenced to place my troops across the Charles City road, and to connect my line with General Terry's. While doing this, and after Colonel Spear had returned from his reconnaissance, bringing in everything that had been left in the darkness of the previous night, between 9 and 10 a. m., I received an order to return to this position. This order I obeyed in the manner directed. The last of my troops arrived at about 6 p. m.

Nominal list of my casualties have been sent in.

Although in this movement no great battle was fought, there were several instances of good conduct which deserve special mention. These I will bring to the notice of the general commanding in a separate communication. I regret that six colors were lost by the two brigades which attacked on the Williamsburg road, but under the circumstances I attach no blame to these brigades for this loss—they got in too hot a place, for which I and the rapid movement of the enemy's troops are responsible. I did more than I was ordered to do. I knew that my orders were simply to make a demonstration. I prob-

ably made a more lively demonstration than was intended, but at the same time I did not wish to march sixteen miles and then come back without finding out exactly what the enemy had there.

I send herewith copies of the reports of my division commanders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

No. 316.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 5.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
August 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at about 6.30 p. m. on yesterday, immediately after the sound of an explosion and of a few volleys of musketry to the left of my front, supposed to be on the front of the Ninth Corps, the enemy opened on my command with a heavy fire from some twenty pieces of artillery situated on the right bank of the Appomattox River, and continued a vigorous shelling for something over an hour. Little injury was done, most of the shells passing to the left of my front and in rear, save from a well-directed fire from what is known as the Chester Hill battery, the shells from which almost enfiladed the left of my front line; the explosion of a single shell from which killed 1 and wounded 9 men in the trenches. The fire of the enemy was replied to by Dow's battery of 30-pounder Parrotts and mortars, while Regan and Riggs opened to my immediate front and left, but with what effect I am unable to tell. In obedience to orders from corps headquarters my troops were all under arms prepared to resist any attack, but my infantry was in nowise engaged.

Very respectfully,

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Corps.

No. 317.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations September 29–30.

SAINT ALBANS, VT., *April 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Not having had the opportunity of seeing the report of the major-general commanding the Army of the James of the operations of my division in the battles of September 29 and 30, 1864, until a short time since, I deem it but justice to my then command that this, my report, should be placed on file at your office, and I have the honor to ask that it may be so disposed of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. J. STANNARD,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

Report of operations of First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, on 29th and 30th of September, 1864:

In pursuance to verbal orders received from Major-General Ord, commanding corps, this division moved from its late camp, on the line between the Appomattox and James Rivers, at 9 p. m. on the night of 28th of September, and marched, without noise, in the direction of Aiken's Landing, on the James River. At 3 a. m. on the 29th, in obedience to written orders received at that hour, the division, with Brigadier-General Burnham's (Second) brigade leading, crossed the James River near Aiken's on a pontoon bridge, and taking the road to the left moved in the direction of the enemy's works at Chaffin's farm. Previous to breaking camp on the night of the 28th, two regiments of infantry, forming a part of Brigadier-General Burnham's brigade, had, under orders to that effect, exchanged the arms heretofore in use for the Spencer repeating rifle. These two regiments (viz, Tenth New Hampshire, commanded by Col. M. T. Donohoe, and the One hundred and eighteenth New York, by Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols) were at once, on reaching the north bank of the river, thrown out as skirmishers and flankers, the whole line being under command of the senior officers above named. The remainder of the command, having been disposed in column by division, at once moved forward on the road running parallel to the course of the river, and at a few moments after daybreak encountered the enemy's pickets, which were driven in on the run. After pushing them back on their reserves, we continued to drive them at a brisk trot through dense woods for a distance of two or three miles, with few casuaities on our side, when we emerged into open ground. Just before debouching from the woods, Brigadier-General Burnham reported to me a strong line of earth-works in his front, mounting heavy guns, which I at once directed him to carry by assault. My First Brigade, commanded by Col. A. F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, was on my left, and my Third Brigade, commanded by Col. S. H. Roberts, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, on the right of the road, each in column by division, and within easy supporting distance. These I immediately pushed forward to the support of General Burnham, whose two remaining regiments moved directly up the road. The enemy now opened furiously from a powerful battery situated at the crest of the hill in my front and from other guns mounted in smaller redoubts situated at various points along the line of works which extended on the enemy's right to the river. The column here left the road, and, inclining to the left, moved directly across a heavy plowed field toward the principal work. The distance was about 1,400 yards, and while traversing this space my command, with the exception of my skirmishers, not having as yet discharged a musket, was exposed to a plunging fire of artillery and musketry, galling in the extreme, and caused them to become somewhat broken. The column, however, pushed gallantly forward until it reached the base of the hill upon which the battery was situated, when it came to a halt, from sheer exhaustion. The enemy were now moving up from their left considerable re-enforcements, and, fearing that the assault would fail by reason of the delay, I sent Captain Kent, acting assistant adjutant-general of the division, to move the column at once to the assault. It was owing to his efforts, and, he reports, to the assistance of Colonel Donohoe, that, a few moments later, the head of the column gallantly mounted the parapet of Battery Harrison, drove the enemy from his guns, and planted the "Stars and Stripes" on one of its massive traverses. Our captures included 16 pieces of artillery of various calibers

and about 50 prisoners, including a lieutenant-colonel in command of the works. My loss in officers and men was quite heavy. Capt. D. C. Rix, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, a very meritorious young officer, was killed just previous to emerging upon the open ground. The column had scarcely entered the works when the brave Brigadier-General Burnham was mortally wounded by a musket-ball in the bowels. He survived but a few moments.

During the events of the morning I had lost from my staff Capt. M. B. Bessey, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and acting assistant inspector-general, by shell wound in leg; Capt. L. N. Converse, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and assistant provost-marshal, musket-ball in mouth, and Lieut. W. J. Ladd, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, musket-ball in neck.

Moving with my Second Brigade, now commanded by Col. M. T. Donohoe, and my Third Brigade, commanded by Col. E. M. Cullen, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers (Colonel Roberts having been relieved on account of severe illness), we drove the enemy successively from two lunettes which were thrown out from their main line of works at intervals of about 600 yards and compelled him to retire to his third and last remaining defense in this line of works. My First Brigade, meanwhile, now under command of Lieut. Col. J. B. Raulston, Eighty-first New York Volunteers (Colonel Stevens having been severely wounded in the leg while leading his brigade in the assault—and I would here respectfully recommend that this officer be promoted for bravery and efficiency on the battle-field), remained in the captured work, throwing out a strong line of skirmishers toward the enemy's inner line of works, and to which his main body had retreated. The work which the enemy now held in his first line was situated directly on the river-bank, and was covered by the fire of one of his gun-boats, as well as by a field battery so stationed as to be able to take the work in reverse should it be captured. The work itself mounted three heavy guns, and in view of the serious loss which must follow an attempt to dislodge the party holding it, and the impossibility of holding it when captured, I withdrew my troops. The enemy, seeing the movement, which occurred just before sunset, followed up his supposed advantage, until I opened upon him from the battery on the hill with a half battery of light 12's belonging to the Third Regiment of New York Light Artillery. A few rounds of canister sent the pursuing party quickly to cover, and my troops were quietly withdrawn to Battery Harrison for better defense during the night.

During this movement Colonel Donohoe, Tenth New Hampshire, commanding brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, One hundred and eighteenth New York, were both severely wounded—and here I have the honor to ask that these officers may receive promotion for highly meritorious conduct.

My casualties during the day's operation were heavy in proportion to the strength of the command. My field return for 28th of September gave 3,115 men for duty. One regiment (Fifth Maryland Volunteers) had been left in camp, reducing this number by 260 men. Of these I lost as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 8; wounded, 36. Enlisted men—killed, 84; wounded, 466. Total, 92 killed and 502 wounded. Three hundred and thirty men were also reported missing, but as the enemy had made no captures from my command, and the command became somewhat mixed up during and immediately succeeding the assault, I think this number will be materially reduced, if not quite canceled. Lists, by name, of the killed and wounded have been duly forwarded to the proper authority.

A strong picket consisting of about one-half my command was thrown out immediately after sunset, and the remainder of the division occupied the line extending across the rear of Battery Harrison until about 9 p. m., when I was relieved by the Third Division (colored troops), commanded by Brigadier-General Paine, and, under orders from Brigadier-General Heckman, commanding corps (Major-General Ord having been obliged to leave the field in consequence of a severe wound), I took a new position facing the river, with my right resting on Battery Harrison and outside that work, and my left refused. No attempt was made by the enemy during the night to dislodge me from this position, and at about 8 a. m. of the 30th I was directed to resume my former position inside the battery, relieving in turn Brigadier-General Paine, of the Third Division. Nothing of importance occurred during the forenoon. The enemy were evidently heavily re-enforced and appeared to be maneuvering for a favorable position from which to make an assault. The enemy's gun-boats continued to shell our position from guns throwing 9-inch shell, with, however, but slight damage, when, at about midday, I re[per]ceived the enemy's preparations for an assault on my right, I hastily moved the larger portion of my First Brigade from the left to the extreme right of my position, which was my weakest point.

During the night previous the Third Division had made good progress in strengthening the position. A strong rifle-pit, with log traverses, had been thrown up on the left and along the center, but the right had no such protection. My command from the time that they entered the work in the morning had been busily engaged in strengthening and extending this line of defense, which, when completed, would make Battery Harrison an inclosed work. Before this portion of the line could be completed the enemy, at about 12.30 o'clock noon, threw himself in three lines upon my right, at the same time opening with two full batteries of field guns upon my center and left. I reserved my fire until they had emerged from the chaparral through which they advanced, when I opened a most effective fire of musketry. At the same time I replied to his artillery with the half battery mentioned in report of operations for the 29th, but with small effect. This battery had, under direction of the chief of artillery, been placed under a different commander from that of the previous day, and the officer now in command reported to me almost immediately after the action commenced that he was out of ammunition. Such carelessness on the part of a commissioned officer is extremely reprehensible, and I regret that circumstances which occurred an hour later have rendered it impossible for me to report the designation of the battery or the name of the officer. I directed that the guns should be withdrawn by hand, it being impossible to bring horses into the work, and sent a staff officer to corps headquarters for a full battery and a capable officer. Brevet Major-General Weitzel, who had now assumed command of the corps, promised me every assistance. The enemy's furious onset had been in the meantime repulsed with musketry alone, driving him to cover, and leaving an immense number of dead and wounded in front of my right. He, however, quickly reformed, and with his accustomed yell tried the same position a second time. Finding that my ammunition was getting low, I had a few moments before sent a staff officer with an order to bring up a wagon from my ordnance train. The wagon came just at the right time, during the second assault, and was driven up to the sally-port of the fort by Capt. John Brydon, One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, and acting ordnance officer of the divis-

ion, and kept there until the action was concluded. It was in full view and but a short musket-range from the enemy, yet Captain Brydon gallantly held his mules, three of which were shot while he was thus occupied, while Lieutenants Burbank and Cook, of my staff, distributed the ammunition to the command. I mention this circumstance thus particularly because it was owing to the promptness with which my order was obeyed and the gallant manner in which it was executed that my command was enabled to repulse the enemy's second and his successive assaults.

During the progress of this second attempt to carry our position, I received a musket-ball in the right arm, which shattered the bone above the elbow and necessitated my removal from the field and amputation on my arrival at the hospital. A moment later Captain Kent, acting assistant adjutant-general, who was on the way to inform the senior colonel that he commanded the division, was struck by a musket-ball in the leg, incapacitating him for further duty, making the fourth officer of my staff disabled during the two days' operations.

My report of the operations of the division must necessarily close here, but I cannot close the report without a slight tribute to the steady valor and gallant bearing of the officers and men of this division, which I have had the honor to command. Among the officers who were noted for gallant bearing, and whose names have not appeared in the report, are Lieut. Col. J. B. Raulston, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, and Col. E. M. Cullen, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, both of whom were conspicuous in the charge on Battery Harrison; Lieut. W. S. Hubbell, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, and acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, who was severely wounded through the shoulder while taking a party of prisoners to the rear which he had captured during the second day's operation, and Capt. C. Clay, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and I would recommend that those officers also be promoted for gallant conduct.

The record will scarcely show an instance where so small a body of men carried so strong a position as the works on Chaffin's farm, and after a loss of one man in five held their position without assistance against all attempts to dislodge them by an enemy vastly superior in numbers and nearly all composed of fresh troops.

The whole number of pieces of artillery captured by my command in the works on Chaffin's farm, including Battery Harrison (now called Fort Burnham, in honor of the gallant and lamented general), was 22.

I wish in connection with this report to favorably mention the members of my staff—viz, Capt. William L. Kent, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. M. B. Bessey, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. L. N. Converse, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal; Capt. John Brydon, One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; Captain Male, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. C. W. Cook, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, chief of pioneers; First Lieut. William J. Ladd, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; First Lieut. William B. Burbank, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant Fenton, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, acting assistant provost-marshal—for meritorious conduct, and I have the honor to ask that their just claims for promotion may be favorably considered.

GEO. J. STANNARD,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

No. 318.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations October 27–29.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division during the recent operations:

In accordance with instructions previously received, the division moved from their encampment at Cox's farm, in light marching order, with three days' rations, at precisely 5 a. m. on the morning of the 27th instant, the First Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston commanding, being in the advance, followed by the Second Brigade, Col. E. M. Cullen commanding, the Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson commanding, being in the rear. The command moved on the Kingsland to the New Market road, and then across the Darbytown to the Charles City road, which we struck at White's Tavern. Moving down the Charles City road about half a mile, the column turned to the left in the direction of the Williamsburg road. Colonel Spear's cavalry brigade was in the advance. The enemy's vedettes were met a short distance from the Charles City road, but hastily retired at our approach. We struck the Williamsburg pike, about 1 p. m., near the Seven Pines; a small cavalry force of the enemy appeared on our front. I ordered the division sharpshooters' corps, Captain Goss, and the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, Major Dominy commanding, to be deployed as skirmishers, Captain Goss, with the sharpshooters, being on the right, and Major Dominy, with the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, stretching about 200 yards to the left of the Williamsburg pike. The skirmishers advanced promptly, meeting but little opposition. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston to deploy his brigade in line, the center on the road, and advance in support of the skirmishers. The Second Brigade was formed in column of divisions and the Third marching by the flank. The line advanced through the woods to the open field, beyond where the enemy's works were discovered, and there halted. Some time was here spent in reconnoitering the enemy's works and endeavoring to ascertain their strength. In accordance with orders, I then moved the First Brigade to the right and ordered the Second Brigade to move up and deploy into line, its right joining with the left of the First Brigade and its left resting on the Williamsburg road. The Third Brigade was formed in column of divisions and held in reserve about 100 yards in rear of the center of the line.

During this time Major Dominy, commanding the skirmish line, reported to me that there appeared to be a considerable force in his front, and that re-enforcements were arriving, which facts I reported to the brevet major-general commanding the corps. About 3 p. m. I was ordered to have one of the brigades of my division in readiness to charge the enemy's works on the right of the road, the brigade to charge in single line of battle. I was informed that a brigade of the Second Division would charge at the same time on the left of the road, and that the movement would be supported by a battery that would be posted on the road. I selected the Second Brigade for this work, and gave the necessary instructions to Colonel Cullen, first moving his brigade about fifty yards to the right, in order that it might be protected from the premature bursting of our own shells. About 3.30 the order was given to advance, and Colonel Cullen at once moved his brigade to

the assault. The line advanced steadily under a light artillery fire until within musket-range, when it met a sharp fire from the enemy's infantry. Colonel Cullen charged to within a short distance of the fortifications, when, from his heavy losses and the strength of the enemy, it was found impossible to carry them. As the Second Brigade advanced to the charge, I moved the First Brigade forward some 200 or 300 yards, under cover of the woods, for support. I reported the result of the movement to Brevet Major-General Weitzel, commanding corps, when I received an order from him to withdraw, Colonel Cullen's brigade bringing off the wounded. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston to throw out a strong line of skirmishers along the edge of the woods, with instructions to keep up a sharp fire, in order to cover the withdrawal as much as possible. I sent Lieutenant Cook, of my staff, to give the order for the return of the Second Brigade. He went to the right of the line, and soon the troops began to return in small squads. He communicated the order in person to nearly the whole line, but did not find Colonel Cullen. He saw a few men still farther to his left, but across a plain in full view of the enemy's line, to whom it was next to an impossibility to go. Lieutenant Cook was not warranted, in my opinion, in exposing himself to more, when the men were retiring as fast as possible from all parts of the field. After the return of the Second Brigade I was ordered to form a second line, somewhat retired from the position my division now held. The First and Third Brigades were brought into line about 100 yards in rear of the position occupied by the battery during the engagement, the left resting on the road. The Second Brigade was placed in reserve; a short skirmish line covered my front and right flank. Just after dark I received the order to retire with my division, leaving the picket-line and the officer in charge, who reported to General Heckman. I returned by the same road we advanced over in the morning, and encamped in line of battle on the left of the Charles City road, about half a mile above White's Tavern.

The next morning several changes were made in the troops of the division. During the forenoon I received the order to retire by the nearest road and take up my original position along the line of works near Chaffin's Bluff. During this movement the division was halted for about an hour on the Darbytown road by order of General Butler, conveyed to me by one of his staff officers. The division arrived at its present position about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 29th of October.

I regret the loss of many brave officers and men and three stand of colors, that were lost in the charge of the Second Brigade.

A list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

I have the honor to forward the report of brigade commanders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

GILMAN MARSTON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. D. D. WHEELER, *A. A. G., Eighteenth Army Corps.*

No. 319.

Report of Lieut. Col. John B. Raulston, Eighty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Burnham, Va., October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from headquarters First Division, this brigade—consisting of the Thirteenth

*Embodied in table, p. 150, 151.

New Hampshire Volunteers, Major Smith; Eighty-first New York Volunteers, Captain Stimson; Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers, Major Rogers; One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Mulcahy—moved from camp at Fort Burnham, at 6 a. m. on the 26th instant, and bivouacked in a field near the Cox house, in rear of the headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps. At 5 a. m. on the 27th we took the advance in the march of the Eighteenth Army Corps, arriving at the New Market road at about 7 a. m. We continued the march northward, crossing the Darbytown and Charles City roads to the Williamsburg turnpike, which we struck near Seven Pines at about 1 p. m. At this point we threw out skirmishers and advanced in column to a piece of woods in front of the Seven Pines battle-field. Here the brigade was formed in line of battle and advanced through the woods to the center of an open field beyond. We came within range of the enemy's artillery fire from a line of works in our front. We were ordered to halt, and soon afterward moved by the right flank to a piece of woods on our right. We remained there until the Second Brigade, First Division, and other troops on their left, advanced in assault upon the enemy's position. We were then ordered forward to the edge of the woods, and near the enemy's line. Skirmishers were thrown out, and after driving in the enemy's skirmishers were actively employed in keeping down the enemy's fire upon our troops as they retired from their advanced position. At about this time the enemy placed a battery of three guns a little in advance of our right flank and about 800 yards distant. A vigorous fire was kept up by this battery, throwing shell and case-shot across our line. We moved to a more advanced position in advance, and by requiring the troops to lie down we escaped serious loss. At about 6 p. m. we were ordered to retire, and moved to the woods in rear of the field, and again formed a line of battle. About an hour afterward we moved again to the rear and marched to White's Tavern, on the Charles City road, where we halted.

The morning of the 28th, at daybreak, we advanced about a mile and formed a line across the Charles City road. At 10 a. m. we retired and marched across the Darbytown and New Market roads to our camp at Fort Burnham, where we arrived at about 6 p. m. on the 28th instant.

I regret to report the death of First Lieut. William H. Alexander, of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, a brave and efficient officer, who was killed by a solid shot on the afternoon of the 27th. Capt. E. W. Goss, of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding sharpshooters, and First Lieut. Henry H. Murray, of the same regiment, acting on the staff of Colonel Cullen, commanding Second Brigade, are missing and supposed to be captured by the enemy.

Our loss in enlisted men is 8 wounded and 4 missing. The troops performed the march in the most creditable manner, and I am happy to state with a less number of stragglers than I have ever known on so fatiguing a movement.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RAULSTON,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-first New York Vol. Infty., Comdg. First Brig.

Capt. GEORGE A. BRUCE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 320.

Report of Maj. Normand Smith, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations September 29–30.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Harrison, Va., October 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment on the 29th and 30th of September:

The First Brigade, to which the regiment belongs, commanded by Colonel Stevens, broke camp at 9 p. m. of the 28th, and after several delays, during the night crossed the James, at Aiken's Landing, about 3 a. m. Marched above Aiken's house and formed close column, this regiment being the right of the brigade, the Second Brigade in front, with two regiments deployed as skirmishers. Just before daylight the column was advanced up the road on which our right rested. The skirmishers found the pickets of the enemy near the woods and drove them rapidly up the road some two miles to the open field in front of Fort Harrison, closely followed by the main column. The column was halted near the edge of the woods, and the Ninety-sixth New York, of the Second Brigade, was deployed in line of battle, with the Eighth Connecticut formed close column in their rear, and the First Brigade following. The Third Brigade was formed in a similar manner on the right of the road. The column was then advanced rapidly up the road, under a severe fire from the enemy's batteries until they obtained cover under the hill near the fort. Here the column was reformed by Colonel Roberts, of the Third, and Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston, of the First Brigade, Colonel Stevens having been severely wounded. We were again advanced under a heavy fire of musketry into the outer ditch of the fort without firing a shot. Then came the struggle who should first plant their colors on the fort. The entire color guard of this regiment (six in number) were killed or wounded, four of them with the colors in their hands, and the regiment claims that their colors were first on the fort, which was carried a few minutes past 7 a. m. Having been wounded at the ditch outside the fort, the command devolved upon Captain Stoodley, Company G, who furnishes the following particulars:

On entering the fort the regiment gathered around the colors, and some of them were sent to turn the guns in the fort, two of which were turned and fired several times on the retreating enemy. Soon after, we were formed on the left of the fort, placing the sentries on our left and toward the enemy. About 10 o'clock we joined the other regiments of the brigade and formed a line of battle in the rear, now front of the fort, posting pickets in advance of our present line, they remaining during the night. Late in the afternoon we commenced throwing up breast-works on the left of the fort. About an hour afterward we were moved out of the fort to the left, and worked all night upon the works, now running from the fort to the river. On the morning of the 30th the regiment was again moved into the fort and placed at work on the left, where we were when it was found the enemy were massing on the right, when we were moved to the extreme right of the fort, our right resting on the intrenchments. About twenty minutes afterward the enemy made the attack. The regiment was almost entirely unprotected during the engagement, but never flinched, and kept up a destructive fire upon the advancing enemy, who were repulsed in every attempt to recapture the fort. After the repulse of

the enemy Captain Goss, Company I, commanding sharpshooters, advanced his men to the picket-line and captured the colors of three regiments of Clingman's brigade and several prisoners.

NORMAND SMITH,
Major Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

Lieut. E. A. COOKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 18th Army Corps.

No. 321.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joab N. Patterson, Second New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 26–28.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade as follows:

Broke camp on the morning of the 26th instant and marched about one mile down the Varina road, when the troops formed in column of regiments and then rested for the day and night. Left this position on the morning of the 27th at 5 o'clock, following the Second Brigade. Continued the march till we reached the Williamsburg road about 3 p. m. Here the brigade formed in close column by divisions and marched about half a mile down the road, when, by order of the division commander, I deployed to the right of the Williamsburg road, with the Second New Hampshire Volunteers on the right, extending into the woods with the One hundred and eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left, resting on the road. Here we came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. The Second Brigade was deployed about 200 yards in my front in line of battle, with the First Brigade on their right. When the Second Brigade moved forward I advanced my line some 500 yards, where I remained till dark, when ordered to retire to my former position. Here fifty men from the Second New Hampshire Volunteers and twenty-five from the Fortieth Massachusetts were thrown out on picket and remained until the whole army retired. One hour after received orders to retire in silence. Arrived at White's Tavern on the Charles City road about 11 p. m., where my command bivouacked.

At daylight on the morning of the 28th instant the brigade was formed in line of battle on the left of the First Brigade, which rested with its right on the Charles City road. Here we remained in line of battle till noon, when I received orders to return to our old camp, where we arrived about 6 p. m.

A list of casualties I have already forwarded. Most of the men reported missing fell out of the ranks on our return, from exhaustion, and will doubtless soon rejoin their commands.

The behavior of both officers and men was everything that their commander could desire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. PATTERSON,
Lieut. Col. Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE A. BRUCE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 322.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 5.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 6, 1864.

MAJOR: In pursuance of instructions from corps headquarters I have the honor to render the following report of operations in the front of our command:

About 6.30 p. m. an explosion was observed to have taken place on the left of our line. I immediately hastened to the point and ascertained that the enemy had exploded a mine about forty yards in front of the extreme left of our advanced line, and immediately upon the explosion delivered a volley of musketry toward the breast-works, which was returned by some shots from our line, and was followed by considerable cannonading, both on the part of the enemy and our own troops. The explosion resulted in no injury to our line, and produced no alarm among the troops. I am of the opinion that the design of the enemy was either to frustrate some supposed mining operations on our part or to effect a lodgment in advance of their present line. After a cannonading of some half an hour's duration everything became quiet, and the reserves, which had been ordered forward, were relieved.

A list of casualties has been transmitted.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 323.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, dated October 25, 1864, the Second and Third Brigades of my division were moved from the intrenched line at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 26th instant and massed in Cox's field, in rear of corps headquarters. At this point Col. A. G. Draper, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, reported. At 5 a. m. on the 27th instant took up line of march, in rear of First Division, on the Kingsland road, marched to New Market road, thence by cross-roads to Darbytown, Charles City, and Williamsburg roads. Proceeding along the Williamsburg road, we soon came upon the enemy strongly posted behind their fortifications. At once ordered Colonel Ripley, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, and Colonel Draper, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, to form line of battle on

* Shows 1 officer and 5 men killed and 1 officer and 7 men wounded.

the left of the First Division, the Williamsburg road being the interval between the commands. Col. H. S. Fairchild, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, composed of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Eighty-ninth and One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, was then ordered into position in advance of the main line, with his right resting on the Williamsburg road, to act as a charging party, in conjunction with Colonel Cullen's brigade, of the First Division. At 4 p. m. (27th instant) moved forward, charging the enemy's line of works, but found them too strongly defended by artillery and infantry to be carried. To avoid a raking fire from the enemy, the charging party took shelter in a gully or ditch and held their position until ordered to retire. When the order to retire was given it was obeyed without confusion. The troops retired in good order, bringing off, with few exceptions, all the killed and wounded. Our loss was: Killed—officers, 3; enlisted men, 9. Wounded—officers, 7; enlisted men, 91. Missing—officers, 6; enlisted men, 380. Of those reported missing large numbers have been and are coming in. Darkness coming on, accompanied with a most violent rain, formed a rear guard and moved during the night (27th) to the Charles City road and bivouacked. All transportation, wounded and stragglers (the latter in exceedingly large numbers), were brought up by daylight. My staff labored during the entire night in accomplishing the above object, and to them, for their untiring efforts in the discharge of their duties in delivering orders, and superintending their execution, I am deeply indebted.

Soon after sunrise on the morning of the 28th formed line of battle, my left resting on Charles City road, and immediately after received orders to take up the line of march toward camp, following the roads traveled the day previous. Reached Fort Burnham about 4 p. m., and, in compliance with instructions, my command reoccupied their previous positions in the intrenchments. And here, general, permit me to inform you that before leaving camp on the morning of the 27th, the First Division being in my front and the Third Division in my rear, I detailed skirmishers for my flanks only. In our march toward the enemy the necessity for using said flankers did not present itself; but on returning from the Williamsburg to the Charles City road said flankers were invaluable, in that they brought safely into camp our 1,000 stragglers, the most, if not all, of whom would have become an easy prey for the enemy's forces but for the indefatigable energy and tact of said flankers.

The officers and men of my command displayed their usual coolness and bravery, particularly those of the assaulting column, among whom I take pleasure in mentioning Lieut. Col. W. M. McArthur, of the Eighth Maine, who commanded the skirmishers and charged at the head of the assaulting column, displaying great courage, gallantry, and ability, for which he has before been complimented and richly deserves again.

My inability to obtain reports from brigade commanders makes it impossible to make a more detailed report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 324.

Report of Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade, of operations June 18–December 16.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
New Berne, N. C., December 16, 1864.

SIR:*

From this period [June 18] until August 25 the regiment remained in the trenches exposed to an incessant infantry and artillery fire, with constant skirmishing. Our casualties during this time were 6 killed, 1 officer and 24 men wounded. August 25, regiment, in connection with the brigade, recrossed the Appomattox, taking position on the left of General Butler's line of works, remaining in the trenches then until September 4; the regiment then received orders to proceed to North Carolina, reaching New Berne on the 10th of September. On the 5th of October that portion of the regiment whose term of service had expired were ordered to the place of enrollment, Worcester, Mass., and there on the 20th mustered out of the service of the United States. The regiment is consolidated into four companies, with headquarters at camp near Fort Spinola, detachments doing guard and picket duty at Brice's Ferry and on the line of railway to Morehead City. From the 9th to 13th of December the regiment participated in a demonstration on Kinston, N. C.

During the past year the regiment has lost some of its best officers. Captain O'Neil, Lieutenants Daley, Upton, Matthews, Pelton, and Graham, have nobly and gallantly fallen in the faithful discharge of their duties; the adjutant, Lieutenant McConville, a brave and accomplished officer, also died of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., 3d of June, 1864. The excellent conduct of both officers and men under all circumstances elicits my entire approbation. Their vigilance, fidelity, fortitude, with the unsurpassed and unflinching valor at all times displayed, entitles them to the highest and most unqualified praise.

I append a statistical table of the alterations and casualties in the regiment from the date of its organization to the expiration of its original term of service, October 7, 1864:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Original number	38	1,000
Gained by civil appointment	5	
Promotions in the regiment	23	
Recruits from depot		277
	66	1,277
Killed in action	4	60
Died of wounds	3	60
Died of disease		70
Missing in action and prisoners of war	2	122
Resigned	27	
Discharged for disability	4	268
Discharged for promotion in regiment		23
Discharged for promotion in other regiments		38
Transferred from the regiment	1	15
Mustered out by reason of expiration of term	15	248
Desertions		13
	56	917
Remaining in regiment October 7, 1864	10	360

*For portion of report here omitted see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1016, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 719.

The total number of wounded in the regiment since its organization has been 21 officers, 382 men; of the men returned as deserters none are known to have deserted to the enemy.

At this date, December 16, there are borne upon the rolls of the regiment 10 officers and 367 men, the gain arising from recruits received from depot since October 7.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PICKETT,

Colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General Massachusetts.

No. 325.

Report of Lieut. Col. John B. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. 148TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Harrison, Va., October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance to request, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 26th instant this regiment was transferred from the First Brigade to the Third Brigade of this division, and marched to Cox's farm and bivouacked until 5 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. We then marched to Deep Bottom, from thence to Williamsburg road, which road we struck nine miles west of Bottom's Bridge and half a mile south of Fair Oaks Station. We then moved up the Williamsburg road three-quarters of a mile, and there formed in line of battle on the south side of the road in rear of the Second Brigade of this division, with the Eighty-ninth New York on our right, and the Nineteenth Wisconsin on our left. A charge was immediately ordered. The regiment moved forward over the prostrate forms of the men of the Second Brigade of this division toward the enemy's redoubt commanding the Williamsburg road. After moving some twenty rods they struck the open plain within about 800 yards of the enemy's line of works. Here they opened upon us with musketry, whereupon the colonel commanding the brigade ordered the brigade to charge on the double-quick, which was immediately taken up and carried forward most enthusiastically by the men, until they reached a rise of ground about 400 yards of the enemy's works. Here they met a withering fire from musketry and artillery, from the front and both right and left flanks. The fire at this point staggered the men for a moment, but being enthusiastically cheered on by the officers of the command, they rallied with a yell and rushed forward to the slope under and within 150 yards of the enemy's redoubt. Here the line became so broken and cut up as to prevent its pushing forward any farther, and the men fell upon the ground for protection from the enemy's fire under cover such as the ground afforded. Here they remained until ordered to fall back, when some fifty of the regiment arose and retired to the line re-established by the colonel commanding brigade, at the brow of the hill. Here they waited until the wounded of the brigade within reach (or that it was possible to get at) were removed. After which the regiment fell back and formed a line in front of the Second Brigade, where we remained until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when we came off the ground and returned to near Fort

Harrison, Va., when we were transferred from the Third to the First Brigade of this division, and ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Burnham, which we did.

Our loss as reported shows 84 men, viz, 1 killed, 19 wounded (brought off), and 64 missing. We lost one of our most efficient officers, Capt. E. Darwin Gage. He had been with us in the early part of the campaign, was wounded in front of Petersburg on the 15th of June so severely that his life was despaired of for a long time, but having recovered from his wounds so far as to enable him to rejoin his regiment, he was with us on the day of the fight and commanded the regiment in the charge. His loss is severely felt and deeply mourned by the officers and men of this command. Among those who are known to be wounded of this regiment are 1 of the color bearers and 5 of the color corporals. The color bearer of the national colors being wounded in the head, the colors were taken and carried forward by one of the color corporals until he was wounded and fell with them at the place where the line stopped. Two more of the color corporals were wounded while endeavoring to bring off the colors. Our State colors were brought off by the bearer, Corpl. Harmon Van Vleck, he crawling on his hands and knees backward, and dragging them after him under a most terrific fire.

In conclusion, I would state that it is difficult to particularize the acts of gallantry performed by the officers and men of this command. Suffice it to say that each and every one of them seemed to vie one with the other in the performance of every duty required of them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel 148th New York Volunteers.

Capt. OTTO PUHLMANN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 326.

Report of Maj. Joseph C. Brooks, Ninth Vermont Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations September 29–October 7.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
Chaffin's Farm, Va., October 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a complete list of casualties* in the Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, since the advance of the Eighteenth Army Corps to the north side of James River, on the 29th ultimo.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of this regiment. Notwithstanding many of the men were raw recruits, they all behaved with the greatest courage and gallantry. We left our old camp near Point of Rocks about 1 a. m. September 29, and crossed the James River at Aiken's Landing about daybreak. We then advanced about four miles to Chaffin's farm, when our brigade (Eighth Maine and Ninth Vermont) was ordered to charge one of the enemy's works. The Eighth Maine got entangled in a swamp, leaving the Ninth to accomplish the work unaided. We charged over a half mile, over very uneven ground,

* Embodied in return of casualties, p. 135.

covered with fallen timber and a thick growth of underbrush; but the line advanced steadily and carried the work in good style, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and about 50 prisoners, among them a lieutenant-colonel and major. We also drove the enemy from a line of rifle-pits connecting the captured fort with other forts. The regiment was under fire during the entire day, and not a man but stood up to his work manfully. Vermonters have been tried on many fields and have never been found wanting, and you can rest assured the Ninth will prove itself worthy of being numbered among the gallant representatives of our noble little State. We yesterday received twenty-three more recruits, which gives us an aggregate number of 1,150 men.

While writing the above I learn unofficially that Second Lieut. Calvin M. Jenkins died of his wounds while on his way to Fort Monroe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROOKS,
Major, Commanding Ninth Vermont Volunteers.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont.

No. 327.

Report of Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance to circular from headquarters Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, dated the 29th instant, I have the honor to report that this brigade, under my command, composed of Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. M. Lewis commanding; Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieut. Col. R. M. Strong commanding; One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. B. Murray commanding, left Cox's farm on the morning of the 27th instant and marched to the Williamsburg road, encountering the enemy near Fair Oaks, when I formed a line of battle and advanced upon their works. This brigade charged across an open field and got near the works, but was repulsed. We found the enemy too strong, and received an enfilading and direct fire of musketry and from six pieces of artillery. Having no support I was forced to retire. I held my position until I brought in all the wounded except those who had advanced near the works. It was impossible to get to them on account of the concentrated fire of sharpshooters.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Lewis, commanding Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. R. M. Strong, commanding Nineteenth Wisconsin, were both wounded—Colonel Strong supposed to be a prisoner. Capt. E. D. Gage, commanding One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers in the action, was taken from the field mortally wounded—since died.

I take pleasure in reporting the gallantry of both officers and men of this brigade in this action. Although unsuccessful they did all men could do under such heavy fire, we, numbering about 700 men, coping with four times our number behind strong breast-works. I also make mention of my staff, Capt. Otto Puhlmann, acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Paul L. Higgins, acting assistant inspector-general,

Capt. C. N. Cadwallader, acting provost-marshal, and Lieut. Francis Burkhardt, acting aide-de-camp, all rendering me efficient service in the field. Captains Puhlmann and Higgins, although slightly wounded, did not leave the field. Lieut. Francis Burkhardt, although having his papers for discharge in his pocket previous to this movement, was with me during the march and battle.

I wish particularly to mention the color bearer, Sergeant Smith, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers. This sergeant, supposing he could not get to the rear, selected a place to bury his colors in case the enemy advanced and he taken prisoner. He succeeded in crawling out, dragging his colors after him, and restored them to the regiment. This is the third time in action he has brought the colors from the field after nearly all the color guard had been killed. If any man in the service has earned a medal it is this man. He made the assertion on the field that they could kill him or take him prisoner, but they could not have the colors.

I inclose herewith reports of regimental commanders, with lists of casualties attached.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

H. S. FAIRCHILD,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. W. H. ABEL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 328.

Report of Capt. Frank W. Tremain, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the recent operations of this regiment, which are as follows:

On the morning of the 26th day of October this regiment was withdrawn from the trenches, and marched about one mile in the direction of the pontoon bridge (which crosses the James River at Jones' Landing), when it was formed in column by division, closed in mass, and its arms stacked. Remained in that position until the morning of the 27th of October, when about 5 a. m. it took the line of march toward the left of the enemy's works, about 2 p. m. coming up to an intrenched position of the enemy. This regiment was formed in line of battle and ordered to charge the position, which we did, but were repulsed with great loss, the lieutenant-colonel commanding and one officer being severely wounded (the latter a prisoner), besides losing among the enlisted men many in prisoners and wounded, as you will observe by the list of casualties. Upon falling back and learning that the commanding officer was wounded and off the field, I immediately assumed command of the remnant of the regiment, and at dark, in obedience to orders, withdrew and marched back, I should judge, about four miles, where we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 28th instant took the line of march for our old position, where we arrived about 4 p. m. same day.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. TREMAIN
Captain, Commanding Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Capt. OTTO PUHLMANN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 18th Army Corps.

No. 329.

Report of Maj. Samuel K. Vaughan, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations October 27–28.

HDQRS NINETEENTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLS.,
In the Field, Va., October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of 26th instant I received orders from brigade headquarters to march at a moment's notice, with three days' cooked rations. Moved out from forti fications soon after daylight and joined brigade in front of division headquarters. From thence moved a short distance below Dead Horse Corners and bivouacked during the day and following night. On morning of the 27th, at 5 a. m., moved with remainder of brigade and corps and marched in a northerly direction. Arrived in vicinity of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, about 2 p. m. Brigade formed line of battle and, pursuant to orders, moved forward at double-quick and charged the enemy's works, consisting of forts and intrenched lines. Charged close under the guns of forts and works, exposed to terrific fire. In crossing an open field half a mile wide, in front of the enemy's works, large numbers of our brave officers and men were seen to fall. About 5 p. m. the enemy charged out from their line of works and captured nearly all the command and regimental colors. After collecting such as escaped, numbering fifty enlisted men and one captain, received orders to fall back to Charles City road, and bivouacked there until 10 a. m. next day. Resumed march and arrived in our late camp at 5 p. m. October 28.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. K. VAUGHAN,
Major, Commanding Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

[Capt. OTTO PUHLMANN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 330.

Report of Col. Alonzo G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Third Division, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the First and Second Brigades of this division in the action of the 27th instant:

The First Brigade marched in the rear of the column as a reserve, under the command of Col. John H. Holman, First U. S. Colored Troops. The Second Brigade had been temporarily detached from the Third Division and assigned to the Second Division, under command of Brigadier-General Heckman. When the First Brigade arrived on the Williamsburg road the head of the column was already engaged. The brigade was here formed into column by division, and the company of division sharpshooters, under command of Maj. Phillip Weinmann, Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, were deployed as skirmishers on the right. Colonel Holman then received a written order from Major-General Weitzel to advance up the York River Railroad until he should arrive

within sight of the enemy's line, and then to halt and report to corps headquarters. The report of the movements of this brigade is furnished by Lieut. Col. A. G. Chamberlain, now commanding, Colonel Holman having been wounded and sent to the hospital at Fort Monroe. The brigade moved to the right and across the York River Railroad, then advanced to the front up the New Bridge road. Moving up this road about a mile they came in sight of the enemy's cavalry and immediately formed line, the First and Twenty-second Regiments on the left of the road, and the Thirty-seventh on the right of the road in reserve. The brigade advanced a little farther, when a column of rebel cavalry was discovered, estimated by Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain to be about 1,500 or 2,000 strong. Colonel Holman then ordered the Thirty-seventh to form square, as he apprehended that the cavalry were about to charge. Shortly after he gave Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain to understand that he intended to charge with the First and Twenty-second.

The enemy failing to attack, the regiments of the brigade were disposed as follows: The Thirty-seventh in a hollow on the right of the road, in reserve; the First U. S. with its right resting on the road, and the Twenty-second on the left of the First. By this time the enemy had brought two guns into position in our front and opened on our line. Colonel Holman then ordered the charge. The First U. S. Colored Troops had open ground for their charge; the Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops had to charge through the woods. The First was exposed to a severe fire of musketry, grape, and canister, but advanced gallantly across the open field and carried a part of the enemy's line, getting possession of the two guns (iron 12-pounders). The Twenty-second charging through a wood at double-quick in great confusion, arrived within about 100 yards of the enemy's works, when Colonel Kiddoo, of the Twenty-second, fell dangerously wounded, whereupon the regiment immediately broke and commenced fleeing to the rear. Lieut. Col. I. C. Terry, of the Twenty-second, assisted by Major Weinmann, of the sharpshooters, made every effort to rally them, but without success. The commanding officer of the First U. S. had commenced making dispositions to charge down the enemy's line to the left, which was still held, but finding himself unsupported and exposed to a fire on his flank from the woods, and learning that a strong force of rebel cavalry was forming in the open field to the left and front of the enemy's lines in such a position as to cut off his retreat, he was forced to relinquish the advantage which he had gained and to retire from the enemy's works, abandoning the captured guns.

Notwithstanding the general confusion in the Twenty-second it appears that the right company, under command of Capt. Albert Janes, advanced in the charge in good order, arriving within five yards of the enemy's line and retired in good order, covering the retreat, and adding materially to the safety of the regiment. It also appears from the statement of Captain Janes, fully confirmed by Lieutenant Colonel Terry, that the confusion in the Twenty-second was caused, at the beginning of the charge, in the following manner: The First and Twenty-second, before the charge, were marching by the right flank at double-quick through the woods, when the order was given by Colonel Holman to march by the left flank, which movement was promptly executed by the First, but at this time the Twenty-second was thrown into disorder, either because the command of Colonel Holman was not properly repeated, or because it was not understood by the regiment.

Captain Janes states that Colonel Kiddoo rode around the right flank and said to him: "Captain, turn to the left and go on," whereupon he immediately marched his company by the left flank and advanced in good order, and that Lieut. Ferdinand Holzer, commanding Company B, did the same with the first platoon of his company and dressed upon him; but that the rest of the regiment was immediately thrown into confusion, many of the companies marching by the right of companies to the front, instead of marching by the flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Terry states that he heard no order to change direction by the left flank, but that, seeing the change of direction to the left, he endeavored to get the men into line. Instead of being halted for the formation of the line, the regiment was allowed to charge as it was, and therefore accomplished nothing. The First U. S. Colored Troops remained in the enemy's works from ten to fifteen minutes before retiring, and succeeded in spiking the two captured guns. After the order to retire had been given, Capt. Henry Ward, of the First U. S. Colored Troops, resolutely remained behind with a few of his men, and endeavored to bring off the captured guns, but was himself taken by the enemy. The losses in the First Brigade were 1 officer and 15 men killed, 6 officers and 136 men wounded, 1 officer captured by the enemy, and 16 men missing.*

As the two regiments were falling back Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain received notice that both Colonels Holman and Kiddoo were wounded, whereupon he assumed command as senior officer. At about the same moment he received an order from Major-General Weitzel to fall back, which he immediately did, bringing off such wounded as could be found, and covering his retreat with a strong line of skirmishers.

The following officers and men of the First Brigade are deemed worthy of mention for gallant conduct in the action: Col. John H. Holman, First U. S. Colored Troops, the division commander by seniority, but this day in command of the First Brigade, fell seriously wounded within 200 yards of the enemy's works while charging with his line. Whatever may be said of the disorder in the ranks of the Twenty-second, it is but just to say that Col. J. B. Kiddoo, of the Twenty-second, charged with his right company upon the enemy's works with an utter disregard for his own personal safety until he fell dangerously wounded within fifty yards of the rebel line. Lieut. Col. Giles H. Rich, commanding First U. S. Colored Troops, displayed both courage and good judgment in his successful assault upon the enemy's intrenched lines, and in his equally successful retreat when the lack of support and the concentration of the enemy rendered his further stay imprudent. Dr. J. W. Mitchell charged with the commanding officer, Colonel Holman, until he fell. All the officers of the division staff who accompanied Colonel Holman performed their duties gallantly and faithfully. Capt. Henry Ward, First U. S. Colored Troops, displayed the greatest gallantry in remaining with a handful of men in the enemy's works, endeavoring to extricate the captured guns from the killed and wounded horses, in which endeavor he was captured. Capt. Albert Janes, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, displayed great coolness, intrepidity, and skill in carrying his company at double-quick within five yards of the enemy's lines, while the rest of his regiment was in disorder, and in covering the rear of his regiment in its retreat. First Sergt. John Loveday, Company A, Twenty-second U. S. Colored

* But see revised statement, p. 151.

Troops, though severely wounded, urged on the men and drove away those who offered to assist him. Corpl. Nathan Stanton, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, who carried the colors, was also wounded, but would not give up the colors until the regiment retired. Sergt. William F. Robinson and Private Henry Bootman, Company E, Twenty-second, are also mentioned as especially distinguished for gallant conduct. About a dozen men of the First U. S. Colored Troops, who were captured with Captain Ward, are considered worthy of special mention, but their names cannot at present be ascertained.

In the action of the 27th the Second Brigade of this division performed a subordinate part, lying in line of battle in a dense thicket on the extreme left of our second line. This brigade, at that time under my command, at the same time escaped the dangers and lost the honors of the assault. The losses in the Second Brigade were 1 officer and 6 men wounded and 7 men missing. The missing men are expected to return, as they were probably passed to the rear on the march by the brigade surgeon.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALONZO G. DRAPER,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Capt. D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 331.

Report of Capt. Albert Janes, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, First Brigade, of operations September 29–30.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, Va., October 17, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with verbal orders from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement of the 29th and 30th ultimo, in which the Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops participated, commanded by Maj. J. B. Cook:

At 4 a. m. on the 29th the regiment moved with the brigade from Deep Bottom, Va., toward the enemy's lines. His pickets were encountered on the edge of a woody ravine (through which runs Four-Mile Creek) by the skirmishers of the Third Brigade (Duncan's), which was deployed preparatory to a charge. The First Brigade was moved in column by division, the Twenty-second in front, to the rear of the center of the line as a support. A charge was made by the Third Brigade, which proved unsuccessful. The First Brigade (the support) had in the meantime conformed to the movements of the line. The Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops was then deployed as skirmishers and moved forward under a heavy fire of artillery from the right, which nearly enfiladed the line. One officer and eight men were wounded by shells from this source. The line moved forward through a dense tangle of underbrush and felled trees into an open plain. Here the first fire of the enemy's pickets was encountered, who were stationed across the plain in a piece of woods. One man was killed and several wounded in crossing this plain. The enemy was found to be in force beyond the woods in rifle-pits covering the New Market road. The rifle-pits had an abatis in front. As the charging column came up to the support of the skirmish line a part of the regiment assembled on

the right and moved forward into the works, driving the enemy in confusion from them. After following the enemy a few hundred yards across the road, the regiment, being again deployed, assembled on the left, and with the rest of the brigade moved toward Richmond, on the New Market road, and encamped for the night to the right of Fort Harrison. On the morning of the 30th the regiment moved to the right of the fort, refaced and repaired to earth-works adjacent to the fort. At 1 o'clock the enemy was seen making preparation for an attack. At 2 o'clock our pickets were driven in and five distinct lines of the enemy charged our line. The attack was general. The charging column was repulsed. A second time charged and second time repulsed. A counter-charge was then made by the Twenty-second, which added impetus to the already flying rebels. In this counter-charge the regiment encountered a strong [force] which was stationed under the lee of an isolated fort, and from which we received a volley of musketry which killed several men and wounded two officers (Maj. J. B. Cook and Capt. Jacob F. Force), but they, too, were put [to] flight, and, as no other advantage could be gained, the regiment again took its position in line behind the breast-works. In all the maneuvering the most unflinching bravery was displayed by both officers and men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT JANES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. L. PROUDFIT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 18th Army Corps.

No. 332.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ira C. Terry, Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, of operations October 27–28.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding the movements of the Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops since the morning of the 27th of October, 1864:

The regiment moved from Cox's farm with the brigade to which it belonged at 5 a. m. October 27, 1864, taking the Kingsland road to the New Market; from thence to the Darbytown road, thence to the Charles City, thence to the Williamsburg road, where we arrived about 3 p. m. of the same day and took a position in column about half a mile west of the intersection of the route traversed by it on the road. Remaining a short time, we received orders to move over the West Point railroad and away parallel to it in the direction of Richmond. Our advance was undistinguished by anything of importance until we had gone about one mile up this road. At that point we were ordered to prepare to move on the rebel works in front. After some delay, occasioned by a misapprehension of the position of things, the regiment formed line; advanced through a dense belt of woods to a field, on the opposite of which the enemy was posted. From this point the regiment charged across, only to be repulsed. Some companies went to within a few yards of the enemy's works, so near that we could plainly see that they were not heavily manned. Had the regiment left its recruits behind I think we could have gone in. They kept firing their muskets while advancing, and in the midst of the excitement broke and ran, causing the worst of confusion. I will say in behalf of these recruits that they

did well so far as they knew how, never having any drill of any account. They did not know how to act, and their conduct might have been foreseen. On the fall of Colonel Kiddoo, who was wounded while the regiment was charging across the field, I assumed command, did all I could to urge the men forward, and in the retreat endeavored to check them, which I accomplished. After we had fallen back about 300 yards, the line being formed, those of the wounded who could not get off being carried to the rear, the regiment retreated in good order and without molestation to the position occupied on the Williamsburg road prior to the attempt on the rebel works. After a short rest the line of march was taken up toward Deep Bottom and continued until we reached the Darbytown road, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the 28th, by an easy march, the regiment returned to its former position near Fort Harrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. TERRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant PROUDFIT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 333.

Report of Col. Alonzo G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 29.

FIELD HOSPITAL, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1864.

GENERAL: On the morning of the 29th ultimo my brigade was massed in column in rear of the woods near Ruffin's house before daybreak. We were directed to lie down and wait for further orders. After the Third Brigade had preceded us for half a mile or more I received an order to form line of columns and advance. We advanced immediately across the open field, leaving Ruffin's house on our left. On this field we received a skirmish fire from the woods. When nearly down to the ravine I received an order from Brigadier-General Paine to move my brigade to the right, as "we were getting the worst of it there." We immediately moved by the right flank and again by the left (by the proper evolutions), and formed at the ravine, where the troops lay down in line. We were here subjected to the fire of the New Market batteries, which did little damage. After lying here about half an hour I was ordered to form my brigade into line of double columns and assault the enemy's works in front. The Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops were to skirmish on our left. This they did for awhile, but did not continue to the works. After passing about 300 yards through young pines, always under fire, we emerged upon the open plain about 800 yards from the enemy's works. Across this the brigade charged with shouts, losing heavily. Within twenty or thirty yards of the rebel line we found a swamp which broke the charge, as the men had to wade the run or stream and reform on the bank. At this juncture, too, the men generally commenced firing, which made so much confusion that it was impossible to make the orders understood. Our men were falling by scores. All the officers were striving constantly to get the men forward. I passed frequently from the right to the left, urging every regimental commander to rally his men around the colors and charge.

After half an hour of terrible suspense, by starting the yell among a few, we succeeded in getting them in motion. The entire brigade took up the shout and went over the rebel works. When we reached the palisades the rebels fell back to the woods on the side of Signal Hill. We again assaulted and drove them out. I immediately formed for defense, and sent a courier to Brigadier-General Paine for re-enforcements, which arrived in about twenty minutes to a half hour. In this assault we had no supports. Lieut. Samuel S. Simmons, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, acting aide-de-camp on my staff, abandoned me shamefully at the ravine, and went to Deep Bottom without my knowledge. I respectfully recommend that he be dismissed for cowardice.* His true name is De Forest, and he has been once before dismissed the service. This I have lately learned from officers to whom he has confessed it. All the other officers and men of the brigade, except Captain Strong, brigade commissary, whom I shall mention in a separate report, displayed the greatest courage. A few may be enumerated for particular acts: Lieut. Col. G. W. Shurtleff, Fifth U. S. Colored Troops, though repeatedly wounded, still strove to lead his regiment; First Lieut. Edwin C. Gaskill, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, rushed in front of his regiment, and, waving his sword, called on the men to follow. At this moment he was shot through the arm, within twenty yards of the enemy's works; First Lieut. Richard F. Andrews, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, had been two months sick with fever and was excused from duty. He volunteered, being scarcely able to walk. He rode to the thicket, dismounted, and charged to the swamp, where he was shot through the leg; First Lieut. James B. Backup, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, excused from duty for lameness, one leg being partially shrunk so that he could walk but short distances, volunteered, hobbled in as far as the swamp, and was shot through the breast; Lieutenant Bancroft, Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, was shot in the hip at the swamp. He crawled forward on his hands and knees, waving his sword and calling on the men to follow.

When the brigade were making their final charge, a rebel officer leaped upon the parapet, waved his sword and shouted, "Hurrah, my brave men." Private James Gardiner,† Company I, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, rushed in advance of the brigade, shot him, and then ran the bayonet through his body to the muzzle. Sergt. Maj. Richard Adkins, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, distinguished himself by his gallantry in urging on the men. Many sergeants of the Thirty-sixth distinguished themselves in urging on the men, but I have not their names. The brigade numbered about 1,300 effective men when it made the assault. We lost here 13 commissioned officers and 434 enlisted men, at the lowest estimate. Went in with thirty-two line officers and lost 11. At Laurel Hill the loss of the Fifth U. S. Colored Troops increased the figures to 16 officers and 537 enlisted men. Another staff officer, my inspector-general, wounded next day, makes a loss of 17 officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. DRAPER,
Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the James.

*Lieutenant Simmons was dismissed the service for absence without leave, by Special Orders, No. 75, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 15, 1865.

†Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 334.

Report of Lieut. Wallace F. Randolph, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Artillery Brigade, of operations October 27.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of the 27th Lee's and Stitt's batteries of the Artillery Brigade, Eighteenth Corps, marched with the column of infantry under command of Major-General Weitzel. After proceeding as far as Fair Oaks the enemy's works were discovered to be about two miles beyond. At about 2 p. m., by direction of the major-general commanding, Stitt's battery (A), First Pennsylvania Artillery, was placed in position with one section on each side of the Williamsburg road and about 850 yards distant from the enemy's line, for the purpose of covering the advance of our troops. The battery kept up a rapid and well-directed fire upon the enemy, firing in all 523 rounds. Three of the guns were disabled by the breaking of the understraps, occasioned either by the severity of the recoil or the inferior quality of the iron used. The loss in Stitt's battery was 1 man killed and 5 wounded and 7 horses killed. Lee's battery (Sixteenth New York Independent) was then placed in position, slightly in rear of the ground occupied by Stitt's battery and on the right of the Williamsburg road, but was not engaged, and was shortly after withdrawn.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALLACE F. RANDOLPH,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. F. W. PAUL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Brigade.

No. 335.

Reports of Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations September 16–17, October 7, and December 10.

HEADQUARTERS KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the attack on the left of my line on the 16th instant, the subsequent pursuit, together with a list of casualties, and the reports of the brigade and regimental commanders:

On the morning of the 16th, about daylight, General Hampton made a general attack on the left of my line. He attacked simultaneously at points extending from right to left a distance of six miles. His force consisted of three divisions of two brigades each, each brigade consisting of three regiments, according to statements of prisoners. General W. H. F. Lee came up the Lawyer's road, intersecting the Powhatan stage road near Rollins' house. General Hampton, with Rosser's division, came up the road leading south from Sycamore Church and

attacked the main reserve of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, at the church, whilst General Butler, with his division, came in on the extreme left at Cocke's Mill. The only defense of note was made by Major Baker, at Sycamore Church, which, according to prisoners' statements, was very gallant and inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy. The force, however, was overpowering, and not to be resisted by so small a force, so much exposed as the line held rendered unavoidable. Lee's advance penetrated to Prince George Court-House, where the Third New York Cavalry had been fortunately placed in reserve. This regiment drove the enemy back to the vicinity of Green's house, where they opened on Colonel Jacobs with two pieces of artillery. At this point the enemy threw up an intrenchment, near 1,000 yards in length, of earth and trees newly felled. About 9 o'clock the enemy retreated, having evidently accomplished the object of their expedition, which seems to have been the capture of the cattle herd. The corral for this herd, said to number about 2,400, seems unfortunately to have been placed very near the church, and visible for some distance from prominent points beyond the picket-line. According to Captain Speers' statement, no effort was made by the cattle guard to let the cattle out or to stampede them, which would have materially interfered with their capture by the enemy, and there seems to have been quite time enough to have done so. It was 10 o'clock before I could get force sufficient together to pursue the enemy and try to annoy their rear, as directed by the general commanding the cavalry. The enemy retreated on several roads, but united at Cook's Bridges on the Blackwater. I followed on the road leading south from Sycamore Church. At Cook's Bridges, which were burned some time since, I was delayed, replacing the corduroy which the enemy had torn up after crossing. Here a small rear guard of the enemy was driven away. About 10 p. m. we came upon the enemy near the Jerusalem plank road, near Hawkinsville. After skirmishing for some time and finding the enemy in force I fell back a short distance and waited for daylight.

At daylight I sent a party to the plank road and ascertained that the enemy had left, and also that General Gregg's forces, which had been on the road above, had fallen back in the night toward Petersburg. The command, having been hastily turned out to repel an attack, was not prepared for so long a march, and I thought it prudent to return, as my command consisted only of detachments of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Third New York, and did not exceed in all over 500 men, and about half the number were without carbines. I returned by Gee's house and Baxter's Mills, being a more direct route. I sent a small force by the route we came to pick up any stray cattle or stragglers of the enemy. Of the latter we picked up several on the day previous.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobs, who had the advance with the Third New York Cavalry, managed his regiment well, and claims that he inflicted some loss on the enemy in the night without any loss on his part. No written report has yet been received from Captain Speers, the present commander of the First District of Columbia Cavalry.

The greater portion of the officers of the regiment was captured, together with their company papers, which will render the transfer of the officers and men of this regiment to the First Maine, as ordered by the War Department, somewhat troublesome.

The following is a summary of the losses, viz:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st District of Columbia Cavalry *a*	4	3	212
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry			1
3d New York		1	1
Total	4	4	214

a Two majors, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, prisoners; 1 lieutenant killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
October 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the enemy's assault on the 7th instant:

My division of about 1,700 men, including two batteries, in an exposed position, partially intrenched, held the Darby, or Central, road at the rebel intrenchments at Doctor Johnson's farm. The pickets extended up the Central road about a mile, and to the Charles City road at Jordan's and White's Tavern. Before daylight the pickets on the Charles City road were attacked. They were immediately re-enforced by Colonel Spear, who personally attended to delaying the enemy. The advance of the enemy was delayed until about 7 a. m. About this time the enemy were quiet for about half an hour, and, as no great force had been reported, it was uncertain whether a serious attack was contemplated or only a reconnaissance similar to others on one or two previous occasions. The information received from refugees the night before indicated a reconnaissance in some force, but from all I had heard up to this time I believed the division would be able to hold its position. About 8 o'clock, however, the enemy appeared in overpowering force. The situation was such that it was necessary to send the horses to the rear, for the horses would all have been killed by the time the dismounted men should be driven from their intrenchments. The command was thus depleted one-fourth by the absence of the horse-holders.

The superior force of the enemy made it necessary to put every available man in the rifle-pits, which were, owing to the scarcity of intrenching tools, but partially completed. Four guns of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, supported by the First Brigade, held the left. The Second Brigade held an unfinished rifle-pit on the right, and Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, under Lieutenant Hall, was thrown to the rear on commanding ground and partially intrenched. The right, commanded by Col. Samuel P. Spear, gave way first. He could not have had more than 400 men, and was assaulted by a line of infantry bearing four battle-flags. This necessitated the falling back of the left, which was simultaneously assaulted, also, by a line with four battle-

flags. The artillery was well served and to the last moment, and the firing of the dismounted men was rapid and heavy. Unused to foot service the dismounted men fell back in some confusion, and it was impossible to rally them. On the right was a swamp that united with another in the rear. The road across these swamps, although it had been repaired, was badly cut up again by the supply trains. The leading piece of artillery mired. A regiment of rebel cavalry had succeeded in turning our right and getting in our rear, attacked the retreating men, shot the artillery horses, and the men and officers were obliged to abandon the guns and caissons. In falling back I met a number of the enemy conducting a wagon captured from the First New York to the rear. I ordered the few men with me to attack and recover the wagon, which was promptly done, and it was here that Colonel Haskell, Seventh South Carolina Cavalry, was wounded. His regiment was a few yards farther on in line of battle near Cox's house, which we avoided by keeping in the woods, and soon reached the New Market road, where I succeeded in rallying my command under cover of the infantry, which was just moving out. The Tenth Corps soon met the enemy, and after about one hour's heavy firing the noise of battle died away and the enemy retired. After the repulse of my command in the morning it was not further engaged.

The loss of my command is shown in the summary below. The loss of the two batteries (eight guns and caissons) is serious; but I do not attach any blame to the officers and men. It was the natural result to be anticipated from a spirited attack in superior force, and to the defect of position, which was unavoidable, as the necessary tools to make a road and to finish the intrenching could not be had. The real defect consisted in the advanced position of the cavalry with nothing to rest upon, and a serious obstacle in rear, with avenues of approach from every other direction. This defect was of course fully known to the rebel commander, as he took every possible advantage of it. Had there been any surprise about the attack the entire command must have been sacrificed. Capt. M. J. Asch, First New Jersey Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general of the division, and Lieutenant Beers, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp on my staff, I regret to say were captured. The latter was captured whilst returning from carrying a message to the commander of the Tenth Army Corps. I was assisted with the greatest zeal by all the members of my staff and I have no one to reproach except myself, and only for the reason that I did not retire earlier, and that I did not have the foresight to anticipate the seriousness of the attack. I have, however, the satisfaction of feeling that the loss of my division, and the resistance it opposed to the enemy, gave time to the Tenth Army Corps to deploy and prepare for the attack.

The attention of the commanding general is called to the statement of Colonels West and Jacobs, in their reports, that a rebel regiment attempted to desert. I am still at a loss to understand whether this was a ruse or a bona fide intention to desert their cause.

My loss is considerably less than first reported, and is not so serious as was at first supposed. By far the largest is in prisoners, which is due to the fact that the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry (Colonel Haskell) succeeded in turning our right and getting in our rear.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade:				
5th Pennsylvania Cavalry *a*	10	25	124	159
3d New York Cavalry *b*	4	9	37	50
Second Brigade:				
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	2	8	27	37
1st District of Columbia Cavalry	1	3	7	11
1st New York Mounted Rifles		1		1
Light Battery B, 1st U. S. Artillery *c*		5	6	11
Light Battery, 4th Wisconsin	1	3	1	5
Total*	18	54	202	274

a One captain wounded; 1 man since dead; 10 of the missing known to be wounded.
b One captain wounded and missing; 4 men missing known to be wounded.
c One lieutenant wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
December 13, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of the Cavalry Division on the 10th instant, with the report of the brigade commanders.

Early on the morning of the 10th instant the pickets of the Third Brigade, Colonel Evans, First Maryland Cavalry, commanding, were driven in from the Darbytown road, at Johnson's farm, directly in front of the enemy's intrenchments. The pickets were not followed, but they reported that the enemy were in force on the road and were moving heavy columns down the road toward our right. Soon after, the report from the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, indicated that the enemy was advancing in force down that road. Colonel West had previously been instructed, in case of the enemy's advance, to use all his available men for the purpose of holding the intrenched position in front of Signal Hill and detain the enemy as long as possible. Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding the Second Brigade temporarily, was directed to support his picket-line with all his command, numbering about 500 men. His line extended from near Fussell's Mill to the extreme right, and were not disturbed except one or two posts near the mill; he, however, engaged the enemy's skirmishers during the day in front of Fort Holly. Colonel Evans was directed to watch his opportunity and replace his picket-line as soon as he could. There was now, after these dispositions, nothing more to do, so far as my command was concerned, except to wait the development of the enemy's designs. General Terry, who had the command early in the day, was personally cognizant of all these arrangements. The enemy were compelled to advance slowly, owing to the bad weather, the nature of the ground, and the resistance with which they were met, and they did not get sight of our intrenchments until afternoon. Colonel West's position was one chosen

* But see revised statement, pp. 145, 146.

by himself in front of Spring Hill, distant about 1,000 yards, and which he had intrenched at his own discretion, with a view to furnish a rallying point for his picket line. The enemy showed some evidence at one time of assaulting this intrenchment, but deemed it prudent to withdraw to long range, where they remained until after night. Early in the night the enemy commenced withdrawing, and the picket-line was re-established as they retired. Prisoners and deserters taken at the time and since show the movement to have been a reconnaissance in force of Field's and Hoke's divisions, supported by Kershaw's, the latter taking the ground previously held by Hoke, the design being, perhaps, to ascertain whether troops could be spared from their front, for which reason Kershaw was placed in a convenient position to move south on the return of Hoke to his lines.

The command behaved well throughout, and much credit is due Colonel West and his command for the part they took in detaining the enemy's advance.

The losses were small on our side, and are probably not much greater on the part of the enemy. The following summary show the losses in the several brigades:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	5	16	17	38
Second Brigade	2	7	5	14
Third Brigade				
Total	7	23	22	52

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER,

Chief of Staff, Army of the James.

No. 336.

Reports of Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 7 and December 10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

In the Field, October 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this brigade in the action of the 7th instant on the Central, or Darbytown, road:

We had been apprised of the attack the night previous by the general commanding division, and were up early, expecting it. All was quiet during the early morning and until about 6.30 o'clock, when couriers from the outposts gave notice of the approach of the enemy, both by the Central road and from the Charles City road through a small road which debouches near Mr. Gerhardt's house onto the open field whereon was our position. The picket reserves harassed the advance of the enemy, fighting on foot in the woods, and, as I believe, deceived them as to the kind of troops they would encounter. The enemy consumed about one hour driving in our outposts, and deter-

mining where to strike us. Our picket reserve on the Central road divided and came in by the left and right; Captain Dern, Third New York Cavalry, commanding on the right; Captain Richardson, same regiment, commanding on the left. Captain Dern came in by the Gerhardt house and made a stand at the works near there, fighting every step as he came. Now, the enemy having felt us all along our front moved rapidly to our right with nearly his whole force, coming out of the woods near the house I have named in masses, driving Captain Dern with his small party from the works and occupying them. Our men opened and kept up a well directed fire from their position near the road. The enemy halted and reformed at the works, which were a continuation of the line we were holding, and from which they had driven Captain Dern. They edged down toward us so long as they could find cover in the sinuosities of the line; then swinging around their left they formed in three lines and advanced directly upon our flanks. Observing this, I ordered a change of front, which was effected in remarkably good order, considering the circumstances, the new line being the embankment of the ditch along the road. The Third New York now came up from where they had been supporting the artillery and got into position on the right of the Fifth Pennsylvania. The Fifth up to this time had done nearly all the fighting. The two regiments held their ground gallantly for a time, but their line was too long. The enemy pierced it exactly in the center. The Third New York rallied on its right at the unfinished redoubt of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery and did some further execution there. The Fifth Pennsylvania, being out of ammunition by this time, retired from the field under a withering fire from the enemy.

The reports show the losses in this brigade to have been 13 killed, 34 wounded, and 111 missing.* These must be inaccurate, since 16 dead bodies of our men were found by us afterward where they had fallen at the works. They had been partially buried by the enemy, and were so disfigured by their wounds and dirt that some of them could not be recognized. Ten of the missing are known by their comrades to have been wounded before they were left upon the field. The reports embracing lists of casualties of regimental commanders are inclosed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobs refers to the incident of a portion of the enemy's line throwing down their arms and shouting "deserters." This is substantiated by other officers of the Third New York, who saw and heard it. They chose a most unfortunate season for throwing themselves upon our protection, since we had more than we could do to protect ourselves just then. First Lieut. Herman E. Smith, Third New York Cavalry, acting as my aide, was very seriously wounded in this fight, and, as I have since learned, died in Richmond after his arrival there. Lieutenant Smith was in the prime of his life and usefulness when he fell. He was an earnest, brave and faithful officer. First Lieut. George C. Gibbs, Third New York Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade, and serving on my staff at the time, was severely wounded in the leg. These two casualties are not included in the regimental reports.

I estimate the attacking force of the enemy at 2,000 men. This is smaller by 500 than the lowest estimate I have heard. Of course, I refer only to the force opposed to this brigade. They had more men in reserve with the artillery, which came into position on the Central road toward the close of the fight, and shelled us vigorously.

* But see revised statement, p. 145.

With a single exception every officer and man came nobly up to his work and did his whole duty. The exception is the surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Patrick Heany by name, who was not near his regiment, so far as I could see or learn, during any part of the fight. The wounded of his regiment were permitted to lie unattended where they fell; or, if any received attention, it was through no provision of his. Complaint has frequently been made against this officer. He is felt to be an incubus upon his regiment, wanting all the energy and providence so essential to one occupying his position. I recommend that he be discharged the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THEODORE H. SCHENCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, December 12, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders just received, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this brigade during Saturday last, the 10th instant:

At about 8 a. m. of that day Captain Paul, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding outposts, notified me that the pickets of the Third Cavalry Brigade, joining my left, had been driven in. Shortly afterward Captain Paul sent another messenger with information that his own line on the left had been driven back, and that a heavy column of rebel infantry was advancing down the Darbytown road. This information I immediately communicated to the general commanding the division. The relieving detail had just gone out, and I directed Captain Paul, he being senior, to take command of the whole and fight for every inch of ground, and to yield none until compelled to. At the same time I ordered the forces in camp to the front to man the works at my headquarters. The order given to Captain Paul was most faithfully executed by that officer, assisted by Captains Gallisath and Reinmuller, all of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to which regiment the whole picket force of my brigade in front—about 300 men—belonged. (This number was reduced by men being sent to the rear with the horses.) Our cavalry determinedly confronted the enemy everywhere in front of this position, forcing him to advance in regular battle order, so that it was 2 p. m. before he succeeded, with his main force, in driving our men inside of our breast-works. Here the enemy essayed, at first, to charge, but finding us strongly intrenched and supported by artillery, he retired to the wood, from whence he kept up a skirmish with us until night-fall. Late in the afternoon he got well around toward our right, and felt of us pretty sharply, evidently with the intention of turning our position, but finding this impracticable, he desisted. Some time between dark and 8 o'clock the enemy withdrew, leaving his fires lighted to deceive us. As soon as I could get a sufficient force mounted, I directed an advance to be made, which was done. A few stragglers were picked up (six in number), but the main body had gone. By half an hour after midnight my picket-line was re-established and quiet restored. The forces engaged on our side were a detachment of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, about eighty strong, under Lieutenant Campbell, working four 12-pounder mountain howitzers (the only artil-

lery I had), a detachment of the Twentieth New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kleinz. The cavalry force I will state to have been 550, approximately, actually engaged. One man to every four horses had been sent to the rear. The force opposing us was Field's division of Longstreet's corps.

My loss was 5 men killed, 2 officers and 16 men wounded, and 18 men missing, all of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

We captured 1 officer and 7 men. Information gathered from citizens outside induces me to the belief that the enemy's loss fully equaled our own. We buried 3 of his dead after he had retired. Among our wounded is Captain Gallisath, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, the surgeons say, will lose a leg. This I regret as a public misfortune as well as a serious loss to the regiment. In the conduct of the officers and men I have no special exceptions to make. All did their duty well.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THEODORE H. SCHENCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 337.

Report of Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, of operations September 6.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY,
In the Field, near Prince George Court-House, September 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders received from your headquarters yesterday afternoon, I proceeded with my command to Sycamore Church. Arriving at that point after nightfall, I bivouacked. At daybreak this morning I proceeded to reconnoiter the ground in front of the First District of Columbia line of pickets, between Sycamore Church and Cocke's Mill, and two miles on the left of the line from Cocke's Mill toward Fort Powhatan and Wilcox's Landing. I saw nothing of the enemy except at a point one mile to the left and two miles in advance of Sycamore Church, where five mounted men were discovered. They took to the woods and I was unable to find them. I arrived back to camp at 1 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LEWIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. J. ALMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 338.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Ferris Jacobs, jr., Third New York Cavalry, of operations September 16–17 and October 7.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY,
In Field, Mount Sinai Church, Va., September 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about daybreak on the morning of the 16th instant a force of the enemy's cavalry, in pursuit

of the pickets of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, broke with loud yells into the field lying in front of my camp at Prince George Court-House. Saddling up, I communicated the fact to your headquarters, and moved to meet them. They retreated. Sending a squadron in advance, I met a small force of the enemy (dismounted) at the junction of the City Point and stage roads; dislodged and drove them to the open field beyond, where the enemy, in considerable force and posted behind a substantial earth-work, opened upon my skirmishers with both shell, grape, and canister. The enemy retreating shortly after, I moved by your order to Sycamore Church; came upon the trail of the enemy, followed it to the Four Bridges on the Blackwater, where I overtook the rear guard of the enemy just beyond the stream; drove them off, repaired the crossing, and pushed on after. Learned from contrabands that the main column of the enemy with the captured cattle were one and a half or two hours in advance of their rear guard. It was now dark, and the enemy's rear guard constantly harassed and attempted to delay my advance. Arriving within one mile and a half of the Jerusalem plank road, and while passing through a cut in the road, flanked on either side by heavy timber and thick undergrowth, the enemy opened upon my advance quite sharply. Perceiving that they were dismounted and in considerable force, I dismounted one squadron and sent it forward to support the advance, then hotly engaged. Finding this force insufficient, I dismounted another squadron in time to meet a charge of the enemy. They charged twice, yelling, and were repulsed. The enemy's fire was altogether wild and high. My regiment was well covered by the heavy timber, and advanced cautiously. My casualties were one man wounded (slightly). By order I then drew back a few hundred yards, and threw out my pickets for the night, barricading the road. In the morning advanced to an open field lying along the plank road; saw a few of the enemy disappearing and driving cattle in the direction of Stony Creek or Reams'. Learned here from contrabands and white people that the enemy during the fight of the night before were drawn up mounted and in heavy force in this field. They also said that at daybreak the enemy had brought seven of his dead from the woods and buried them near by; also that he carried off many wounded. About 6 a. m. 17th instant returned to Mount Sinai Church, where I relieved the Eleventh Pennsylvania, on picket at that place.

And I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. JACOBS, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third New York Cavalry.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY,
In the Field, October 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about daylight on the 7th instant the enemy in heavy force attacked my picket-line at Johnson's house. Captains Richardson and Dern, in command of the picket-line, immediately in front of that portion of the works occupied by the First Brigade, held the enemy in check more than an hour, but after a stubborn resistance were compelled to retire, Captain Richardson's portion of the line withdrawing in the direction of the right of the Tenth Army

Corps, and Captain Dern falling back and occupying, with his reserve of about thirty men, the work upon the extension of the right of the work held by the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Here Captain Dern continued for a short time to resist the enemy (then advancing in line of battle about 2,500 or 3,000 strong), but was shortly compelled to retire within the main line of works, which he did across an open field under a heavy fire and with slight loss. Reforming his line the enemy advanced in three lines of battle, moving directly through the ravine upon a redoubt held by a section of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, supported by two reserve squadrons of the Third New York Cavalry in line, mounted. I was then ordered by the general to dismount these squadrons and post them in a ditch lying along the road and upon the left of the redoubt mentioned. After the enemy had reached the ravine, the section, in charge of a sergeant, limbered up and retired. When the first line of the enemy emerged from the ravine my line opened fire, when about 200 of the enemy ran forward, throwing down their guns, with loud cries of "Deserters!" The enemy being then within a few yards of my line, I withdrew it to the redoubt upon the road and again commenced firing, the rebels who had thrown down their arms having resumed them upon being fired upon by the line behind them. While in the redoubt I soon perceived that another column, which had driven the Second Brigade back into the sorghum field on my right and rear, were directing their fire into the redoubt, upon which I withdrew past division headquarters to the woods beyond, where I attempted to make a stand and failed. After a variety of vicissitudes I assembled my regiment in front of the line of works occupied by Terry's division, and reported to the colonel commanding the brigade at the signal tower on the right of the line.

My casualties* (so far as known) in this engagement are as follows, viz: Lieutenant Gregory, Company H, wounded slightly; Lieutenant Stahler, Company C, wounded and missing; Lieutenant Leyden, missing; men killed, 3; wounded and missing, 2; missing, 30; horses missing, 49.

And I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. JACOBS, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third New York Cavalry.

Captain ALMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Kautz's Cav. Div.

No. 339.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Christopher Kleinz, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations August 10–14 and October 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
In the Field, August 14, 1864.

Pursuant to instructions from your headquarters, I left camp with my command and proceeded to Fort Powhatan, arriving there on the evening of the 10th instant, and reported to the commanding officer, and procuring from him a guide, left for Cabin Point on the morning of the 11th with telegraph repairer. Arriving at Cabin Point, I sent a squadron to communicate with the gun-boats at Low Point and Claremont, if possible, who returned unsuccessful. I have sent a

*But see revised statement, p. 145.

squadron with the telegraph repairer to Swan Point, and found the telegraph wire cut on this road about five miles from Cabin Point. While the squadron was operating on this road I sent a squadron toward the Blackwater, who discovered, about three miles from Cabin Point, four of the enemy's scouts; pursued them for two miles through the woods and by-roads, without effecting their capture. Another detachment was sent out on the Surry road for several miles without discovering any appearance of the enemy. The wires being repaired, my command returned to Fort Powhatan on the 12th. On arriving there, the commanding officer informed us that the wire had been cut since our return. A telegram was sent to the commanding general of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, stating that the command was without rations and forage, which was replied to by Colonel Shaffer, chief of staff, directing us to return and repair the wire, and, if possible, capture the scouts and bring in all men found in that vicinity able to walk. I returned to Cabin Point on the same day; sent 120 men under Captain Faith from Brandon Church, about four miles from the fort, in the direction of the Blackwater, scouting all the roads within ten miles of Cabin Point in a southwesterly direction. I repaired the wire at Cabin Point, and, with the rest of my command, I again scouted all the roads from Cabin Point toward Surry Court-House, Blackwater, and Swan Point. Engaged in scouting the country until near midnight, when the command concentrated at Adams' Mills, near Brandon Church, where we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 13th I sent Captain Faith's squadron to Fort Powhatan, at the same time sending Captain Reinmuller with his squadron to Cabin Point. Taking sixty men I proceeded on the Blackwater road for the purpose of entering the village of Cabin Point at the lower end, in order to act in conjunction with Captain Reinmuller entering the upper end of the village, and to capture, if possible, any of the enemy's scouts which might be in the vicinity. Not finding any of the enemy's scouts, and, in accordance with orders from Colonel Shaffer, brought in all white men able to walk found on the route, and delivered them to the commanding officer of Fort Powhatan, Col. C. B. Phillips. Bivouacked for the night. Having carried out the instructions I received, I returned with my command to camp, arriving there at 11.30 a. m. this day.

With high respect, your very obedient servant,

CHRIS. KLEINZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
In the Field, Va., October 10, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following operations of my regiment in the engagement of the 7th instant:

Firing was heard on the picket-line at about 7 a. m., which indicated an attack. I at once ordered all my men (with the exception of the proper detail to lead the horses) to the breast-works. About fifteen minutes after the picket-firing commenced the enemy (one regiment of infantry) appeared on my front, and attacked my line with great fury,

but were promptly repulsed. Shortly after this another regiment attacked the picket reserve of the Third New York Cavalry, some distance from my extreme right, and drove them back. By this movement the enemy got on my right flank and rear, and I was obliged to change front. The regiment, which was at first repulsed, now joined the one which had flanked me. Both regiments I held in check until the Third New York Cavalry, on my right, was again flanked and driven back, and finding myself nearly surrounded, I ordered my men to fall back. When near the woods I ordered a halt, in order to confront the enemy once more and to enable the men with the led horses to get off, but here again I found the enemy's cavalry on my left flank and in full charge. I found it hopeless to form the regiment under those circumstances, and directed my men to take to the right. Here it was that the regiment lost heavily in horses and men, the road being completely blockaded with the former. Inclosed please find the list of casualties.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHRIS. KLEINZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Col. R. M. WEST,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 340.

Reports of Col. Samuel P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 21–26.

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S DIVISION,
Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, August 22, 1864.

SIR: I this morning received instructions from Major-General Humphreys, and subsequently from Major-General Warren, to be relieved on the arrival of General Gregg, and to report with my command to General Kautz. At this hour, 9 a. m., General Gregg has not arrived. I have just seen one of his staff officers and hear that he is encamped on the plank road, and will be here before noon. I shall then draw in my picket, which will occupy two hours, and start; will try to get in to-night; if not, early to-morrow. Will you please notify my brigade quartermaster and commissary to send no more forage or rations. Yesterday afternoon I attacked another force at Reams' Station, drove him two miles, burned store-house, two large water-tanks, destroyed telegraph wires, pumps, &c. Lieutenant Ring also, being detached by me, surprised a party on the Brent road and completely routed them, making some prisoners. The enemy withdrew from General Warren's front and flank about 9 o'clock last night, and the ground occupied by them is now vacant. Where they have gone to is a mystery; perhaps only a ruse.

With my best respects to the general, I remain, very respectfully,

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S DIVISION,
Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, August 23, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor on yesterday to state that I was about being relieved by General Gregg's cavalry, and that I would report to General Kautz last evening or this morning. This was my expectation, but on being relieved I at once proceeded to get my orders (at headquarters were Major-Generals Warren, Humphreys, Meade, Parke, and several brigadiers), but instead of getting orders to return I received an order to "report to General Gregg for duty." I was ordered with my brigade to "proceed and attack Lee's cavalry" on Warren's left. I did so; found him about three miles west of Warren's headquarters, attacked him, and fought for three-quarters of an hour, with the following result: I had 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 4 horses killed; captured some prisoners and completely routed his cavalry. (Private Christian Dritt, of Company I, killed.) I am kept going all the time; am ordered this morning on a reconnaissance to Stony Creek. I request that you will do all you can to keep me supplied with forage, as I wish to keep my horses in the best possible condition. I do not know anything of the Third New York Cavalry; have only seen one squadron; I have no idea of their whereabouts. I shall inform you daily of my doings. I wish to be informed where I shall send my reports—to General Warren, to General Gregg, or to General Kautz. Please be definite on this point, as shortly the monthly, tri-monthly, &c., will be due. Please answer by return of mail.

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Kautz's Division.

Capt. M. J. ASCH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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PLANK ROAD, *August 26, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours relative to the paymaster, but have not seen him. Yesterday was a sad day. I was, as usual, in command of the outpost, with orders to "hold it at all hazards." I was stationed on the railroad, five miles below Reams'. The enemy attacked me at 8 a. m. I held my position till the last moment, losing many men. I was isolated from any other command for two miles. I fought them, falling back slowly, till I lost 5 officers and 60 men. No assistance came to me till I reached the (General Gregg's) column. By this time a general engagement on front and flanks with a greatly superior force ensued. General Gregg fell back slowly, fighting all the time. Here the Second Corps was brought into requisition; subsequently the Ninth Corps. General Hancock's horse shot; General Gibbon's division did heavy execution. I had every man on duty. Lieutenant Neilson, Eleventh, killed; Lieutenant Wonderly, Lieutenant Clark, badly wounded; four lieutenants missing. The men fought nobly. The First District of Columbia Cavalry, under Major Baker, did admirably. Our horses are completely broken down. I have no relief; been on duty constantly night and day since I left; my men and horses cannot stand it much longer. Cannot the men be paid off or cannot we come in for one day for that purpose? Please do all you can for me. I am again ordered on picket on the outpost. I can stand anything myself, but my officers and men think it very hard. Don't let that paymaster go. The enemy attacked Warren at 7 this morning.

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel, &c.

Capt. M. J. ASCH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S DIVISION,
In the Field, Va., August 30, 1864.

SIR: In accordance to your communication of this date I have the honor to forward a report (together with a list of casualties) of my operations from the 23d [22d] to the 26th of August, 1864:

On the morning of the 23d [22d] I was on picket at the outpost; some little firing and skirmishing took place, but nothing of importance occurred. On the 24th [23d] I was ordered to make a reconnaissance with all my available force down to Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, in the direction of Stony Creek and westward, crossing the Vaughan road, to ascertain the strength and location of the enemy's picket-line, their reserves, &c. This I did, and reported on my return to General Gregg. In this reconnaissance I had several skirmishes, always driving in the enemy's pickets and routing their reserves, having 2 men killed and 4 wounded. On the 25th [24th] I was ordered on the extreme left, and the day was spent in closely watching the enemy's movements and reporting the same when anything worthy of note occurred; some skirmishing during the day. On the 26th [25th], being still on the extreme left and at a point four miles below Reams' Station, some little skirmishing with the enemy took place about 8 a. m. I immediately mounted my horse, and on visiting the line found the enemy advancing in force from three directions. I immediately sent my aide, Lieutenant Ford, to report the same to headquarters. Re-enforcements were promptly furnished me, and I received orders to hold my position as long as possible, and if I was forced back, to retreat fighting every inch. At this hour, 9.40 a. m., the enemy advanced in superior numbers. My orders to fall back slowly were obeyed and every foot of ground strongly contested. On reaching the main body I reported to General Gregg. He ordered my horses to the rear, and my dismounted men placed in position to prepare to fight on foot. Here I remained, acting under orders of Generals Hancock and Gregg, till night, remaining in position and doing good execution till the close of the engagement, when I was ordered to fall back and bivouac on the plank road for the night. Next morning, the 27th [26th], I received orders from General Gregg to report with my brigade to General Kautz, which order was at once obeyed.

It becomes my painful duty to report that at the engagement on the 26th [25th] First Lieut. Henry B. Neilson was killed. He was an energetic and exemplary officer and a high-toned gentleman. His loss is deeply deplored by all. My report of casualties will show the heavy loss to my brigade. All my officers and men behaved most excellently, and their actions have met my warmest commendations.

I cannot close my report without recommending to the commanding general my acting assistant adjutant-general, First Lieut. A. H. D. Williams, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Throughout the day on the 26th [25th] he was exposed at all times to the heavy fire of the enemy, carrying orders, placing men in position, &c. All his acts clearly prove this gallant young officer competent and worthy of a higher position.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. P. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 341.

Report of Maj. Samuel Wetherill, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 16–17.

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S DIVISION,
Green's House, September 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit report of the transactions of this brigade on the 16th and 17th instant:

A large force of the enemy, said to be Lee's, Rosser's, and Butler's divisions, commanded by General Wade Hampton, and six pieces of artillery, attacked the left of the line picketed by this brigade at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant. The detachment of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, stationed at Cocke's Mill, the regiment at Sycamore Church, under command of Maj. J. S. Baker, as well as a squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Hite's house, under Captain McFarlan, were attacked at the same time. The First District of Columbia Cavalry fought until most of the officers and men were surrounded and captured, inflicting, it is said, much damage to the enemy, as their advance was repulsed three times, and were finally overpowered by numbers. I regret that the field officers and nearly all the company officers were captured, so that I am unable to give a detailed report of Major Baker's defense of his exposed post, and can only say that it was stubborn, as the rebel dead and wounded were reported to have filled their ambulances. The squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain McFarlan, stationed at Hite's House, were alarmed by the vigorous attack on the First District Cavalry, but instantly discovered that the enemy presented in their own front an extended line, which they advanced at a charge on both the Lawyer and stage roads which unite at the reserve. The mounted men on the stage road and the dismounted men in the woods were driven in, the line of vedettes outflanked, and threatening to envelop the reserve. Captain McFarlan, after some resistance, fell back in good order, losing a few men and horses of the advanced posts, captured on the stage road toward Sycamore Church. He continued to skirmish, falling back as slowly as possible, but their advance pressed with vigor until they had driven him in sight of the Prince George Court-House. Here they met the Third New York Cavalry, before whom the enemy fell back to Rollins' house, developing artillery. On hearing the charge upon Sycamore and Hite's, I immediately notified division headquarters and proceeded to Mount Sinai Church. On my way I heard the enemy charging in my rear along the stage road. On reaching Mount Sinai Church Maj. F. A. Stratton, commanding Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, dispatched a detachment under Captain Titus, Company M, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to re-enforce the left; but hearing the cheering, Major Stratton directed him to hold the left center, near Cahoon's house, which he did, until I was ordered to concentrate my force at the cross-roads. In the meantime I endeavored to get an orderly through to Major Baker, but the enemy held the stage road at Rollins' house in force, and my orderly was driven back a distance through the neighborhood road.

The firing along several miles of the line and the appearance of pickets on the Powhatan road in front of Mount Sinai Church, indicated a serious attack. The pickets on the neighborhood road were called in to the City Point road, and ordered to report to Captain Titus. About this time I received a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobs, Third

New York Cavalry, asking if I needed assistance, and I requested him to send a squadron to hold the cross-roads, which he did. I continued to hold the position at Mount Sinai Church, ably seconded by Maj. F. A. Stratton, commanding Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, until I received orders to concentrate the command and connect with the Third New York Cavalry at the cross-roads. Upon my arrival I found the Third New York had advanced, under direction of the commanding general, and followed in rear of the section of artillery to Sycamore Church. At this point Captain Speers was found with a detachment of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, who had escaped from the enemy, and had re-established their pickets on the line as much and as far as they could. The dead were found to have been stripped, and lay nearly naked where they fell. From the Sycamore Church I marched in rear of the Third New York Cavalry and section of artillery to near the Jerusalem plank road, where we arrived some time after dark. I was not called upon directly to participate in the engagement had by the Third New York Cavalry. In obedience to your orders I fell back about a mile and bivouacked.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th instant I was directed to send one company by a wood road to the right to reconnoiter to the plank road, a distance of two miles. Major Stratton detailed Captain Titus, who accomplished the reconnaissance, returning by the plank road to where he met Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobs' command occupying the ground of the engagement of the night before. Ordered on the advance on the return march, taking the neighborhood road from Gee's house to Baxter's Mills. At Gee's house a rebel scout was captured, where we arrived about 1 p. m. Captain McFarlan, Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, brought in fifteen head of cattle collected by him, by order, which were turned over to Lieutenant Wilson, acting division and brigade commissary. Captain Ringland, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, with seventy-five men of Companies A, C, and G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, were detailed, by order, at Gee's house to return by the original route for the purpose of driving in several head of cattle left by the enemy in their retreat, but none were found. They had probably been picked up and secreted by rebel scouts, several of whom were seen by Captain Ringland's party. One rebel officer and four men, with one citizen, charged the extreme advance of two men, accompanied by Lieutenant Nimmon, acting regimental quartermaster, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. They were met by Lieutenant Nimmon, aided by some men who came up from the main column, and in the skirmish the rebel officer was shot. The others escaped, leaving in our hands a private of the Third New York Cavalry, who had been taken by them. Captain Ringland charged another party of rebels at the Blackwater, but they escaped in the woods. Captain Ringland rejoined the command at Mount Sinai Church at 2 p. m. In the afternoon, after feeding, I was ordered to picket from the left of the Third New York Cavalry. I moved the headquarters Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry to Rollins' house, the detachment of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, under Captain Speers, 196 men, on their left, and I moved my headquarters to Green's house.

The report of casualties is herewith respectfully submitted.*

The loss of arms and horses cannot be directly ascertained in the First District of Columbia, as many of the company officers are captured, with the field and staff. Captain Speers will be obliged to take an account and be responsible for whatever is on hand at this date.

* Same as reported by Kautz, p. 823.

The officers and men of my command are entitled to credit for the vigilance and promptness with which every order was executed during the excitement of the attack, and for their endurance without murmuring during the subsequent march. It would be difficult to select those most anxious to do their whole duty.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. WETHERILL,
Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. M. J. ASCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 342.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 10.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, December 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to report in relation to the action of the 10th instant that pursuant to orders received on the morning of that day to support the picket-line of the brigade, I moved out at 10 a. m. with all the available force of the command (nearly 500 men) to the vicinity of Fort Holly, and after a little reconnoitering of the ground proceeded to make my dispositions by sending a company of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry (mounted) to re-enforce each of the two main picket reserves, dismounting the remainder of the regiment except two companies and the detachment of the First District of Columbia Cavalry and placing the men in position to the right and left of the small house, about 300 yards in front of Fort Holly. The two companies left mounted were placed under a good officer (Captain Nimmon) a little to the left and abreast of Fort Holly, so as to protect the horses, which were sent to the rear of the hill on which the redoubt stands. This squadron had orders also to be ready to charge the enemy's line of skirmishers should he push out into the open field. The men had dismounted, but were only partly in position when the enemy charged the outer pickets in front of the fort with dismounted cavalry, driving them back to the left reserve and immediately followed with a strong skirmish line of dismounted cavalry and infantry. A sharp contest ensued for a few minutes, when the enemy's infantry advanced a skirmish line from the wood on our left flank and opened fire on our left and rear. The ground over which they advanced had been covered by a strong picket-line of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which withdrew without giving any indication of the approach of the enemy from that direction. In consequence of this enfilading fire, and finding Captain Tripp and several men already wounded, I withdrew to the crest of the hill on the left of the redoubt, sending about forty men along the line of the old rebel rifle-pits to the right of the fort, where they were joined soon after by the reserve from the left picket station. The enemy, having evidently met with some loss, did not press his

advance. At this time, about 12.30 p. m., finding many of the men short of ammunition, I sent back for more, and directed those having a supply, including the detachment of the First District of Columbia, under Captain Griffin, and about 120 men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Monroe, to move into the ravine at the right of the fort, and, following it around to the front, endeavor to flank the enemy's position and drive him back. This movement, although well conducted, at first by Captain Griffin, who was soon brought off wounded, and afterward by Captain Monroe, proved but partially successful. The enemy was driven back to the edge of the second ravine, but still commanded the slashing through which our men found it difficult to make their way. I did not deem it good policy or prudent to force the advance beyond the line now held. This movement on the right was supported by fifty infantry from the fort, who passed around by the left to the first small house already referred to. General Jourdan, who commanded this portion of the line, now directed me to remain in the position I held. Moderate firing was kept up with little effect on either side until 4 o'clock, when General Jourdan directed my men to be relieved with infantry. By his direction I then ordered my men back to their horses in the rear of the fort. About dark, judging from the movements of the enemy that he was retiring, I sent out a company to reconnoiter, but found them still in position. At 9 o'clock I made another reconnaissance and ascertained that he had left. I immediately re-established my picket-lines as they were at the commencement of the action, strengthened and extended on the left, where the pickets of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry had been in the morning. My right picket station was not disturbed during the day. At dark I went into bivouac in the snow and mud, and at noon on the 11th returned to camp.

I forwarded a report of casualties on the 10th.* All of the missing from the picket-line, except one, returned the next day, having escaped to the right of our line.

The enemy's force in my front I judge to have been two regiments or more, cavalry and infantry. His losses must have exceeded ours. Several are known to have been killed, besides some whose bodies were found on the field. Major Skelley, commanding the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Captain Griffin, commanding the First District of Columbia Cavalry, ably seconded me in this affair. The latter was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men against the enemy. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Wonderly, who also did well. Captain Tripp, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was severely wounded while on the skirmish line. Captain Macnamara and Lieutenant Ford, of my staff, deserve mention for their coolness and efficiency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,

Lieut. Col. Eleventh Pennsylvania Cav., Comdg. Second Cav. Brig.

Maj. THEODORE H. SCHENCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kautz's Division.

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* Same as reported by Kautz, p. 826.

No. 343.

Reports of Maj. J. Stannard Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry, of operations August 9 and September 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAVALRY,
Sycamore Church, Va., August 10, 1864.

COLONEL: I beg leave to make the following report in regard to the capture by the enemy of certain men and quartermaster's stores, made on yesterday, the 9th instant, beyond my outposts:

About 8 o'clock in the morning the officer in command of the picket-line (Lieutenant Wilkins) came in and informed me that the quartermaster-sergeant of my regiment, with two teams and drivers, had been captured only a few minutes before on the stage road, from half to a third of a mile beyond his outpost on the right. I ordered Lieutenant Wilkins to take what men he happened to have with him and follow the gang that made the capture as rapidly as possible. I then took my entire available force and moved down the road leading south from Sycamore Church, leaving a strong picket guard along the road as I advanced. In two hours after the capture was made I had a strong chain of pickets extending from the point marked A (vide rough pencil map inclosed with this) to the point B, and from thence to D, connecting at D with the pickets of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. I thus cut off their return, and partially surrounded them. I then communicated with Major Stratton, informing him of what had been done and requesting that he would co-operate with me in the attempt to capture the gang. I then took that portion of my command which was not already employed, and scoured through the country which I had surrounded. At about 10 o'clock at night, my men being much exhausted, and failing to receive any aid from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, I drew in my pickets and returned to camp, after having captured eight of the gang. The casualties of my command were two men wounded.

I ascertained during the day the following facts: The entire gang consisted of from twenty to thirty men, some mounted and some dismounted, some of whom were soldiers, and some citizens; that they were aided and co-operated with by several of the citizens living in that neighborhood. In regard to the amount or kind of public property captured by the gang in the morning I know nothing definite. Neither myself nor my quartermaster was accountable for any of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BAKER,
Major, Commanding.

[Col. S. P. SPEAR,
Commanding Brigade.]

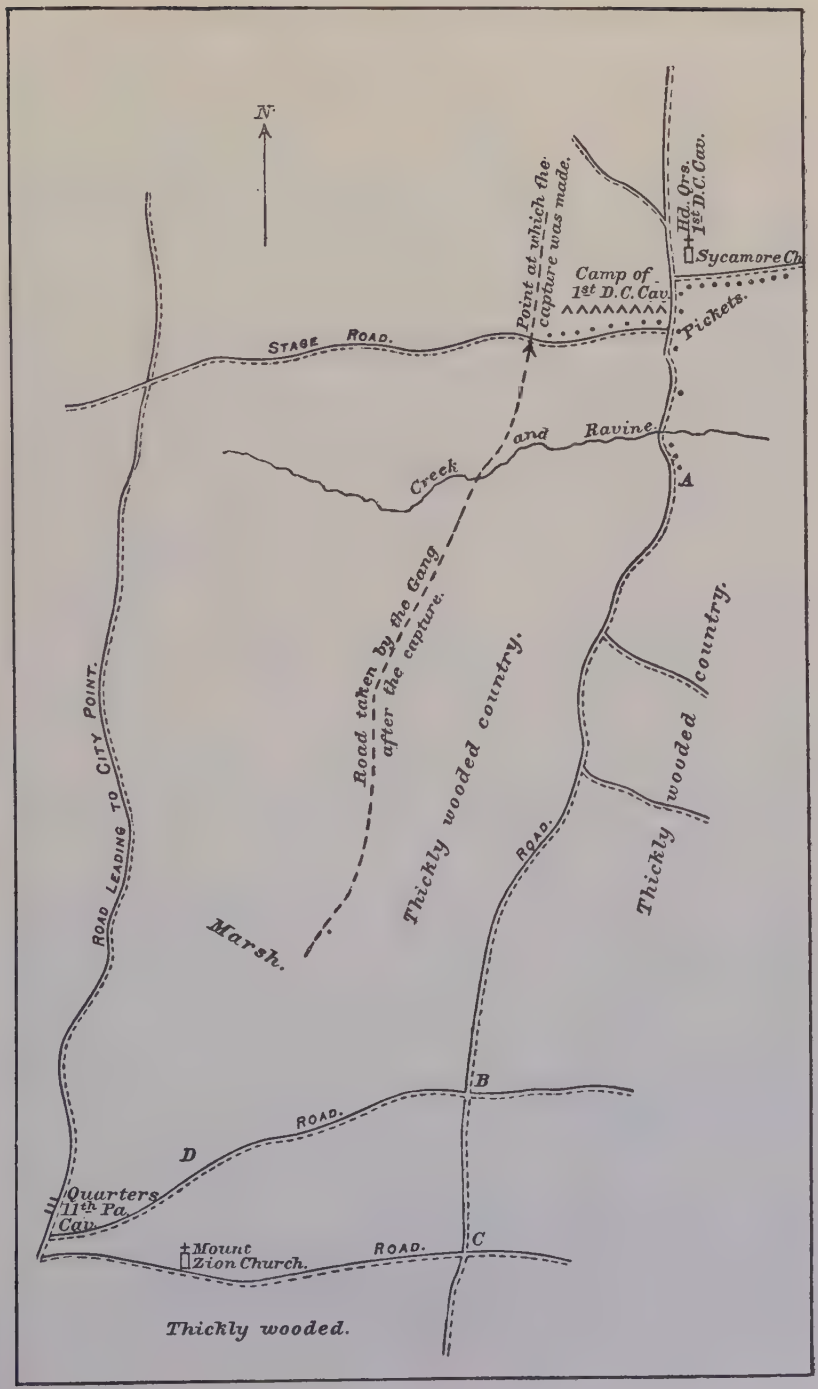
[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S DIVISION,
August 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general of division.

No teams pass over any road now without a proper guard. At the time of the loss of this property I was in charge of the picket-line.

S. P. SPEAR,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Kautz's Division.


N.
Point at which the capture was made.
Hd. Qrs. 1st D.C. Cav.
Sycamore Ch.
Camp of 1st D.C. Cav.
Pickets.
STAGE ROAD.
and Ravine.
Creek
A
Road taken by the Gang after the capture.
Thickly wooded country.
Thickly wooded country.
ROAD LEADING TO CITY POINT.
ROAD.
Marsh.
B
ROAD.
D
Quarters 11th Pa. Cav.
Mount Zion Church.
ROAD.
C
Thickly wooded.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAVALRY,
Sycamore Church, Va., September 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your communication of this date just received, that pursuant to instructions from you, through my acting adjutant, about midnight, I immediately took up line of march, and arrived at Sycamore Church some time after 6 a. m. this date, and immediately had the necessary details made for the immediate re-establishing of the picket-line here. It was during this time that an attack was made upon two Government wagons, for which Quartermaster Baker is accountable. The drivers having positive orders to return with them immediately, I therefore sent a guard of one non-commissioned officer and six privates with them. On learning that they were attacked, I took all the available men of the regiment and started in pursuit. This occasioned some delay in establishing the picket-line as the attack was made while the guard was forming. Three of the men and six of the mules were captured, which I am sorry to say were not recovered. In my endeavors to recapture the property Captain Hamilton, in charge of a detachment, met with a large force of the enemy, and after a severe engagement had to fall back with the loss of 1 man killed and 3 men wounded. Captain Hamilton is wounded slightly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BAKER,
Major, Commanding.

Col. S. P. SPEAR,
Commanding Second Brigade, Kautz's Cavalry Division.

No. 344.

Report of Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations September 16–17.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Stage Road, Near Rollins' House, September 18, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that a large force of the enemy's cavalry attacked the left of my line on the stage road yesterday morning [16th] at 5 o'clock, a few minutes after a like attack on the line of the First District of Columbia Cavalry on the left of the brigade. My force on the stage road consisted of Companies B and D, eighty-five men, under Captain McFarlan, who, alarmed by the firing on his left, had his men promptly in line. The enemy's force, presenting an extended front, advanced on both the roads which meet at the reserve station, the mounted men on the road and dismounted men in the woods overthrowing the line of vedettes, outflanking and threatening at once to envelop the reserve. Captain McFarlan after some resistance fell back in good order, losing a few men and horses of the advance posts, captured on the Sycamore road. He continued to skirmish, falling back as slowly as possible before the rebels, who pressed their advance with vigor, until they had driven him within sight of Prince George Court-House. Here they were met by the Third New York Cavalry reserves, who drove them back toward Rol-

lins' house. On hearing the firing on the left I immediately dispatched, under Captain Titus, Company M, and soon after sent Company C, in all sixty-five men, to re-enforce the left, but before he arrived the firing on the stage road had extended to the direction of the Court-House. He was therefore directed to hold the left center, near Mrs. Cahoon's, which he did, until ordered to the cross-roads.

Meantime the firing along several miles of the line and the appearance of the enemy's pickets on the roads leading from Mount Sinai Church indicated a general attack, and I could not further strengthen the left of my line of five miles without too much weakening my position at the church, which I continued to hold under the direction of the major commanding the brigade, depending upon the Third New York Cavalry to occupy the stage road, until ordered to the crossing of the City Point and stage roads. Upon concentrating my command at the latter point I was again ordered to move forward toward Sycamore Church. I marched in rear of the Third New York Cavalry in pursuit of the retreating enemy to near the Jerusalem plank road, where we arrived some time after dark. I did not participate directly in the engagement had there by the Third New York Cavalry.

At daylight on the morning of the 18th [17th] I sent Captain Titus, with his company, by a wood road, to the right to reconnoiter to the plank road, two miles distant, which he accomplished, returning by the main road and coming in front of the Third New York Cavalry, where the engagement had occurred the night previous, without finding anything of the enemy. The command then took up the return march, my regiment having the advance, taking the direct road from Gee's house via Hill's to Mount Sinai Church, where we arrived about 1 p. m. Captain McFarlan, with his company (B), which I detailed to march in the rear of the regiment for the purpose, brought in fifteen head of cattle collected by him, which have been turned in. Captain Ringland, with seventy-five men of Companies A, C, and G, detached from the regiment at Gee's house, returned by the original route for the purpose of driving in several head of cattle left by the rebels in their retreat, but none were found, they probably having been taken off by the rebel scouts, several of whom were seen by Captain Ringland's party (one rebel officer and two men), who were accompanied by Lieutenant Nimmon. They were met by the lieutenant, aided by some men who came up from the main column, and in the skirmish the rebel officer was shot. The others escaped, leaving in our hands one man of the Third New York Cavalry, who had been taken by them. Our men charged another party of ten rebels at the Blackwater, but they escaped in the woods. Captain Ringland rejoined the command at Mount Sinai Church at 2 p. m. From the latter point, after a halt of two hours, I removed, as ordered, to my present position on the stage road near Rollins' house.

The number of casualties during the attack on my line has not yet been exactly ascertained, but is small, as most of the men captured on post escaped in the confusion and darkness. Several horses belonging to the dismounted pickets were captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,

Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. FURMAN GULIC,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Kautz's Division.

No. 345.

Report of Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 10.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Va., December 13, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the part taken by this command in the engagement of Saturday last (10th instant) was entirely of a passive nature. The pickets of this brigade were driven in about sunrise on that morning by the enemy's infantry—a strong skirmish line supported by a heavy line of battle. The pickets retired fighting to the wood this side of the Johnson house, where they were, as soon as possible, re-enforced by the whole brigade, and that line was maintained during the remainder of the day. Having cleared the Darbytown road, the enemy made no further attack upon my lines, but kept a strong skirmish line across the fields in front of the wood, with reserves in the old breast-works, where they also placed two pieces of artillery. In the meantime heavy columns of their troops were moving both up and down the Darby road, and I should judge there were in sight at any one time not less than 3,000 men. Their skirmish line in the Johnson house field threw up seventy-five rifle-pits in that part where they had no other shelter. My line maintained throughout the day connection with the brigade on my right. In the afternoon the bulk of the enemy's force moved to our right and attacked upon New Market Heights. In the night the enemy retired by the Darby road toward their camps, and shortly after midnight had entirely disappeared from our front. The night, however, was so thick and inclement that I did not judge it advisable to advance until notified by the brigade commander on my right that he had re-established his old picket-line upon the Darby road. My line was then moved forward and resumed its original position between 2 and 3 a. m. of the 11th instant, and the remainder of the brigade returned to camp at about 9 o'clock of that morning. I had upon the field 876 men. The enemy left a light picket-line in about its original position. The morning was too foggy to distinguish their camps. All of our troops behaved with proper spirit.

I have to add that nothing else of importance has occurred upon my picket-line since my report of the 7th instant and up to this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,
Colonel First Maryland Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

ACTG. ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL, CAVALRY DIVISION.

No. 346.

Report of Col. Edwin V. Sumner, First New York Mounted Rifles, of operations October 7.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES,
In the Field, October 8, 1864.

In obedience to instructions from headquarters Cavalry Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 7th instant:

The command was promptly in the saddle at daybreak. On receiving notice of the attack made by the enemy on the cavalry, information

was at once sent to the general commanding the Tenth Army Corps. The pickets on the road leading from the right of the infantry to the Darby road were not disturbed by the enemy until after the cavalry had retreated, when they were withdrawn on the approach of a skirmish line of the enemy's infantry to Kell's house, where my whole command was in position. It was soon discovered that the enemy's cavalry had passed to my right and rear, and they appeared in some force at Cox's house, which was in rear of the right of our infantry line. This information was also sent to the commanding general of the Tenth Army Corps, and my command was withdrawn to the rifle-pits in front and to the right of the infantry line, and dismounted. This position was held by me against the enemy's dismounted cavalry until the infantry line was formed in my rear, and I was ordered to withdraw. The command was then ordered to the New Market road to act as support for the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, then on picket, and remained there until the morning of the 8th instant. The only casualty I have to report is one man slightly wounded.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Col. First Mounted Rifles, New York State Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Maj. THEO. H. SCHENCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 347.

Report of Lieut. Robert M. Hall, Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, of operations October 7.

HDQRS. HORSE BATTERY B, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY,

October 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Horse Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, under my command, in the battle of the 7th instant at Johnson's farm, Va.:

About sunrise, and as soon as skirmishing commenced, the battery was held in perfect readiness for action, the drivers "standing to horse," and the officers, non-commissioned officers, cannoneers, and horse-holders at their posts. In accordance with instructions from General Kautz, given three days before, I had thrown up two good earth-works close to each other (one for each section), in a very commanding position, between the right and center of the line, which were nearly completed, and which proved of great service in protecting men and horses. My part in the battle began by firing percussion-shell slowly into the woods, about 1,200 yards in my front, where the rebels were massing, and a few minutes afterward they opened a battery nearly opposite to the right section. About half an hour later the enemy's skirmish line emerged from the woods, slowly driving our dismounted cavalry, and opened another battery on my left. I increased the rapidity of fire, taking the ammunition from the caissons in order to reserve a full supply with the piece limbers, for fighting in retreat, using percussion and time fuse shell and changing to case-shot as the enemy drew nearer. The engagement had been very brisk for about half an hour from this time when the left gave way, Colonel West's brigade and three pieces of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery (one piece having left the field some time before moving hurriedly to the rear and exposing our left flank. The

enemy now made a fierce attack on the right with a large force, compelling Colonel Spear's brigade to retreat in haste in front of and past my position, unfortunately yielding to the enemy an important road and exposing our right flank. At the same time the rebel line of battle displayed itself about 700 yards distant, with flags flying, and moved in three columns down a gentle slope for the purpose of crossing a small ravine in my immediate front, through which flowed a narrow stream. My whole energies were at once devoted to this force. I succeeded in breaking and scattering it with case-shot, and when the disordered mass approached within 400 yards gave them showers of canister. In the ravine they received a sweeping fire from the right section, which commanded it, and met a withering fire from the left section as they reached the house formerly occupied as division headquarters.

The enemy were in so much confusion at this time on my left and front that a small infantry force on the flanks would easily have driven them back, and cavalry could not have had a better opportunity to charge and make prisoners. My battery was thus hotly engaged with the enemy alone for full ten minutes after the other troops had retired. The enemy had possession of the roads on both flanks, and were about thirty yards from my front, when I "limbered to the rear" and gained the road successfully, trotting when I entered the woods. I had scarcely proceeded 300 yards, however, when I found the only road obstructed by the pieces and caissons of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, which had left the field about fifteen minutes before. Had this road been kept clear there is no doubt that my battery would have got off safely. Unhappily, however, it was impossible to extricate it, and the pieces had to be spiked and abandoned as the rebels were close and in hot pursuit. All the material and horses which could have been brought away were secured. While I deeply regret the loss of the battery, it is due to all under my command, to my commanding general, and to myself to say that it was utterly impracticable to have prevented this occurrence, or to have made greater exertions than were made to save it, and that it was certainly not lost through any fault, negligence, want of forethought, coolness, courage, or military skill on the part of myself or any one under my command. While endeavoring to save material and horses, Lieutenant Leahy, two enlisted men, and myself were cut off from our column. The rebels were within twenty yards, but by dashing into the woods and crossing an almost impassable swamp, Lieutenant Leahy and I barely escaped capture, the enlisted men being less fortunate, as they are now missing.

During the engagement I fired 300 rounds of shell, 54 of case-shot, and 31 of canister.

The casualties (11) were 6 enlisted men missing, 4 of whom are killed or wounded, and Lieutenant Leahy and 4 enlisted men wounded and taken to hospital from the field; and 41 horses mostly killed or badly wounded and abandoned, and 9 wounded brought away. But for the timely erection of the works, the casualties must have been very heavy.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant and skillful manner in which Lieut. M. Leahy handled his section, continuing his exertions after being wounded; the energy of Sergt. F. Gerth, in command of the left section; the unflinching manner in which all the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men remained at their posts, not one retiring until ordered, the rapidity and precision of fire while the enemy moved from about 700 yards until within thirty yards from the battery; the alacrity with which

they caught the spirit and importance of the occasion, and the zeal and enthusiasm with which they delivered the death-dealing canister with shouts of defiance; and I trust the general commanding the division will kindly remember that they detained a large portion of the enemy by a galling fire for full ten minutes after the other troops had left the field (save Colonel Spear and a few dismounted cavalry), and perhaps contributed in some degree to weaken the subsequent attack on the Tenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,
First Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Maj. THEODORE H. SCHENCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Div., Army of the James.

No. 348.

Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations August 1–September 30.

CAMP OF FOURTH WISCONSIN BATTERY HORSE ARTY.,
Near Jones' Landing, Va., October 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery from August 1, 1864, to September 30, 1864:

August 1, the right section and Second Lieut. D. L. Noggle was with the Cavalry Division on an expedition near the Weldon railroad; the two remaining sections were in camp at Jones' Landing, and on the 11th of August joined the right section near Light-House Point, on the James River. August 13, the battery marched to Prince George Court-House. August 26, moved camp near Petersburg, in rear of Ninth Corps.

September 16, the battery marched with Cavalry Division in pursuit of the enemy's cavalry that had captured a large cattle herd. September 17, returned to camp. September 27, broke camp and moved to Jones' Landing. September 28, marched at daylight to the suburbs of Richmond and in full view of the city. Were under a constant fire from the enemy's inner line of defenses, First Lieut. M. McDevitt in command. Camped for the night 1,000 yards from the rebel works. September 29, the battery moved with the cavalry around Richmond in full view of the city and under the uninterrupted fire of the enemy. The right section (Lieut. D. L. Noggle), detached with the Second Cavalry Brigade (Col. S. P. Spear), moved on the Charles City road; engaged a small force of the enemy and drove them into the city; they approached within 800 yards of the main line of defenses and engaged them. During this fire Lieutenant Noggle elevated his guns and fired about 140 shell into the streets of Richmond, which were in plain view, it being the first and only time during the war that artillery has approached so near and fired into the rebel capital. September 30, the battery repulsed a cavalry charge of the enemy and at night moved to a position in the rear and distant four miles from Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. EASTERLY,
Capt., Comdg. Fourth Wisconsin Battery Horse Artillery.

General AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General, Madison, Wis.

No. 349.

Report of Lieut. Dorman L. Noggle, Fourth Wisconsin Battery, of operations October 7.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH WISCONSIN HORSE BATTERY,
Near Jones' Landing, Va., October 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations by the Fourth Wisconsin Horse Battery in the engagement on the Darbytown road, October 7, 1864:

The battery was posted on the left of the Darbytown road, near the old breast-works, one section about twenty rods in rear and on the right of the road. As the attack was made on both flanks at the same time, my left section engaged the enemy on the left and in front, and the right section on the right and in front. After firing several rounds, the enemy continually advancing, I was compelled to retire with both sections. I again formed in battery about ten rods in rear of the position first taken by the right section, both sections united. We were again compelled to retire, as the enemy were on our right flank. Again we took position about fifteen rods in rear of the second position taken. Before taking our last position two of my pieces became temporarily unserviceable. I sent them to the rear. As the enemy were steadily advancing we were compelled to retire. Before leaving the field 4 of my men and several horses were wounded, 1 man mortally. After retiring a few rods the leading piece of the battery, which preceded me, became mired, delaying the column and giving the enemy time to come up with his main force. The enemy appearing on our left flank, I was ordered to abandon my pieces. I succeeded in getting some of my horses away, but lost most of my harness.

I sustained the following casualties: Lost 4 pieces and caisson, 45 horses, 24 sets of harness, 4 men wounded (1 mortally), and 1 missing.

The men all behaved well; I could not ask for better soldiers. Where all stood so well at their posts I do not desire to speak of individual cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. L. NOGGLE,
Second Lieutenant, Comdg. Fourth Wisconsin Horse Battery.

Maj. THEODORE H. SCHENCK.

No. 350.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Anderson, Frederic C	Private, Company A, 18th Massachusetts Infantry.	Aug. 21	Capture of battle-flag of 27th South Carolina at Weldon Railroad, Va.
Appleton, William H	First Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	For gallant conduct at New Market Heights, Va.
Archer, Lester	Sergeant, Company E, 96th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in placing the colors of his regiment on Battery Harrison, near Richmond, Va.
Brown, Charles	Sergeant, Company C, 50th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Aug. 19	Capture of flag of 47th Virginia at Weldon Railroad.
Bradbury, James [James Brady].	Private, Company F, 10th New Hampshire Infantry.	Sept. 29	Capture of flag at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Blucher, Charles	Corporal, Company H, 188th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Sept. 29	Planting first national colors on the fortifications at Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Buchanan, George A	Private, Company G, 148th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Bronson, James H	First Sergeant, Company D, 5th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Do.
Beaty, Powhatan	First Sergeant, Company G, 5th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Do.
Buck, F. Clarence	Corporal, Company A, 21st Connecticut Infantry.	Sept. 29	Bravery in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Barnes, William H	Private, Company C, 38th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Among the first to enter the rebel works, although wounded, at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Belcher, Thomas	Private, Company I, 9th Maine Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Clancy, James T	Sergeant, Company C, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Oct. 1	Gallantry in action at Vaughan Road, Va.
Clay, Cecil	Captain, 58th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Sept. 29	Distinguished bravery in the assault on Fort Harrison, Va.
Cayer, Ovila	Sergeant, Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th U. S. Infantry.	Aug. 19	Gallantry in action at Weldon Railroad, Va.
Cutts, James M	Captain, 11th U. S. Infantry	——— —	For gallantry at Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Petersburg.
Dow, George P	First Sergeant, Company C, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.	Oct. —	Gallantry in reconnaissance toward Richmond, Va.
Ellis, Horace A	Private, Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry.	Aug. 21	Capture of flag of 16th Mississippi at Weldon Railroad.
Flanagan, Augustine	Sergeant, Company A, 55th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Fleetwood, Christian A	Sergeant-major, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Do.
Graul, William	Corporal, Company I, 188th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Sept. 29	First planting the colors of his State on the fortifications at Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va.
Gardiner, James	Private, Company I, 36th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Gosson, Richard	Sergeant, Company K, 47th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Falling dead while planting the colors of his regiment on the enemy's works at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Grube, George	Private, Company E, 158th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Ginley, Patrick	Private, Company G, 1st New York Light Artillery.	Aug. 25	Distinguished bravery at Reams' Station, Va.
Hottenstine, Solomon J	Private, Company C, 107th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Aug. 19	Capture of flag belonging to a North Carolina regiment at Petersburg and Norfolk R. R.
Hardenbergh, Henry M	Private, Company G, 39th Illinois Infantry.	Aug. 16	Capture of flag at Deep Run, Va.
Hickok, Nathan E	Corporal, Company A, 8th Connecticut Infantry.	Sept. 29	Capture of flag at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Holland, Milton M	Sergeant-major, 5th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Hilton, Alfred B	Sergeant, Company H, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action as colorbearer at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Harris, James H	Sergeant, Company B, 38th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at New Market Heights, Va.
James, Miles	Corporal, Company B, 36th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 30	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Jennings, James T	Private, Company K, 56th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Aug. 20	Capture of flag of 55th North Carolina at Weldon R. R., Va.
Johndro, Franklin	Private, Company A, 118th New York Infantry.	Sept 30	Capture of 40 prisoners at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Kramer, Theodore	Private, Company G, 188th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Sept. 29	Taking one of the first prisoners—a captain—at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Kelly, Alexander	First Sergeant, Company F, 6th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Leonard, William E	Private, Company F, 85th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Aug. 16	Capture of battle-flag at Deep Run, Va.
Laing, William	Sergeant, Company F, 158th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Being among the first to scale the parapet at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Little, Henry F. W	Sergeant, Company D, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.	Sept. —	Gallantry on the skirmish line, near Richmond, Va.
Murphy, Thomas	Corporal, Company K, 158th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Capture of flag at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Murphy, Daniel J	Sergeant, Company F, 19th Massachusetts Infantry.	Oct. 27	Capture of flag of 47th North Carolina at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Meagher, Thomas	First Sergeant, Company G, 158th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
McKown, Nathaniel A..	Sergeant, Company B, 58th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Sept. 29	Capture of flag at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Pinn, Robert	First Sergeant, Company I, 5th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Reed, George W.....	Private, Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Aug. 21	Capture of flag at Weldon Railroad, Va.
Ratclift, Edward.....	First Sergeant, Company C, 38th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Robie, George F. [Frank Robey].	Sergeant, Company D, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.	—— ——	Bravery at Richmond, Va.
Shilling, John.....	First Sergeant, Company H, 3d Delaware Infantry.	Aug. 21	Capture of flag at Weldon Railroad, Va.
Smith, Alonzo.....	Sergeant, Company C, 7th Michigan Infantry.	Oct. 27	Capture of flag of 26th North Carolina at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Smith, Joseph S.....	Lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence.	Oct. 27	Distinguished conduct in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Smith, Richard.....	Private, Company B, 95th New York Infantry.	Aug. 21	Gallantry in action at Weldon Railroad, Va.
Schellenburger, John S.	Corporal, Company B, 85th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Aug. 16	Capture of flag at Deep Run, Va.
Schiller, John	Private, Company E, 158th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Skellie, Ebenezer.....	Corporal, Company D, 112th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Do.
Shea, Joseph H.....	Private, Company K, 92d New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in bringing wounded from the field at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Tilton, William	Sergeant, Company C, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.	—— ——	Gallant conduct in the field.
Vanwinkle, Edward....	Corporal, Company C, 148th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Veal, Charles.....	Private, Company D, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.	Sept. 29	Do.
Walling, William H....	First Lieutenant, 142d New York Infantry.	Dec. 25	Gallantry in action at Fort Fisher, N. C.
Wells, Henry S	Private, Company C, 148th New York Infantry.	Sept. 29	Gallantry in action at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, Va.
Wright, Robert	Private, Company G, 14th U. S. Infantry.	Oct. 1	Gallantry in action at Chappell House Farm, Va.

No. 351.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 16–December 27.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *August 16, 1864—4 p. m.*

The enemy has made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. At one time he broke through, but was repulsed, and we now occupy our original positions.

R. E. LEE.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

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CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *August 16, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

The enemy did not renew the attack after his repulse mentioned in my first dispatch. His force on the Charles City road, after advancing to within two miles of White's Tavern, was driven back across White Oak Swamp. Our loss was small.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

—

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *August 18, 1864.*

(Received 11.15 p. m.)

This morning our skirmishers reoccupied the hill north of Dutch Gap, from which the enemy had been driven by our gun-boats. This afternoon the left of our line north of James River advanced against

the enemy's right to discover his strength and position; drove in his skirmish line, and finding him strongly intrenched withdrew. About noon the enemy in front of Petersburg moved his Fifth Corps toward the Weldon railroad, when he was met by General Heth, who drove him a mile, capturing 150 prisoners.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *August 20, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

General Hill attacked the enemy's Fifth Corps yesterday afternoon at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburg, on Weldon railroad. Defeated and captured about 2,700 prisoners, including 1 brigadier-general and several field officers. Loss on our side believed to be smaller than that of the enemy.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

DUNN'S HILL, *August 21, 1864.*

The enemy abandoned last evening his position north of James River and returned to the south side. This morning General Hill attacked his position on Weldon railroad. Drove him from his advanced lines to his main intrenchments, from which he was not dislodged. Over 300 prisoners, exclusive of wounded, were captured. Our loss was principally in Hagood's brigade, which mounted enemy's intrenchments. Supports failing, many were captured.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

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HEADQUARTERS,
August 26, 1864. (Via Petersburg.)

General A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his intrenchments at Reams' Station yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line. Cooke's and MacRae's North Carolina brigades, under General Heth, and Lane's North Carolina brigade, of Wilcox's division, under General Conner, with Pegram's artillery, composed the assaulting column. One line of breast-works was carried by the cavalry under General Hampton with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success of the day. Seven stand of colors, 2,000 prisoners, and 9 pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported to be heavy, ours relatively small. Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory, and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUNN'S HILL, *September 17, 1864.*

At daylight yesterday the enemy's skirmish line west of the Jerusalem plank road was driven back upon his intrenchments along their whole extent and his location ascertained. Ninety prisoners taken in the operation. At the same hour General Hampton attacked his position, north of Norfolk railroad, near Sycamore Church. Captured about 300 prisoners, some arms, wagons, large number of horses, and 2,500 cattle. General Gregg attacked General Hampton on his return in the afternoon at Belches' Mill, on the Jerusalem plank road, but was repulsed and driven back. Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed 50 men.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 1, 1864.*

Yesterday evening General Heth attacked the enemy's infantry, who had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery on the Squirrel Level road, and drove them back. General Hill reports that they were severely punished and 400 prisoners captured. General Hampton, operating on Heth's right, also drove the enemy, capturing 2 stand of colors and about 500 prisoners, including 4 colonels and 13 other officers.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Chaffin's Bluff, October 7, 1864.

General Anderson to-day drove the enemy from his position near exterior line of defenses at Charles City road to vicinity of New Market road, where he was found strongly intrenched, and was not dislodged. Ten pieces of artillery, with their caissons, some horses, and prisoners were captured. Our loss said to be small; enemy's not known. The brave General Gregg, of the Texan brigade, fell dead at the head of his men.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 8, 1864.

SIR: In my report of yesterday I was mistaken as to the number of guns captured. A later report states there were 9 guns, 10 caissons, 2 stand of colors, about 100 horses, over 100 prisoners, a large number of intrenching tools, and a quantity of forage. Please correct the error as to the number of guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 13, 1864.*

At 7 this morning enemy endeavored to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous effort was made about 4 p. m., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss very slight. General Breckinridge reports that a force of the enemy came to Greeneville on the 12th, and was defeated by Brigadier-General Vaughn. Some prisoners, two stand of colors, many horses and arms, were captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss slight.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 27, 1864.*

The movement of the enemy against our left to-day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between the Henrico Poor-House and Charles City road, the other on the Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and four stand of colors were captured. Our loss very slight. On the 25th Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brigadier-General Duffié, several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 27, 1864—11 p. m.*

General Hill reports that the enemy crossed Rowanty Creek below Burgess' Mill and forced back the cavalry. In the afternoon General Heth attacked and at first drove them, but found them in too strong force. Afterward the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the plank road at Burgess' Mill. Heth took colors and some prisoners.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 28, 1864.*

General Hill reports that the attack of General Heth upon the enemy on the Boydton plank road, mentioned in my dispatch last evening, was made by three brigades under General Mahone in front, and General Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured 400 prisoners, 3 stand of colors, and 6 pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy having possession of the bridge. In the attack subsequently made by the enemy General Mahone broke three lines of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton road, leaving his wounded and more than 250 dead on the field. About 9 p. m. a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the

Baxter road in front of Petersburg, but was soon driven out. On the Williamsburg road yesterday General Field captured upward of 400 prisoners and 7 stand of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works and returned to his former position to-day.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

—

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 29, 1864.*

General Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowanty Creek, driving his rear guard across and pursuing the cavalry behind the lines of their infantry. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and the enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines are re-established.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 31, 1864.

General Mahone penetrated enemy's picket-line last night near Petersburg and swept it for half a mile, capturing 230 officers and men, without the loss of a man. Total number of prisoners captured on the 27th below Petersburg, according to General Hill's report, was 700.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

PETERSBURG, *November 18, 1864.*

General Pickett reports that last night a portion of enemy's picket-line in his front was taken possession of and held. One colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 113 privates were captured, besides the dead and wounded left on the ground. Our loss was 1 killed and 9 wounded.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

—

PETERSBURG, *December 2, 1864.*

The enemy attacked Stony Creek Depot yesterday and burned most of the buildings, consuming some stores and corn, but most of the latter was saved. The railroad is unharmed. General Lee, coming up as the enemy was retiring, attacked and drove him rapidly eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement. The depot was occupied by about 150 men, under Captain Waldhauer, about 125 of whom are said to have been captured, among them, I regret to state, Major Fitzhugh, quartermaster. The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

PETERSBURG, *December 10, 1864—11 o'clock.*

Hampton, after driving enemy's cavalry upon his infantry, on afternoon of 8th recrossed the Nottoway and reached Belfield at daylight yesterday. In the afternoon enemy attacked the position, but were successfully resisted. This morning enemy is reported retiring and Hampton following. The bridge over the Meherrin was saved. Our loss, as far as known, small. The garrison, under Garnett, and the reserves behaved well.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

PETERSBURG, *December 10, 1864.*

About noon yesterday the First Division of Second Corps of enemy, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road south of the Appomattox and advanced toward Dinwiddie Court-House. To-day our cavalry, re-enforced by infantry, drove them back across Hatcher's Run, capturing a few prisoners, and re-established our lines. General Longstreet made a reconnaissance of enemy's lines to-day on north side of James River as far as New Market Heights, driving in their pickets, and found them fortified along the whole distance.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 23, 1864.

General Leventhorpe reports the enemy attempted, on the 20th, to land a force at Poplar Point, three miles from Fort Branch, on the Roanoke. The attacking party consisted of three gun-boats and barges loaded with troops. After a combat of three hours they were repulsed with loss. The attack was renewed on 21st and their skirmishers landed, which were attacked and driven to the boats. The gun-boats have resumed the position they occupied previous to their attempt to land troops at Poplar Point.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 23, 1864.

General Leventhorpe reports that he attacked the enemy's gun-boats yesterday off Poplar Point and drove them away. Our infantry kept up and fought them with determination for four miles. Colonel Whitford, who behaved with great gallantry on the occasion, was slightly wounded.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 24, 1864.

General Bragg reports that enemy's fleet moved in about 1 p. m., Ironsides leading, and opened fire on Fort Fisher. A gun-boat last night in pursuing one of our steamers grounded, was abandoned and blown up.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 25, 1864—12 m.

A dispatch from General Bragg, dated 10 p. m. yesterday, states that the bombardment of Fort Fisher was kept up by some fifty vessels, including two monitors, until after sunset, when the ships withdrew. Our casualties were 23 wounded, including 2 officers. Damage to work and armament slight.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 27, 1864—9.30 p. m.

General Bragg reports the enemy having re-embarked under cover of his fleet. The damage to Fort Fisher slight, though the bombardment was very heavy. Major-General Whiting, commander at the mouth of the river, Colonel Lamb, commander of the fort, and the officers and men of the garrison, deserve special commendation for the gallantry, efficiency, and fortitude displayed on the occasion.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

No. 352.

Reports of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, of operations August 15–19.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 16, 1864—8 a. m.*

All quiet yesterday and last night. Scouts report Second Corps marched with five days' rations; expedition must then be only a diversion to prevent Early being re-enforced.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 17, 1864—10 a. m.*

All quiet here yesterday and last night. No material change reported in enemy's movements or position. Thirty-six wagons and ten ambulances passed this morning on military road, rear [of] Battery 5, going in direction of City Point.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

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NEAR PETERSBURG, *August 17, 1864—5 p. m.*

Have ordered our batteries to open daily for thirty minutes, at 2 and 3 a. m., to prevent enemy's concentration of troops for an attack.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

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NEAR PETERSBURG, *August 18, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

Following dispatch just received from General Dearing:

Enemy has driven in my pickets and reserve in front of Yellow House. I am just going up with another regiment. Colonel Taliaferro reports them in force with infantry and cavalry.

Can any cavalry re-enforcements be sent him? I have none here.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

—

NEAR PETERSBURG, *August 18, 1864—12 m.*

Artillery firing of this morning has developed nothing. General Dearing reported just now: "Enemy is advancing in force both upon railroad and Vaughan road." I have ordered two brigades of infantry to support General Dearing. They must return to-night to their positions.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

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NEAR PETERSBURG, *August 18, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

General Hill reports that prisoners taken state that two divisions of Fifth Corps are on railroad. Has Fifth Corps left your front?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

—

NEAR PETERSBURG, *August 18, 1864—7 p. m.*

General Dearing reports having checked enemy's advance at the Davis house, where they have formed strong line of battle in his front. He does not think, however, the force more than a few regiments of infantry and one or two of cavalry. I have sent some infantry to his assistance.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *August 19, 1864—8 a. m.*

Three divisions of enemy reported still in position fortifying where repulsed last evening near Davis' house, on Weldon railroad. I will endeavor to-day to dislodge him with four brigades of our infantry and the division of cavalry you have promised. Result would be more certain with a stronger force of infantry. Signal station reports just now one brigade of infantry, 100 wagons, and forty-nine ambulances passing toward our front on military road in rear of Battery 5.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff.

DUNN'S HILL, *August 20, 1864—6.45 a. m.*

General Hill attacked yesterday afternoon enemy's Fifth Corps, under Warren, at Davis' house, on Weldon railroad, three miles from city, defeating him and capturing about 2,700 prisoners, including 1 brigadier-general and many field officers. Losses on both sides in killed and wounded not yet reported. Believed not to be great on ours. Brigadier-General Clingman was unfortunately wounded in the leg.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

No. 353.

Report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 10–December 31.

HDQRS. ARTY. CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1865.

COLONEL:*

About August 10, General Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry having received orders to join General Early in the Valley, Johnston's and Shoemaker's batteries marched with the division, Captain Johnston in command, Major Breathed having been wounded in a skirmish on June 29. This force reached Front Royal on August 14, and thenceforward participated in General Early's campaign. Nothing material occurred on the Petersburg line until August 18. On that day Brander's battery, Pegram's battalion, accompanied Heth's division and was warmly engaged in an attack upon the enemy at the Davis house, on the Weldon railroad. The next day Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram was sent with three of his batteries to co-operate with Generals Heth and Mahone in another attack at the same point. His battalion again participated on the 21st in an attack at Poplar Spring Church. Again on the 24th Colonel Pegram was directed, with Brander's and Cayce's batteries, of his own battalion, Ross', of Lane's, and sections of Hurt's and Clutter's, of McIntosh's, to accompany the column sent to attack the enemy at Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad. Success was marked on this occasion, and due in no small degree to the efficiency of Colonel Pegram and the good conduct of his officers and men.

* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1036, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 755.

From September 14 to 30 Hart's and McGregor's batteries, and Graham's, previously connected with General Beauregard's command, participated in several spirited affairs of the cavalry on our right flank, under command of General Hampton. Desultory skirmishing continued along the lines during this month and the following, with no further movement of importance till September 29. On that day the enemy commenced more vigorous operations on the north side of James River, and succeeded in carrying, chiefly by surprise, a commanding salient of our works, known as Fort Harrison, not far from Chaffin's Bluff. To meet this advance of the enemy, forces were promptly moved from Petersburg. Major Johnson, of McIntosh's battalion, marched the same evening in command of Clutter's battery, of his own battalion, and the Fredericksburg Artillery, of Pegram's battalion, and the next morning Haskell's battalion moved also to co-operate with the troops north of the James. General Alexander accompanied the expedition to command the artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway, commanding his own battalion, and Major Stark's, previously of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton's command, reported at once to General Alexander. The field artillery on that line had been left in his charge, when Colonel Carter repaired under orders on September 2 to General Early's army in the Valley as his chief of artillery in place of General Long, disabled by sickness. These battalions (Hardaway's and Stark's, Haskell's and Johnson's) constituted an effective artillery force for operations on that front. Hardaway's and Stark's battalions co-operated as far as practicable, though, from the nature of the ground and the course of the lines and the position of the enemy, they could accomplish but little in the unsuccessful attempt to recover Fort Harrison on the 30th; and in the attack, resumed for the same purpose, on October 1 Haskell's guns were added to them and posted as favorably as possible, Lamkin's company, experienced in mortar practice at Petersburg, having charge of a number of mortars. The attack being abandoned and defensive measures resumed, Johnson's and Haskell's guns were posted for use as occasion might arise. Lamkin's mortars remained, as they have done ever since, in position bearing on Fort Harrison. While these occurrences transpired on the lines below Richmond active movements were also going on upon the right of our line below Petersburg. Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram, with Brander's and Ellett's batteries, participated in an attack made by Heth upon the enemy's left. On the following day (October 1), with Brander's and Cayce's batteries, he again took part in the combined attack of Heth and Wilcox. Colonel Pegram warmly commends Captain Brander and Lieutenant Hollis, commanding these batteries, for their gallantry and efficiency on this occasion. On the day succeeding (2d) the enemy, attacking Heth's line, was effectually repulsed by the vigorous co-operation of Ellett's battery with the infantry, Cayce's and Gregg's batteries also assisting from their respective positions. On October 8 [7] Haskell's and Johnson's battalions, north of James River, shared in the repulse of the enemy by our troops on the Darbytown and New Market roads, and performed their part with accustomed energy and success. On this occasion Major Haskell, narrowly escaping with his life, received a grazing wound on the head from a minie-ball, and Lieutenant McQueen, of one of his batteries (Garden's), was severely wounded.

Haskell's battalion, under Captain Garden, was again slightly engaged on the 12th [13th] in repelling feeble attacks of the enemy. Corporal Fulsher, of Flanner's battery, performed on this occasion a service deserving of special mention to his honor. Explosion having occurred

among some ammunition improperly exposed, wounding six men, this soldier, though himself wounded, caught up several shells with burning fuses and extinguished them in a pool of water near by, and this when other shells were bursting around him.

On October 27 the enemy made a simultaneous attack on our lines below Richmond and on our right flank beyond Petersburg. His advance below Richmond was general and in considerable force. It was, however, repelled with comparative ease, the artillery rendering, as usual, its share of service. Haskell's and Johnson's battalions operated against the enemy's flanking on our extreme left as far as the Williamsburg and even the Nine-Mile road, and thence across to Charles City road. Hardaway's and Stark's battalions met the direct attack on their front between the Darbytown road and Fort Harrison. On this occasion Lieut. C. H. Wilkes, commanding Clutter's battery, while gallantly discharging his duty, fell at his post mortally wounded. No further attempt has since been made by the enemy on the line north of James River, and the field artillery has remained there, with supporting troops, quietly awaiting such further service as future operations of the enemy may render necessary.

The enemy on October 27 experienced on the extreme right below Petersburg as serious reverse as on the left below Richmond. Early in the day, when encountered by the cavalry alone, his numbers proved of avail to advance, gradually pressing back our horsemen to and across the Boydton plank road. Hart's battery, resolutely served, rendered valuable service in checking that advance. Its faithful commander, Captain Hart, received in the engagement a severe wound. Subsequently McGregor's and Graham's batteries effectively co-operated in the combined attack which drove back the enemy in confusion and with a heavy loss. Two of Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram's batteries (Ellett's, under Lieutenant Hollis, and Gregg's) also participated in the sharp conflict on this wing that afternoon, Gregg's battery being partially and Ellett's sharply engaged and contributing to the success of the day. After this signal reverse the enemy for some time attempted no movement of consequence, though skirmishing and shelling were continuously practiced on considerable portions of the lines, and at times with much severity.

On December 7 an extensive raid by a large force of the enemy being in progress along the Weldon railroad, toward Belfield and beyond, our cavalry hastened to arrest the operation, attended by Hart's, McGregor's, and Graham's batteries. Their guns were effectual in repelling the enemy at Hicksford and admonishing him speedily to retrace his steps. Our infantry column, which followed in pursuit of this raiding force, was accompanied by four batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram and Major Owen. They were not able to obtain a fair opportunity at the enemy, or more than a slight skirmish, owing to his prompt retreat, and after a tour of seven days' extremely hard service, in severe weather and through roads scarcely passable, returned to camp. This effort closed the campaign. Nothing significant has since transpired.

While the campaign around Richmond and Petersburg had thus progressed to its close, that portion of our army detached under General Early on June 18, and operating mainly in the Valley of Virginia, had been engaged in a series of movements and conflicts of very great importance, the artillery performing throughout a conspicuous part. Nelson's and Braxton's battalions (Second Corps), which accompanied the expedition to Lynchburg to meet Hunter, though marching with great

effort, could not reach that place in time to deal a decisive blow to that atrocious dispenser of fire and fury to the defenseless. He had hastily retreated before General Early and was making as rapidly as possible toward the Ohio. On June 22 these two battalions joined the artillery of General Breckinridge's command, and all the other troops under General Early, near Salem, in Roanoke County. Thence the Army of the Valley moved by the direct route to Staunton. Here in the delay of two days which occurred some judicious adjustments in his command were made by General Long, chief of artillery, Second Corps. Leaving Major Leyden, of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, in charge of a reserve camp of batteries least efficient, he fitted out with the best guns McLaughlin's battalion and a force of horse artillery. The army thus moved from Staunton for the lower Valley with three efficient battalions of artillery—Nelson's, Braxton's, and McLaughlin's—under Lieutenant-Colonel King, having forty reliable guns well equipped, and ten additional also well provided, to serve with the cavalry.

Encountering little resistance on any part of the route, General Early's forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Shepherdstown, on July 5 and 6. On the morning of the 9th they advanced upon Fredericktown. The enemy had evacuated that place, but was found in force on the line of the Monocacy a mile or two to the east, the railroad bridge and the ford below, on the Georgetown road, being the principal points of demonstration. Here a number of our guns were judiciously posted to bear upon the opposite side and operated with great effect, when McCausland's cavalry and Gordon's infantry, having crossed the stream, attacked the enemy and were met by him in line of battle at right angles to the river. Taken in flank and reverse by our artillery, the enemy's line immediately gave way and was soon routed and driven from the ford and bridge. The victory was complete.

Officers and men of the artillery behaved on this occasion with accustomed fidelity. Lieutenant-Colonels Nelson, Braxton, and King and Major McLaughlin were engaged throughout the day in maneuvering and fighting their commands. With the exception of Lieutenant Hobson, of Kirkpatrick's battery (an officer beloved for his worth and admired for his gallantry), who was killed by a musket-ball near the close of the action, and Lieutenant Southall, acting assistant adjutant-general, painfully wounded, the loss in the artillery on this occasion was slight.

The artillery subsequently accompanied the army in its demonstration against Washington City; then with it recrossed the Potomac at White's Ford on the 14th, and encamped for a few days at Leesburg; thence it proceeded across the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, encamped near Berryville, and held the adjacent fords of the Shenandoah. King's battalion was here engaged in repelling an attempt of the enemy to cross at Castleman's Ferry. From this position the army retired before the enemy's force, the main body moving by White Post to Newtown. Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson, however, with two batteries accompanied Ramseur's division to Winchester. Ramseur attacked the enemy but was unsuccessful, and Kirkpatrick's battery was lost. The guns had been advanced so close to the enemy that it was impossible to withdraw them when the infantry gave way. Colonel Nelson and his command elicited warm commendations for their gallantry in this affair.

General Early, after retiring to Strasburg and allowing the enemy to occupy Winchester and push his advance to Newtown, turned upon him a few days later and drove him in great haste through Winchester toward Martinsburg. His retreat was so rapid that little punishment

could be inflicted on him. General Early subsequently pursued him across the Potomac at Williamsport, but soon returned into Virginia, and after some time resumed position at Strasburg. During these movements the artillery could do little more than march and countermarch.

Sheridan now commanded the enemy in the Valley. General Early moved back before his large force to Fisher's Hill and took position. Meanwhile re-enforcements arrived for General Early. Cutshaw's battalion of artillery, accompanying General Anderson with Kershaw's division of infantry, and Johnston's and Shoemaker's batteries of horse artillery, accompanying General Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry, reached Front Royal on the 14th, and were engaged in driving off the enemy on the 15th. The enemy, after demonstrating a few days in front of Fisher's Hill, retired. General Early again pursued, and, driving out of Winchester the force there remaining, once more occupied the town. The artillery was but little used on this advance. General Long, being now taken ill, turned over the command of the artillery to Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson on August 19, and Captain Kirkpatrick came into command of Nelson's battalion. The enemy, still with occasional skirmishes, in which our artillery took part, retired, and reached Harper's Ferry on the 21st.

Our troops remained in the neighborhood of Charlestown till the 25th. Moving thence to Shepherdstown, the army afterward encamped at Bunker Hill, and on the 31st Milledge's and Massie's batteries accompanied Rodes' division to Martinsburg, and Massie's was engaged with the enemy's cavalry and artillery. Kirkpatrick's battery received guns in place of those lost July 20. The army then moved to and encamped near Stephenson's Depot.

September 9 Colonel Carter, having been detached from his immediate command below Richmond, arrived and took command of the artillery with General Early's army, in place of General Long, disabled by sickness. From this date to the 19th several movements occurred, with considerable skirmishing, on the line toward Martinsburg.

On the 19th was fought a sanguinary battle near Winchester. Ramseur's division, aided by Colonel Nelson's artillery, first received Sheridan's attack on the Berryville turnpike, and well held their ground. Braxton's battalion artillery, with Rodes' and Gordon's divisions, was then hurried up and posted on Ramseur's left, and received the concentrated assault hurled against that point. The artillery did noble service. Nelson's guns held back the enemy on the right and enabled Ramseur's infantry to rally after being much broken; and Braxton's pieces, in the center, were equally effective, sweeping from the field the enemy's masses as they rushed on, pursuing Gordon's yielding line, and enabling a portion of Rodes' division to dash in and drive back their shattered column a considerable distance. Unhappily the accomplished division commander, General Rodes, here fell when his practiced skill was greatly needed. Meanwhile Breckinridge's division, with King's artillery battalion, which had held the Martinsburg turnpike, was removed toward the right, and Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Lomax left to withstand the enemy's large force of cavalry. This, however, becoming impracticable one of Breckinridge's brigades was detached to aid General Lee in keeping back the enemy's cavalry. At the same time the enemy's main force was massed nearer to their cavalry and advanced on Gordon's left. This necessarily gave ground to the rear, and our whole left wing swung back nearly at right angles to the original front, Braxton's guns at the salient still maintaining their hold and doing noble service. King's

battalion held a hill in rear of Breckinridge's line, fronting to the left, and Breathed's guns, of the Horse Artillery, were operating with good effect from point to point, as occasion offered. Late in the day the right was still steady, but the left was becoming more and more critical. The enemy's cavalry in driving back Fitzhugh Lee's small force dashed through the infantry brigade sent to his support and captured many of its men. Our left still receding, the center became more and more salient, and had also to be gradually drawn back. The retrograde movement was, of course, each time more difficult and the infantry was becoming unmanageable.

Fortunately (says Colonel Carter), the artillery was under perfect control to the last, and maneuvered and fought with untiring courage. The guns retired from point to point, halting, unlimbering, and firing, while efforts were made by general officers to rally the infantry.

Near the close of the day Colonel Carter received a painful wound from a fragment of shell, which compelled him to turn over the command of the artillery to Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson. Happily, it did not permanently disable him. For a fuller account of the battle I refer to Colonel Carter's intelligent and interesting report. It is, however, just that one or two more of his important statements be here quoted:

The whole army (he adds) will testify to the stout resistance made by the artillery in this long and exhausting struggle. * * * It may be safely said that had the other arms of service done their duty as faithfully as did the artillery the army might have rested afterward on the Potomac. * * * Our loss of the day was mainly due to the enemy's immense excess in cavalry. This, by enveloping our left, forced it steadily back and ultimately compelled the abandonment of the field. For a strictly defensive battle as this soon became I had not artillery enough. Another artillery battalion to have held the Martinsburg turnpike and the heights northwest of Winchester would have prevented the fatal progress of the enemy's cavalry.

Three guns were lost on this occasion—two lent by Lieutenant-Colonel King to the cavalry, and another from the same battalion late in the evening on the retreat. Cutshaw's battalion was all the time absent with Kershaw's division on an expedition resisting a force of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge in Fauquier and Culpeper Counties.

After this serious reverse of September 19 the army retired during the night, and reaching Fisher's Hill, beyond Strasburg, formed line of battle early on the 20th, King's guns on the right, Braxton's next, and Nelson's still farther to the left. Owing to some misapprehension or oversight certain precautions recommended by the acting chief of artillery in adjusting the line on the left, where the enemy's movements indicated his chief attack was to be made, were neglected and the result proved again disastrous.

On the evening of the 22d the enemy made a dash upon our extreme left, occupied by General Lomax's cavalry. It soon gave way, and the enemy swept down the line, capturing 4 of Nelson's, 2 guns from Lomax's Horse Artillery, 7 of Braxton's, and 1 of King's—14 in all. Yet the artillery was not in fault. Colonel Nelson affirms that they did their duty fully and efficiently, as testified by all officers and men who had opportunity to observe. All was brought off which could possibly be secured, and while retiring halted, unlimbered, and checked the enemy from point to point, that the trains might be gotten safely to the rear.

The army still moved back on the 24th beyond New Market retiring in line of battle, and portions of each artillery battalion from time to time taking position and operating effectually in keeping the enemy in check. While assisting in keeping the enemy at bay, about seven

miles from New Market, Capt. John L. Massie, of Nelson's battalion—a gentleman of fine character, superior powers, and high culture, a soldier of tried merit, and a battery commander unsurpassed in the service—received a mortal wound. Lieut. N. B. Cooke, a promising young officer of Braxton's battalion, was also wounded.

The army then deflected toward Port Republic, and arriving at Brown's Gap on the 25th encamped. Here it was joined on the 26th by Kershaw's division and Cutshaw's artillery battalion. On the same day Colonel Carter again reported for duty and resumed command of the artillery. Carpenter's and Hardwicke's batteries were engaged in skirmishes near Port Republic on the 26th and 27th.

On the 28th the army was again put in motion, and marched by Waynesborough to Mount Sidney, and thence slowly down the Valley, the advance reaching Hupp's Hill, below Strasburg, on October 13. Here an affair occurred between a force of the enemy and Gordon's division, with Conner's brigade, of Kershaw's division, attended by Fry's battery. In this affair the enemy was repulsed, with considerable loss. Lieut. S. S. France, acting adjutant to Colonel Carter, was on this occasion severely wounded.

Meanwhile the cavalry marched by the back road, and on the morning of the 8th encountered the enemy. Thomson's and Johnston's guns were used with good effect to the last. Their supports giving way at a critical moment the six guns were lost. As on other occasions the artillery officers and men faithfully did their duty.

On the next day (October 9) Shoemaker's battery and a section of Thomson's, accompanying Lomax's cavalry as a guard to the wagon train on the Valley turnpike near Woodstock, were greatly exposed by the irresolution of the cavalry, but were all, except one of Thomson's guns, saved by the extraordinary gallantry of artillery officers and men. On this occasion Captain Carpenter, of Braxton's battalion, was particularly distinguished. Observing the hazard occasioned by the failure of the cavalry, he pressed forward as a volunteer, and by judicious intrepidity succeeded in rallying a few of the fugitives so as again and again to keep the enemy at bay. He thus contributed materially toward rescuing the guns and saving the trains. I regret to add that in this gallant service he received a painful wound resulting in the loss of an arm.

On October 19, at a very early hour, the artillery was moved forward with the main body of the army to attack the enemy beyond Cedar Creek, and by 10 a. m. remarkable results had been achieved. Two corps of the enemy had been surprised and routed, their camps captured, and they driven from the field. The Sixth Corps had been dislodged from its strong position near Middletown chiefly by the fire of our artillery, and the whole hostile army driven three or four miles. Twenty-four pieces of artillery by the enemy's admission (17 are known to us) had been captured, and some 1,500 prisoners. There was a lull from 10 to 3.30 p. m., our line of battle ranging across the turnpike at right angles north of Middletown, Wofford's brigade on the right, then Wharton, then Pegram crossing the turnpike, then Ramseur considerably in advance, then Kershaw. then Gordon, then an interval of about a mile, and then Rosser's cavalry, which, with Thomson's battery, had joined General Early on his last advance after October 1.

About 3 p. m. six of Cutshaw's pieces and two of Jones' were posted to guard the interval between Gordon and Rosser. On the enemy's attack at 3.30 Gordon's line gave way and the guns were retired by General Gordon's order. The guns operating with the other divisions held

their positions until the left gave way. They were then posted on commanding ground 100 to 200 yards in rear, and, aided by a small infantry force, held the enemy in check for more than an hour and until ammunition failed. Other guns were posted on the heights south of Cedar Creek to cover the withdrawal of the infantry and artillery from the field.

An important victory had thus been strangely reversed, but everything was brought safely across Cedar Creek. Night had come and no further danger was apprehended. But a more serious disaster now occurred. The artillery being on the march in column toward Hupp's Hill, a small body of the enemy's cavalry charged the train on the right flank, and by their bugle blasts, cheers, horses' feet clattering, and pistol shots in the darkness, occasioned an incurable panic in the infantry, already seriously disorganized. The artillery officers and men appealed in vain for muskets, with which they would have stoutly and effectually defended their guns. They could not secure them, and the result was a large capture by the enemy, as elating to them as it was disgraceful to us. All the guns taken from the enemy in the morning and 23 of our own fell into their hands. "One hundred men in an organized state, with muskets," Colonel Carter thinks, "could have saved the train." As it was, the loss would not have been so great but for a very narrow passage south of Strasburg, between the river on one side and the bluff on the other, and had not the road been blocked with ordnance wagons, ambulances, and 1,400 prisoners, and the difficulty of proceeding been increased by the breaking of the bridge near Strasburg. This instance suggests the desirableness of having a certain proportion of artillerymen ever armed with carbines, at least when serving in campaigns like this of the Valley.

It is due to these admirable soldiers to state that on this occasion, as previously, they behaved with exemplary fidelity. Officers and men did their whole duty, and throughout remained uninfluenced by the general panic.

After this misfortune the army retreated to New Market, in the neighborhood of which it remained with occasional advances and skirmishes with the enemy, in which the artillery slightly participated, until the last of November, when it withdrew to the neighborhood of Harrisonburg; and active operations having ceased for the season, the artillery subsequently went into winter quarters not far from Staunton.

In the whole of the eventful campaign of 1864 the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia bore, it will be perceived, a distinguished part, and in every portion of the widely extended field of operation rendered signal service. In common with other arms, in so great a contest against vastly preponderating numbers, it again and again suffered severely, having many valuable officers and men killed and wounded and horses destroyed, and in two or three unfortunate affairs an unusual number of guns captured, making our loss in guns considerable on the whole, though in several instances valuable captures were made from the enemy. But it has everywhere and at all times proved reliable, how great soever the emergency. In the wildest fury of battle, under ceaseless harassment and exposure from sharpshooters and shelling on the lines, on the toilsome march, amid all the hardships of the trenches through summer, fall, and winter, and when steadily breasting the tide of reverse against friends unnerved or overpowered and foes flushed with triumph, the brave officers and men of this branch of our army have almost without exception exemplified the very highest virtues of Christian soldiers battling for their faith. their honor. and their homes.

To mention all who have thus admirably done their duty would be well nigh to repeat the rolls of our battalions and companies. I can only designate those chief commanders whose position has necessarily rendered their services most conspicuous, and refer to their reports and those of their sub-commanders for fuller details. General Long, until disabled by sickness, managed his command (artillery Second Corps) with characteristic judgment and vigor; and Colonel Carter who then succeeded him, earned, as usual, high encomiums for the care, sagacity, and skill, as well as boldness, with which he handled the command, as also did Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson during the brief but important intervals in which the command devolved upon him. General Alexander, ever active, full of resources, energetic, and enterprising, conducted his command (artillery First Corps) at all times with skill and success, and in the interval of his absence from a disabling wound his place was well supplied on one part of his line by Colonel Cabell, on another by Lieutenant-Colonel Huger. Colonel Walker, zealous, bold, and vigorous, directed his force (artillery Third Corps) with efficiency throughout the campaign, and was aided in his responsible charge by the judicious co-operation of Colonel Cutts; and Colonel Jones, first as chief of artillery of General Beauregard's command, and subsequently of General Anderson's corps, earned high commendation by diligent, intelligent, and successful attention to his arduous trust on a portion of the line most exposed and harassed during all the latter months of the campaign.

These officers speak in high terms of their subordinates and of the men in their respective commands, and describe instances more than a few of extraordinary good conduct and admirable achievement. Their reports and those of battalion commanders are herewith submitted.

Of the several members of my own staff—Capt. Dudley D. Pendleton, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. George W. Peterkin and Acting Lieut. Charles Hatcher, aides-de-camp; Capt. John Esten Cooke and Lieut. E. P. Dandridge, assistant inspectors-general; Maj. John G. Barnwell, ordnance officer; Dr. John Graham, surgeon, and Maj. John Page, quartermaster—it is just I should say that they have uniformly discharged their duties with faithful alacrity and to my entire satisfaction.

In conclusion, I am enabled to report that our artillery remains at the close of this arduous campaign in a condition of most encouraging efficiency, and that with reasonable effort toward supplying it with a few guns to replace some lost in unfortunate affairs that have been described, and with horses to re-establish a number of teams disabled in action or worn down by hard service, it will be in full strength for the campaign of the ensuing spring. It may be confidently relied upon to accomplish, by the Divine blessing, during the next season, as it has so well done through the last, its entire share in the defense of our country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

[For report of casualties in artillery of Army of Northern Virginia, from May 4 to December 1, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1052.]

No. 354.

Report of Maj. James F. Milligan, Signal Officer, C. S. Army, of operations October 1–December 31.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
Petersburg, Va., January 1, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with orders, I beg leave to submit the following report for the quarter ending December 31, 1864:

The Independent Signal Corps consists of two companies. The First Company consists of 119 men, rank and file, on duty as follows: At Drewry's Bluff, 1 sergeant and 5 men; at Chaffin's Bluff, 1 sergeant and 6 men; at Battery Brooke, 1 sergeant and 4 men; at Battery Semmes, 5 men; at Battery Dantzler, 5 men; on special duty in deciphering enemy's signal messages, 2 men. The above men form a signal line from Drewry's Bluff to Battery Dantzler, on James River, and co-operating with our fleet under Commodore Mitchell. This district is under command of Second Lieut. J. B. Smith of the Second Company, Lieut. S. C. Wells of the First Company having tendered his resignation in consequence of continued ill health. In connection with the above men there are fourteen men of the company on duty upon the James River fleet and under command of Corporal Handy. In Pickett's front, from Battery Dantzler to Swift Creek, there are twenty-two signal-men, stationed at various points, who watch and report the movements of the enemy from lookouts. This duty is extremely arduous and not without much danger. The men perform it cheerfully and with much satisfaction and information to General Pickett. This line is in command of Sergeant Rooney, of the First Company. On the Nansemond and lower James River there are sixteen men under Lieutenant Woodley (in charge of the scouts of this department). These men watch and report the movements of the enemy and their peculiarities along the lower James and Nansemond; cross to the north side of the James and get information from Old Point, Newport News, Yorktown, and Williamsburg. This is an important connection, and great care and caution are necessary to keep it up. The scouts upon this service are able and true men, and have performed their duties with credit to themselves and the satisfaction of the various generals commanding this department. The importance of their services has been duly appreciated, and credit accorded to them for their operations by General Lee, which will be referred to in this report under the head of these operations. Stable guard, 1 man; signal office, 5 men; an adjutant, commissary, clerk, and couriers; courier-line between Petersburg and Fort Boykin, 3 men; forage detail, 1 man; quartermaster department, 1 man: sick, 3 men; prisoners of war, 2 men. On furlough by War Department, 1 officer, Lieutenant Cannon; on furlough by Navy Department, 2 men; on furlough from headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, 3 men. Detailed by order of War Department, 22 men.

The Second Company consists of 117 men, rank and file, on duty as follows, Lieut. R. A. Mapp commanding the company: The First Signal District, Lieut. R. A. Forbes commanding, consists of four posts, viz: At the custom-house, in Petersburg, 1 sergeant and 4 men; post I, at Blandford, 1 sergeant and 5 men; post G, at General A. P. Hill's headquarters, 5 men; post L, at General Ransom's headquarters, in the trenches, 3 men. The Second Signal District, along the immediate front of Petersburg, consists of 4 posts: Post K, at Dunn's Hill, 6

men; post D, at Whitehead's, Chesterfield County, Va., 7 men, an important post, as it reports all movements of the enemy's train in the rear of their defenses from City Point to the Weldon railroad; post E, at Cumming's battery, 3 men; post B, at Fort Clifton, 9 men; stable guard, 3 men; headquarters—as clerk and acting assistant surgeon, 2 men. On courier-line, 3 men; teamster, 1 man; scouts with Lieutenant Woodley and Sergeant Emmell, 20 men. Absent with leave, 4 men; absent without leave, 2 men; absent sick, 9 men. Detailed by order of War Department, 12 men. Prisoners of war exchanged but not reported, 1 officer, Captain De Jarnette, and 4 men; prisoners of war, 10 men. The Second Company for the last quarter have been performing signal duty in our front at Petersburg and extending to General Pickett's right in Chesterfield. Connection has been at all times kept up between the posts; the number of men performing this duty is 46, and the majority are excellent operators. This company, since the 8th of October, have been furnished, as well as the First Company, with clothing complete, with the exception of overcoats, which have never been issued to the corps as an organization, about forty having been drawn in all upon special requisition.

The arms and equipments of the corps are good, but owing to the exchanged prisoners not having been furnished, and the arms of the sick having been turned over last summer, the corps lacks some ten Enfield rifles in the Second Company and some few Austrian rifles in the First Company. The corps has been at all times prepared to render able and efficient services in the trenches or wherever else called upon to do duty as soldiers. As operators and signal men, they stand on their own merits, and can compare favorably with the best in the service. Feeling a deep interest in the success and utility of the signal organization and its deportment, if I find a man worthless as an operator I report it at once and request his transfer to some other branch of the service, where he can be made more efficient to the public interest. The men detailed upon the blockade-runners from Wilmington from the Independent Signal Corps are highly spoken of for efficiency and ability by Lieutenant Wilmer, in charge of marine signals (stationed at Wilmington). This is highly gratifying, and conclusively proves that where harmony prevails duty and co-operation are appreciated. It affords me infinite pleasure to record the courtesy and laudable interest of the Signal Bureau in Richmond, under charge of Captain Barker, Signal Corps, C. S. Army, who shows at all times a lively interest in the utility of the service by suggesting and perfecting improvements of great service to its successful operation, both in the field and the security of our communications from the scrutiny of the enemy.

On 1st of October I introduced a new system, with an entire change of alphabet, which, experience has developed, works with ease and satisfaction to all concerned. The system consists in a series of arbitrary abbreviations, contractions, and combinations, which have the advantage of speed and security from the enemy. By a slight preconcerted signal agreed upon every message can be sent by a different key-word or letter. I have, therefore, fully demonstrated the fact that abbreviations do not sacrifice certainty to speed, and I feel confident of proving it to any intelligent mind in the signal service not blinded by prejudice or incapable of judging upon the merit of the system by success. The operations of the scouts of the Independent Signal Corps in this quarter have been confined to the lower James and Nansemond Rivers; their duties have been dangerous and onerous; onerous from the fact that their movements have to be concealed; no fixed abode or camp; cross-

ing James River at great personal risk of capture from the guard and picket-boats, and engaging parties of the enemy purposely landed to capture and break them up but without success. These scouts are under the command of Lieut. J. R. Woodley, of the First Company, Independent Signal Corps, a man of cool and collected courage, untiring in energy and zeal for the cause, prudent and cautious, keeping up his connections and performing his duties under the most trying circumstances to the satisfaction of all, forwarding regularly tri-weekly to headquarters his report of the enemy's movements and the result of his scouts' observations, both along James River and about Old Point, Newport News, and wherever else occasion may offer an opportunity to collect information for the information of the commanding general and the department. On the 12th of November Lieutenant Woodley, with a party of scouts, left Day's Neck for Surry County, by my orders, to endeavor to suppress the unlicensed marauding of the negroes and white-livered vandals of the Federals, whose depredations upon the unarmed and defenseless inhabitants of that once happy region cried aloud for help. The wily foe did not attempt to come while the lieutenant and his gallant party were on their track.

On the 14th of November Lieutenant Woodley returned from Surry to Isle of Wight just before day; the moon shining bright, his suspicions were aroused by noticing a number of tracks as he crossed the road coming up from the mill at Burwell's Bay. Taking the trail along the road leading toward Fort Boykin by Wrenn's, upon the main road, he found that the party had kept on as if toward Wrenn's Mill; having but seven of his men with him, the rest being on other duty, he took a short cut through Wrenn's field to head the party off if they purposed visiting Fort Boykin. Just this side of Fort Boykin, at Mr. Bourne's house, he dismounted his party, cached his horses, and waited for them to come up, which they did in a short time, and throwing out a long line of skirmishers and flankers, swept the woods and took the horses of the party. Another party coming up from Fort Boykin totally surrounded Woodley and his party. "Every man for himself," was the order silently passed, "and, as you get out, rendezvous at our camp." The signal men got out with the exception of one man, who disobeyed the lieutenant's orders and was taken; the night, or rather morning, being very cold and the party being up all night in Surry looking for the vandals, he slipped into Bourne's kitchen to warm, and when the enemy came up was thus captured. As the signal men got out of the "surround" and rallied under orders of their lieutenant, they were determined to retrieve their misfortune, no matter what force the enemy were in. This gallant band of Woodley's, consisting of nine men all told (three having joined the lieutenant from camp), ambuscaded the enemy in their triumphs and recaptured every horse but one, which was killed in the action; took 5 prisoners and killed 1; the rest took flight and embarked under heavy fire for their gun-boats. The force of the enemy was 150 men, landed at three points from as many gun-boats, viz, at Burwell's Bay, Rock Wharf, and Day's Neck. The commanding general, R. E. Lee, complimented Lieutenant Woodley for his gallantry in retrieving the misfortunes of the day.

On the 4th of December a detachment of signal scouts, getting information that a band of Yankees and negroes would cross from the north shore to the south side for the purpose of plunder, repaired to Lyon's Creek, under Sergeant Dilworth. About midnight four boats entered the creek loaded with negroes; the sergeant let the two leading boats pass, and then opened upon the boats with a preconcerted signal. One boat was

sunk, two captured, and 18 negroes were killed, wounded, and captured, and two white men were afterward found dead, who, no doubt, were in company with the negroes. Sergeant Dilworth, being some distance from camp, with the enemy raiding through the country in detached parties, deemed it advisable to give his negro marauders lynch parole. This summary treatment has had a very good effect. That portion of Surry County has been quite quiet, and the marauders, who are nothing more than villainous negroes, have been pretty shy how and where they land. The lower portion of the James River is patrolled by steamers attached to Graham's naval brigade. They are a dastardly and villainous set, and are easily whipped with a determined party. The enemy have used every means to capture Lieutenant Woodley and his party that subterfuge could invent. They have landed at various points and scouted the country with cavalry, but have never taken but one signal man of the scouting party under Lieutenant Woodley, and had he obeyed orders he would not have been taken.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. MILLIGAN,
Major and Signal Officer, Commanding Independent Signal Corps.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

No. 355.

Report of Maj. D. B. Bridgford, C. S. Army, commanding Provost Guard, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations September 29–October 1.

HDQRS. PROVOST. GUARD, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have received and forwarded to Richmond the following number of Federal prisoners of war, viz, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 16 captains, 2 adjutants, 26 first lieutenants, 17 second lieutenants, 111 sergeants, 103 corporals, 1,380 privates; total, 1,663. My books show 688 captured by Major-General Hampton, 478 by Major-General Wilcox, and 497 by Major-General Heth. These prisoners are all from the Ninth Corps, with the exception of 175 from Fifth Corps.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

D. B. BRIDGFORD,
Major, Commanding, &c.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
October 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the Department.

The whole number of prisoners captured on the north and south sides of the James River, on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st of October, 1864, amounts to 2,266, including 105 commissioned officers; 1,663 were captured on the south side and 603 on the north.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 356.

Report of Maj. John W. Fairfax, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, of operations September 30–October 1.

HDQRS. LONGSTREET'S CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
Ball's House, October 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there were 469 prisoners of war captured on the north side of the James on the 30th of September and 1st of October, including 16 officers and 118 negroes sent to Richmond. In addition thereto there were 134 wounded, left at Field's division hospital.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JNO. W. FAIRFAX,
Major, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

All are included up to the fourth day.

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Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 357.

Report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations October 19–27.

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
——— —, ———.

COLONEL: On the 19th of October, having partially recovered from my wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, I reported for duty and assumed command of the troops on the north side of the James River, consisting of the Local Defense troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Ewell, Hoke's division, Field's division, and Gary's brigade of cavalry, as well as Pickett's division, holding the lines from the James River to Swift Creek. General Ewell's command was in position in the trenches between the river and Fort Gilmer, General Hoke between the New Market and the Darbytown roads, and General Field took up the line to the Charles City road, both along the line of works which had been thrown up, connecting Fort Gilmer with the exterior line of the Charles City road. General Gary was picketing the White Oak Swamp, the crossings of which had been obstructed, and had the main body of his cavalry to the left of and back of the outer line of works.

On the 25th of October I was advised of the crossing of heavy bodies of the enemy to the north side of the river, continuing until the morning of the 27th. General Field was directed to throw a strong regiment across the Charles City road, and every effort was made to strengthen my works and dispose of the force at my command so as to cover the long line I had to defend as well as possible.

Early on the morning of the 27th it became evident that the enemy was moving to my left, and about 9 o'clock heavy skirmishing, amounting in some places almost to attacks, was opened along my line from the New Market to the Charles City roads. Under cover of this fire the enemy pushed a column through the White Oak Swamp, cutting out the obstructions at Hobson's Crossing (a point about one mile and

a half below the line of works), and driving off the cavalry pickets stationed there. Anticipating such a move, being convinced the skirmishing between the New Market and Charles City roads was but a feint, and that the real move was to flank our position by crossing the swamp and taking the unoccupied works on the Williamsburg and Nine-Mile roads down which they would then sweep, I had ordered Field and Hoke to move by the left flank along the works, leaving only strong lines of skirmishers on the fronts they were leaving, and ordered Gary to the Nine-Mile road to hold the works at that point. This movement was made rapidly and continued till the left of Field rested just beyond the Williamsburg road. Johnson's and Haskell's battalions of artillery were moved with the infantry and placed in suitable position along the line. When the head of the column reached the Williamsburg road the enemy were already advancing a strong line of skirmishers on the works at that point. They were handsomely repulsed by our advance by a portion of General Gary's command, and the column took position along the old line of works.

Hardly had Field located himself when an attack in very heavy force was attempted on his front over the open ground on each side of the Williamsburg road. This was repulsed with ease and small loss to ourselves, but with heavy loss to the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Major Johnson's artillery assisted materially in this success. No other effort was made by the enemy at this point, and only a heavy artillery fire kept up for about an hour. In the meanwhile Gary had moved a part of the way over to the Nine-Mile road, when he sent word to me that no enemy had appeared on that road, and that his scouts reported none as being about. He was then ordered to return and attack the force in front of Field on the flank. While in the execution of these orders he received information that the enemy were attacking the small force picketing the Nine-Mile road, and he withdrew his command to their assistance. Moving with promptness he arrived only in time to see his small squadron driven out of the salient at that part of the line by the heavy ordnance of the enemy's skirmishers, supported by a large force in line of battle and about 100 yards from the works. A piece of artillery had been captured. Immediately forming his lines at right angles with the works, Gary charged down them, taking the enemy in flank, routing them and recapturing the piece of artillery. This was accomplished with such rapidity that our loss was but slight.

The fruits of these successes, so creditable to the officers and men engaged, and resulting in the complete defeat of the most determined effort to take Richmond on the north side, amounted to 11 stand of colors, captured in the assault of Field's position, and about 600 prisoners, most of whom were taken through the personal exertions of Captain Lyle, of the Fifth South Carolina. During the night the enemy withdrew their forces to their original positions.

For a more detailed account of the operations of the day I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying reports of the subordinate commanders.

I am indebted to the members of my staff for efficient services rendered during the day.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 358.

*Diary of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 1–October 18, including operations in the Shenandoah Valley, August and September.**

August 1 and 2.—Affairs unchanged.

August 3.—Colonel Carter, with some artillery, moves down the river, escorted by two regiments of cavalry, to annoy the enemy's transports.

August 4 and 5.—Quiet and without change.

August 6.—General Anderson visits Richmond to meet the President and General Lee. Soon after I receive orders to join him with the staff.

August 7.—Leave Richmond at 7.30 a. m. by rail and arrive at Mitchell's Station at dark.

August 8.—Last of Kershaw's division arrives to-day.

August 9 and 10.—Quiet. Waiting for our transportation.

August 11.—Cutshaw's artillery horses and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division arrive. Hear of Early at Bunker Hill.

August 12.—With Kershaw's division and Cutshaw's battalion of artillery we move from Mitchell's Station soon after sunrise and halt at Culpeper at midday. At 4 p. m. Kershaw moves for Hazel River, on the graded road, followed by the artillery battalion, and camped for the night on Hazel River. Fitzhugh Lee's division moves from Culpeper Court-House, and passes the infantry at night.

August 13.—March resumed. Camp two miles north of Flint Hill.

August 14.—March continues at sunrise. Troops arrive at Front Royal in afternoon. Kershaw posts a regiment on picket at the ford on the South Fork, on the Winchester road, and one on the Berryville road a mile from town.

August 15.—Enemy reported to have a brigade of cavalry at Cedarville, on the Winchester pike, and an infantry force on the Berryville road. The enemy sends a scouting party across Island Ford, which, however, soon retires.

August 16.—About 12 noon information is received of the advance of four brigades of the enemy's cavalry to Cedarville. To hold Guard Hill and cover the passage of the Shenandoah, Wofford's brigade of infantry and Wickham's of cavalry and artillery are sent to seize the position, which is done with the loss of but 8 or 10 men. Wofford, however, moves off to the right to attack the enemy's cavalry, which had now come up in force, and just at that moment, having charged and driven back our own cavalry, pitches into Wofford and drives him back in confusion and with loss. Brigade is subsequently moved across the river.

August 17.—Our whole force moves across the river and follows the enemy down the Winchester pike. The enemy retired, burning the grain, barns, and grass as he marched. Passing through Cedarville, Nineveh, and Ragtown we encounter, with the squadron of cavalry at our head, a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and give chase to them for four or five miles. Wickham, with the two brigades of cavalry, had turned off to the right and followed toward White Post the

* For portion of diary here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1056, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 760.

bulk of the enemy's cavalry. We camp on the Opequon near Frederick's Mill, and Wickham is ordered across from the vicinity of Berryville.

August 18.—Move soon after daylight for Winchester, where we meet General Early. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry is thrown out to the front and Kershaw camped in woods to the right of the Berryville road.

August 19.—No change in the position of our troops. Early moves with his force to the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

August 20.—Without change.

August 21.—At daylight we move with Kershaw and Cutshaw, by the old Charlestown road, for Charlestown. Lomax's cavalry moves from Bunker Hill in the same direction via Leetown, Early's infantry by Smithfield, and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry by Berryville. About six miles from Summit Point we encounter the advance of Wilson's division of cavalry and drive it before us, skirmishing as far as Summit Point, where we arrive at 3.30 p. m. and camp, picketing all the roads. Fitzhugh Lee encounters Torbert's division and drives him through Berryville, and encamps one mile north of the town on the Berryville and Winchester pike. Early arrives within two miles and a half of Charlestown and halts for the night. Casualties in all the skirmishes, light.

August 22.—March resumed at daylight for Charlestown. Meet General Early. Latter's troops encamped in front of Charlestown, ours back on the road we came, about two miles and a half from town.

August 23.—Without change.

August 24.—In the afternoon the enemy makes a slight demonstration with his cavalry on Early.

August 25.—Kershaw moves at daylight, with Cutshaw, to relieve Rodes and Ramseur. Early's force moves to threaten Martinsburg, and Fitzhugh Lee (who has resumed command of all the cavalry) toward Williamsport.

August 26.—Enemy in position and quiet until afternoon about 5 o'clock, when he advances four or five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to feel our lines. The picket-line of the Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment, Kershaw's brigade, breaks, and about 100 men of it are captured. The enemy soon retires. During the night we hear from Early, who is at Leetown, and it is determined to move for Brucetown at early dawn.

August 27.—Move at day via Smithfield, McCausland's, and Lomax's brigades of cavalry in our rear. Camp near Brucetown. The two cavalry brigades picket the line of the Opequon. Early moves to Bunker Hill.

August 28.—McCausland moves his brigade toward Leetown, under orders from Fitzhugh Lee.

August 29.—Early drives the enemy's cavalry through Smithfield. His troops afterward return to camp.

August 30.—Without change.

August 31.—Bryan's brigade moves at daylight into Winchester to watch a probable movement of the enemy on Winchester from Berryville, where he seems to be in force. In the afternoon the whole division moves and takes its former camp near town.

September 1.—Some cavalry skirmishing on the Berryville road. A small party of enemy's cavalry reported to have crossed Front Royal road toward Newtown. Humphreys' brigade is sent down on Berryville road to support the cavalry; but the enemy's force having been exaggerated, it returns to camp. Wofford is posted near town on the Valley pike.

September 2.—Enemy's cavalry at Berryville. It is proposed for Kershaw and Fitzhugh Lee to surprise him. As it is about being executed it is abandoned, the enemy having retired toward Charlestown. Early gets up toward Stone Chapel and a small body of enemy's cavalry attack his rear.

September 3.—Move at 12 m. from Winchester for Berryville by the pike. Strike the enemy about four miles from Berryville and encounter the Eighth Corps, which, after a sharp engagement, we drive away. The Sixth Corps is meanwhile at Longmarsh Run, near Summit Point. General Humphreys wounded.

September 4.—Between 9 and 10 a. m. General Early arrives to aid us, and proposes to attack by his left. Agreed to and he starts to execute it. He accomplishes nothing, however, deeming the enemy's position too strong to be forced.

September 5.—Retire toward Winchester. Some skirmishing at the Opequon between Early's rear guard and the enemy's advance. Troops camp in same place on Berryville pike.

September 6.—Without change.

September 7.—A division of Yankee cavalry moves up as far as White Post and returns toward Berryville. Enemy's infantry reported crossing the Opequon and advancing. Our troops turned out to meet them. Enemy retire across the Opequon. Object of the movement supposed to be a reconnaissance.

September 8 to 14.—Without change.

September 15.—Move at sunrise with Kershaw and Cutshaw up the Valley pike and camp on North Fork of Shenandoah, opposite Buckton.

September 16.—Move at sunrise, cross North Fork at Buckton Ford, cross South Fork at McCoy's Ford, and encamp at Bentonville.

September 17.—Move at sunrise on the mud turnpike, from which we turned off four miles north of Luray and camped four miles from Luray on the Sperryville and Luray pike.

September 18.—Move at sunrise, cross Thornton's Gap, pass through Sperryville, Woodville, and camp two miles east of the latter.

September 19.—Move at sunrise and arrive at Culpeper in time to meet a Yankee raiding party (Sixteenth New York Cavalry), which is found to have passed down to Rapidan bridge and burnt it. We intercept the party on its return by Bryan's brigade near Pony Mountain.

September 20.—Move at 12 m. for Rapidan Station.

September 21 and 22.—At Rapidan Station awaiting the completion of the bridge.

September 23.—Bridge finished. Move to Gordonsville.

September 24.—Kershaw moves at sunrise to join Early via Swift Run Gap.

September 25 and 26.—We take up the march (headquarters) for Richmond, where we arrive on the 26th.

September 27.—Move from Richmond to Swift Run.

September 28.—General Anderson receives orders to move to north side and assume command.

September 29.—Move to north side early and find the enemy holding Fort Harrison, which he had taken by a *coup de main*. One battalion of reserve (150 men) were in the fort. Gregg had previously repulsed an attack near Four-Mile Run. In the afternoon Field arrives with Law's brigade just in time to aid Gregg's and Benning's brigades in repulsing a most violent assault on Fort Gilmer. Many negroes were killed in the ditch. General Lee arrives, and Bratton's and Anderson's

brigades come over, making Field's full division. In the afternoon Colonel Montague, with four regiments of Pickett's troops, pushes up toward Fort Harrison.

September 30.—During last night Hoke came over with Kirkland's, Clingman's, and Colquitt's brigades and Scales'. After reconnaissance Fort Harrison is attacked by Law, Anderson, and Bratton, and Clingman and Colquitt. The attack is repulsed.

October 1.—Dispositions made for taking up a new line. A movement of the enemy to our left up the Darbytown and Williamsburg roads is discovered. Field, with Law's brigade and Montague's four regiments, is hurried off. On arriving at the point we find Moore's and Barton's brigades of reserves in the fortifications and the artillery at work. Montague is left on the New Market road, and Law is posted in the salient on the Darbytown road.

October 2.—Law and Montague are moved back to Chaffin's farm.

October 3 to 5.—No change of note.

October 6.—No change during the day. At night Field and Hoke are taken out of the trenches and sent to the vicinity of Curry's house, on the Darbytown road. Law's brigade was previously sent over to Gary.

October 7.—At sunrise we move down the Darbytown road with Field and Hoke. The former encounters Kautz's cavalry in the exterior trenches. With Anderson's and Bratton's brigades, and Gary and Law on the Charles City road, the cavalry is drawn off, leaving us nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, and prisoners. Field's division is then thrown to the left on the outside of the exterior line and Hoke on the inside of it. After crossing a thick abatis and an almost impenetrable swamp, the enemy is found in position near the New Market road. Field at once attacks him, and Major Johnson has a spirited artillery combat. Field's attack fails. Hoke cannot get at the enemy out of his trenches and does not move. In the afternoon the troops are posted behind Cornelius Creek. General Gregg killed; Bratton wounded.

October 8 and 9.—Quiet and without change.

October 10.—Field and Hoke move down in front of Cornelius Creek and a line of rifle-pits formed. Gary puts two regiments on the left of Field.

October 11 and 12.—Quiet. Troops occupied in strengthening their defenses.

October 13.—Early in the morning Gary's pickets are driven in on the Charles City road. He has hastily to send for the mounted regiment he had on the Nine-Mile road. A force of the enemy presses Field's left and endeavors to turn it. The Texas and Law's brigades are thrown rapidly to the left of the Darbytown road, and the others moved up to it, Hoke closing in on Field. The day passes in efforts of the enemy to feel our lines or break through them. The enemy's cavalry on the Charles City road disappears, and by night everything is again quiet, the enemy having retired. Gary's two dismounted regiments were sent to him in the morning, two regiments of Bratton relieving them. At night Field has four brigades on left of Darbytown road and Bratton on the right of it, Hoke touching his right, and Colquitt's brigade, of his division, extending to New Market road.

October 14 to 18.—Are all without change of note.

No. 359.

*Partial return of casualties in the First Army Corps from August 1 to December 31.**

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Bratton's Brigade.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1st South Carolina	1	9	11	72	1	16	110
2d South Carolina Rifles	.....	11	9	77	.....	11	108
5th South Carolina	.....	6	4	55	.....	.....	65
6th South Carolina	3	16	16	139	.....	16	190
Palmetto Sharpshooters	1	17	10	126	.....	5	159
Total Bratton's Brigade	5	59	51	469	1	48	633
Law's Brigade.							
4th Alabama	1	6	1	28	1	1	38
15th Alabama	.....	10	6	86	.....	2	104
44th Alabama	.....	12	2	27	1	8	50
47th Alabama	2	5	2	25	.....	3	37
48th Alabama	1	7	.....	20	1	1	30
Total Law's Brigade	4	40	11	186	3	15	259
Anderson's Brigade.							
7th Georgia	.....	4	10	37	1	4	56
8th Georgia	3	9	7	49	1	13	82
9th Georgia	1	6	4	42	.....	10	63
11th Georgia	2	11	6	29	.....	3	51
59th Georgia	.....	10	13	60	.....	2	85
Total Anderson's Brigade	6	40	40	217	2	32	337
Benning's Brigade.							
2d Georgia	1	3	1	9	2	9	25
15th Georgia	3	11	4	27	1	4	50
17th Georgia	.....	8	2	28	.....	7	45
20th Georgia	1	10	1	20	3	19	54
Total Benning's Brigade	5	32	8	84	6	39	174

[For operations of Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Barton's brigade, June 17–November 17, 1864, see report of Col. George K. Griggs, Vol. XL, Part I, p. 763.]

No. 360.

Return of casualties in Field's division October 27.

List of casualties in the engagement on the Williamsburg road on October 27, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field's division:									
Law's brigade	.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	8	8
Gregg's brigade	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	19	19
Bratton's brigade	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Benning's brigade	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	5
Anderson's brigade	1	1	.....	5	.....	3	1	9	10
Total Field's division	1	7	1	31	.....	5	2	43	45
Gary's cavalry brigade	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	8	8
Artillery	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	1	10	11
Grand total	1	9	2	42	.....	10	3	61	64

*Four brigades only reported.

No. 361.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Bratton, C. S. Army, commanding Bratton's brigade, Field's division.

BRATTON'S BRIGADE,
*Camp near Williamsburg Road, January 1, 1865.**

We remained in this position [New Market Heights—July 30] with our pickets well out in front, enjoying freedom from the presence of the enemy, until the morning of 13th [14th] of August, when the enemy assaulted, and after three efforts succeeded in driving in my pickets, capturing and killing some of them. It was here that Captain Beaty, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, one of the most efficient officers of this brigade, fell mortally wounded. The enemy in his front were successfully repulsed, he was slain, and some of his men captured by the enemy, who had driven in the pickets on our left and came up in rear of his lines. I mention this as due to the gallant officers and men who were captured there. Our picket-line was finally driven in, pretty badly mutilated. The enemy opened a furious cannonade upon our main line, which, however, did not last long. Our skirmishers were advanced, and they threatened his left, resting near the Yarborough house, which perhaps induced him to withdraw. While this was occurring here it seems that the enemy were moving heavy columns up the Darbytown and Charles City roads, which necessitated a sliding of the whole division to the left. I was ordered to follow and keep up connection with the brigade on my left. This was done, and night found my brigade with its right resting upon the Drill house, and extending along New Market Heights beyond the Libby house.

On the next morning the affair on the left became more serious. The enemy suceeeded in taking a portion of our line about Fussell's Mill. My already-attenuated line was depleted to furnish force to drive them out. Two of my regiments—the Fifth South Carolina, Colonel Coward, and Second South Carolina Rifles, Colonel Bowen—were sent down without delay and (I was told by others than themselves) rendered most effective assistance in driving the enemy away and recovering our line. While this was going on on the left the enemy assaulted my line near the Libby house, but were easily repulsed by the picket-line, aided by the artillery on the heights. In the afternoon I received orders to take command of the whole line from the left of my brigade to Chaffin's farm. I found on this line the City Battalion, detachments from Scales' and Thomas' brigades, and Johnson's old (Tennessee) brigade, numbering in all about 1,000 men. I went out to the picket-line to discover what troops were there, and reached Cox's farm, Signal Hill, where I had been informed the picket-line was established, in time to meet the enemy coming in by way of Double Gates, but could see or hear nothing of our pickets, who ought to have been on this part of the line. I learned afterward that the line for some distance to the left of Double Gates to the river was occupied by detachments from the City Battalion and Johnson's brigade. They unquestionably behaved badly—ran away from their posts, and could not give any intelligible report of what had occurred when they were found, which was not until some time after dark. Knowing little or

*For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1065, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 766.

nothing of the country in front, and only that the enemy were advancing up the Varina road, I immediately moved Johnson's brigade from Four-Mile Creek up to B. Aiken's house to secure Chaffin's farm from disaster. Night closed in before I found the pickets and without my learning anything definite of the enemy. During the night, however, I found that the picket-line had been disturbed only between where it crossed the Kingsland road and the river, and had it adjusted and ready for an advance at early dawn. I moreover discovered by means of scouts that there was no enemy in advance of their usual lines on the left of the Varina road. At daybreak the next morning the pickets on the right (from Johnson's brigade) advanced and found the enemy on Signal Hill, throwing up intrenchments. I received orders to dislodge them if I [could]. During the night three regiments from Pickett's division reported, and were put in position near the B. Aiken house, in all about 600 men. Harris' brigade was found near the B. Aiken house, and with these troops to hold the line I thought that I could drive the enemy away with mine, and was making dispositions with this view when I received orders to suspend operations until further orders. About sunset received orders to proceed, but it would have been impossible to arrange for it by dark. The navy opened upon the enemy during the evening. Johnson's brigade advanced against the hill early the next morning and found it abandoned; 5 or 6 prisoners of various colors and nationalities were captured, several muskets, and a lot of intrenching tools also. The navy claims the credit of driving them from the position, and doubtless aided in producing the result. Something, however, is due to the sharpshooters of Johnson's brigade, who hugged closely the works of the enemy all day and effectually prevented their completion. All of the unburied dead left on the hill were killed by minie-balls, and there were several white. Many of the negroes were known to be killed, and it was supposed they occupied the graves found there. Sharpshooters were thrown well out in the field below Signal Hill, so as to fire upon their line of communication with Dutch Gap, and it was this, in my opinion, that influenced them to leave at night. Our old lines were re-established; remained quiet until I was ordered away.

On 22d of August I was ordered to move across the river at Drewry's and take cars at Rice's Station for Petersburg; was held in reserve about the lead-works for several days; moved on to a ravine near Reservoir Hill, and worked at night on fortifications. On the ——— moved down the Boydton plank road some five or six miles to meet some movement of the enemy, but he retired, and we were ordered back that night. Marched about two miles, when we were halted and ordered into camp, where [we] remained the next day and night, and on the next morning moved back, and were put into camp on Captain Whitworth's farm, near Petersburg. We remained here until September 29. While encamped here built a line of works along the Squirrel Level road.

On the morning of the 29th of September received orders to take cars for Rice's Station, which we did, and moved thence across the river at Drewry's to the Osborn turnpike. Reached there just before dark; started out from the works near New Market road on reconnaissance, but were ordered back, as night was coming on, and went into camp, but about 10 p. m. received orders to move down Osborn turnpike toward Battery Harrison, which had been taken by the enemy. We reconnoitered as well as we could at night, and were making dispositions

to attack when orders came to move to the rear of Fort Gilmer and rest. We reached Fort Gilmer a little before daybreak; rested until about 8 a. m., and were ordered back to the vicinity of Battery Harrison. The preliminaries were arranged for an assault, and the assault ordered at 2 p. m. In the meantime the enemy had thrown up a retrenchment, making Battery Harrison an inclosed work. I was to support Anderson's brigade. I occupied a rugged line on the right of Anderson. He was to move out to a ravine in his front and wait for me to file out of my rugged position and form in rear of him. (All the details are known to the major-general, but I mention this point for a purpose which will appear presently.) I gave full and explicit instructions to my brigade. Every officer and man knew exactly what he was to do. Anderson did not stop at the ravine, but passed on. To give my promised support and carry out my part in the arrangement it was necessary for my brigade to file out at the double-quick, and, without halting, or even moderating to quick time, to move by the right flank in line against the enemy. I deplored this and felt that my men were not having a fair chance, but it was too late to give new orders and instructions. All that was left me to do, I thought, under the circumstances, was to try to carry out the agreed-upon arrangement, and this [I] did. My brigade was ordered to follow about 100 yards in rear of Anderson's, and if they stopped to pass over them and charge the enemy's works. My orders were obeyed, and my dead close under the enemy's works attest their honest efforts to achieve the object for which they were given. My right regiment (Colonel Walker) was streaming along at a run, unable to gain its position on the line of the brigade. This I halted for an instant, closed its ranks, and put it on the left against a little redan on the line a short distance in front of the enemy's retrenchments, and it was carried and much consternation produced among the enemy, who left one face of Fort Harrison—that looking toward B. Aiken's house—and did not occupy it again; but it was too late to help the main assault—that had failed; but it was a diversion, and more—a sort of distraction to the enemy, which saved the lives of many of my retiring men. My shattered ranks were ordered to the rear to reform. I dispatched a staff officer to General Hoke to explain my situation and to say that I would make another effort in conjunction with him if he would assault. My four repulsed regiments, rallied by their gallant colonels, moved up, sadly reduced in numbers, but with firm and solid tread, as well in hand and obedient to orders as at the beginning. General Hoke assaulted, but so feebly, and was so quickly repulsed, that I did not put my regiments in again, but took up a position to support the troops in the redan in case they were assailed by the enemy. After dark, when all my dead and wounded except those immediately under the works of the enemy were brought off, the troops were withdrawn to the line of the morning. We failed to take the fort, and there is, therefore, no occasion for praise; but while I think it right that success should be, as it is, the measure of the soldier's merit, I would be ungrateful to the living and false to my glorious dead if I did not express my admiration of their heroic conduct in this action. They failed to take the fort, but it was because the difficulties from beginning to end of the attack were too much for human valor. Our loss here was severe, summing up in killed and wounded 377; some of the wounded are prisoners. I took into this action 1,165 muskets, 129 officers.

The next day we remained quiet, but at dark were advanced to a line that had been selected during the day by the engineers and intrenched.

We remained here strengthening our works until the night of the 6th of October, when we were relieved by General Moore and moved to the Darbytown road.

Early on the morning of the 7th we moved down the Darbytown road and struck the enemy's outposts near Pleasants' house. The Fifth South Carolina Regiment (Colonel Coward) was deployed and drove them to their works over old line. My brigade formed on the left of and perpendicular to the road, some 600 or 800 yards from the works. In a short time, in conjunction with Anderson's brigade, formed on the right of the road, we moved forward. I succeeded in driving them out of the works in my front, and turned upon the flank and rear of those in Anderson's front and drove them from a part of it—indeed, from all of it finally—but was temporarily checked by a flank work. They had no artillery on the line, but a battery was playing on us from a position some 400 yards in rear of their line and in an extension of the line of this flank work. This embarrassed our attack, and being concealed by a slight ridge from view I was unable to see what was there. I therefore directed one regiment against the battery, which threw it entirely in rear of the line, and as it rose the ridge advanced the brigade and carried the works. With scarce a halt at the works I pressed on at the enemy and artillery, now seen running across the field for near a mile, when I halted and adjusted my ranks, now somewhat deranged by the succession of charges. The enemy were completely routed. I succeeded in capturing one piece of artillery; the rest got away from me, but was made an easy prey by Gary's cavalry, who did overtake and capture it. I here received orders to march to the right and connect with the division, which was moving up the works in a line perpendicular to them. This was done in due time, but with great difficulty, through dense thickets. The whole advancing in line struck the enemy near the New Market road in heavy force and behind log breast-works. My brigade advanced to from 50 to 100 yards of the work (my line was not parallel to that of the enemy, my right was nearer to them than the left), and I thought at one time that the enemy were leaving my front. I could not see, but their fire slackened. The brigade on my right, however, did not come up, and the enemy in its front poured its fire into me. The brigade on my left fell back and retired entirely from the contest. This somewhat disturbed my left. I was myself on the right and was wounded a few moments before, but seeing this movement to the rear went toward the left of my line to find it, too, beginning to break away, doubtless because they were abandoned, for the fire was not near so heavy as on the right. I ordered them to fall back to the crest from which we started. The fire on the right was most terrific, but fortunately the balls ranged high and my loss was less than I feared it would be. My regiments were in line thus from right to left—Walker's on the right; Steedman's, Hagood's, Bowen's, and Coward's on the left.

My casualties sum up in killed and wounded 190. Nearly half of them occurred in the right regiment (Walker's); more than half in my two right regiments (Walker's and Steedman's). I lost some of my best officers and men. Captain Quattlebaum, Palmetto Sharpshooters, a most faithful officer, who has signally distinguished himself in this campaign, was here shot dead upon the field. Lieut. William T. Norris, Fifth South Carolina Regiment, a noble man and most worthy officer, was, I fear, mortally wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Lieutenant Lewis, Palmetto Sharpshooters, had his leg broken and was captured. He has been heard from; is doing well, but his leg was amputated. The service has sustained a loss in these three officers.

My command behaved to my satisfaction on this occasion, and officers and men have my thanks for their gallant and spirited conduct.

To my staff I am indebted for their prompt and efficient services. I was deprived of the valuable services of my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Sorrel, early in the action. His horse was killed under him, and he was so much injured by the fall as to necessitate removal to the rear. Captain Lyle, acting inspector, and Lieutenant Judge, aide-de-camp, acted with their usual gallantry and rendered most useful assistance.

I left my brigade on the crest from which this last charge was made, and did not get back to it until the 20th of November. During my absence it had been engaged twice, on both occasions successfully resisting assaults of the enemy. You are referred to Colonel Walker for a report of these actions. I found it on my return on a new line between the Charles City and the Williamsburg roads fortifying. Since we have been engaged in erecting winter quarters and strengthening our works until the 10th of December, when we were ordered out to the front on what turned out to be a reconnaissance of the enemy's line about Deep Bottom. Found on New Market Heights, between the Libby house and Big Spring, a large, isolated fort, with ditch and strong abatis around it. This was an outpost, and not the right of their line. Their right rested on the marsh of the Four-Mile Creek, below the Kingsland road. An immense area of forest about the Drill house had been felled. The fort and these lines seemed to be thinly manned, but obstructions in the way of felled timber, abatis, &c., were immense. A little after dark we were ordered back to camp.

In this day's work I lost 11 men and 1 officer in killed, wounded, and missing.

We remained quiet in camp, fortifying and completing winter quarters, until the night of the 22d, when we were ordered off in haste to Gordonsville. I left camp at 11.30 p. m., and started on the first train from Richmond with two regiments (Second [Rifles] and Fifth), but did not reach Gordonsville until 10 a. m. I moved my two regiments out with all proper speed on the Madison turnpike, when I was informed by a staff officer that General Lomax was confronting the enemy. I found him about two miles out, and the enemy drawn up from 600 to 800 yards in his front. There was in one place a solid mass of them, covering, probably, two or three acres of ground. I told him that I had two or three regiments of infantry at hand to assist him, and suggested that as we could not shift as rapidly as horsemen that he put us in the position most important to be held. He replied that the position on the Madison turnpike was the all-important point, and pointing to the massed enemy, said, "They are now preparing to charge." I immediately put my regiments in position, one on either side of the road, relieving the cavalry, who moved out on the flanks. We were all ready now, and as they were slow about the charge, I sent out a company of sharpshooters into a tongue of wood about 150 yards in front of our lines to kill some of them. About this time one of my regiments, by some mistake and without my orders, opened a scattering fire upon them. Before I could stop it they made the mass of the enemy deploy and retire out of range. It (the mass) was not more than 600 yards from my line, and I might have opened fire upon them with effect, and would have done so but for the hope and expectation that they would

charge us. In a short time they withdrew, taking the road toward Liberty Mills. Some of [our] sharpshooters followed them and took possession of the field; found 3 wounded Yankees and 2 or 3 dead horses and men; also several bee-gums just opened, but not robbed. The rest of the brigade arrived during the evening and night.

On the evening of the next day the whole brigade took cars for Richmond, but owing to the bad condition of the road did not all reach Richmond until 9 p. m. on 25th of December.

I am happy to report not one single casualty on this expedition.

We returned to our old position on the line, and have remained quiet up to date.

Our total present at the beginning of the campaign (including quartermaster's, commissary, and surgical departments) was: Officers, 150; men, 1,866; aggregate, 2,016. Our loss during the campaign sums up 176 killed and 1,094 wounded and 94 missing; aggregate, 1,364. Total present to-day (including quartermaster's, commissary, and surgical departments), 132 officers, 1,688 men; aggregate, 1,820. We have lost many of our noblest and best officers and men.

Accompanying this is a list of casualties since the battle of the Wilderness.

The brigade as a whole has, in addition to the stirring gallantry of the fight proper, displayed a fortitude [and] endured the fatigues and dangers of this most arduous campaign with a staunch and sturdy courage, the contemplation of which fills me with gratitude not unmixed with pride.

While I feel that it is impossible in a report stretching over so much of action to do justice to the many individual instances of meritorious conduct that from time to time occurred, I cannot close without special mention of Colonel Hagood's (First South Carolina) regiment and Colonel Coward's (Fifth South Carolina) regiment. These officers have distinguished themselves by their valor and skill on the field and general good management of their commands throughout the campaign. Also Capt. J. B. Lyle, Fifth South Carolina Regiment, who, in command of his company, then of his regiment, and afterward as acting assistant adjutant-general on my staff, was everywhere conspicuous for his courage, energy, and zeal.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN BRATTON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 362.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 2, 1864.

COLONEL: Colonels Goode, McAfee, and McMaster, commanding respectively Wise's, Ransom's, and Elliott's brigades, report nothing of interest along their lines during the past twenty-four hours. General Gracie reports that work on the cavalier is progressing slowly, owing to the sickness of Lieutenant Welch, engineer officer, and requests that another engineer officer be assigned to his line; he also reports that as the engineers seem unconcerned about countermining

on his line to meet those of the enemy, he has sunk three shafts himself, but is making slow progress, as he cannot procure the instruments for boring. The casualties for July 30 will be forwarded in the morning.

The following casualties for the past twenty-four hours are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 6; total, 7 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigade commanders report the usual picket-firing along the line during the last twenty-four hours. General Gracie requests the presence of an engineer officer on his line, if only to instruct the officer in charge of fatigue party. A private named Thomas Fowler, Company I, Forty-first Alabama Regiment, has invented a boring instrument to feel for the enemy's mine. It bores ten feet in fifteen minutes. The following is a description of the Fowler borer as given by General Gracie:

A simple cylinder of iron, about eight to ten inches long and three inches in diameter, slightly flared at the end, fastened to a pole ten feet long, to which a rope of twenty to twenty-five feet is attached. There should be a slit about a half inch wide on the side to push out the dirt, in case of it caking inside. Three to four holes should be made toward the upper end of the borer to allow water and air to escape through. I believe it would be well to cup the borer on the inside as illustrated in Figure III, when working in loose wet soil, although I have not yet tried it. Any one can work the tool simply by commencing a hole with a pick, and then forcing the tool down the hole. Every time it is drawn up earth or sand will be found in the cavity, which, if sand, can be easily knocked out, or, if clay, may have to be forced out, by a stick or a bayonet as used by the men, through the slit. The great objection to the borer is the noise it makes. There is a man in the brigade who says he can make an auger that will work rapidly. I will order him to make one.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 5. Wise's brigade, wounded, 3 (1 carelessly); Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, killed, 2; total, 2 killed, 9 wounded.

The following ordnance stores have been collected during the past twenty-four hours: 4,315 minie-balls, 20 round shot, 41 grape-shot, 16 fuses, 16 pounds lead, and 45 shells.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report during the past twenty-four hours. Fatigue parties are constantly at work on the covered ways, &c., that have been ordered. I see from Northern accounts that our mortar and picket-fire is very destructive to the enemy, as they

admit that they have no protection, especially in the Ninth Corps, which is in my front. I have ordered a brisk picket-fire to be kept up along my line, and would suggest that the mortars be ordered to do likewise.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 7 (mortally, 2). Total, 1 killed, 13 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. No increase or diminution has been noticed in the picket-firing. The enemy threw a few mortar shells yesterday without inflicting much injury. The following ordnance stores were collected yesterday: 32 solid shot, 7,530 minie-balls, 33 rifle shell, 140 fragments, 15 bayonets, and 9 guns.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1 (since dead). Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4 (1 mortally). Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 1 killed, 8 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, August 6, 1864.

COLONEL: Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports no change in the disposition of the enemy's forces in his front. The picket-firing has been very heavy in front of the right regiment of his brigade. The firing was heaviest from dark until 10 p. m. from that portion of the enemy's line this side of the railroad. Not a shot could be drawn by our fire when the mine was sprung in front of General Gracie's line, and the enemy's pickets ran into their main line. General Gracie reports that the destruction occasioned by the mine was very slight.

Not a gabion or sap-roller was displaced, nor much of a crater formed. The mine must have been badly tamped, as the gallery was destroyed as far back as the shaft. Our picket-line was partially filled up, but again dug out.

Details for fatigue duty are regularly made. Work on the line and covered ways is progressing as well as could be expected.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 3. Wise's brigade, wounded, 3. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 8. Total, 1 killed, 16 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report during the past twenty-four hours. The picket and mortar fire has been about as brisk as usual. General Gracie thinks the enemy have greatly strengthened their picket-line since the explosion of the mine on the 5th. He also has noticed the enemy at work near Taylor's house, probably making an inclosed work, so as to hold their position with fewer men. Experiments have been made along the front of all the brigades, but no mine has yet been discovered.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 5 wounded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

COLONEL: Picket-fire was quite brisk yesterday, but slackened toward evening. The enemy were again observed yesterday strengthening the heavy battery in front of Ransom's brigade. Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade, reported about 11 o'clock last night that he had struck a piece of timber with one of his borers, supposed to be the frame of an enemy's mine; upon close inspection it proved to be a rock. The work is progressing well along the line.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 8 wounded,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, August 9, 1864.

COLONEL: The picket and mortar fire on my line was quite brisk yesterday from 10 a. m. until dark, when it slackened. Colonel McAfee thinks our mortar fire was quite destructive to the enemy yesterday evening. The enemy are strengthening the battery in the apple orchard. Wells are being sunk along the line, and have reached water in all instances. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that he has strengthened his line very much by traverses.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 1 killed and 8 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

[Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1864.

COLONEL: The usual amount of picket-firing was kept up yesterday. The mortar fire has slackened. General Gracie reports that the enemy shelled his line with only two mortars yesterday evening, where they have usually used five. The fire from artillery was weak. Commanding officers of Wise's and Ransom's brigades report no perceptible change in position or strength of the enemy. The enemy are erecting a battery on the line in front of Wise's brigade, which will bear on Wright's battery. Colonel Goode reports that his sharpshooters have annoyed the working parties very much.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3; Wise's brigade, wounded, 2 (1 mortally); Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 7 wounded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, August 11, 1864.

COLONEL: There is nothing of interest to communicate this morning. Mortar and picket firing has been kept up about as usual. Commanding officers of Ransom's and Wise's brigades report that no change has been observed in the position or strength of the enemy. They are strengthening the heavy battery in the orchard. Listening tubes have been sunk at small intervals along the lines. Water has been found in all instances, varying from seventeen to twenty-five feet below the surface.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3; Wise's brigade, wounded, 3 (1 mortally); Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; total, 1 killed, 6 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing of importance has occurred since last return. Picket and mortar fire has been about as usual. Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports that the enemy are throwing out obstructions in front of their second line, which seems to be very strong. All work is progressing rapidly. No change has been noticed in the position or strength of the enemy.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3 (1 mortally). Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 5 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing except casualties to report this morning, unless I would repeat my report of yesterday in regard to work on the lines, sinking of wells, &c. The picket-fire was very brisk in front of Wise's brigade last night.

The following casualties have occurred in the past twenty-four hours: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 5. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 7. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Total, 2 killed, 15 wounded.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 14, 1864.

COLONEL: Picket and mortar fire has been about as brisk as usual during the past twenty-four hours. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, ordered his pickets to fire by volley several times last night in order to draw the fire of the enemy and judge of their strength. The fire of the enemy was drawn, but did not seem so strong as ours. General Gracie thinks the enemy have removed some of their mortars, or at least do not reply as formerly. The rumbling of wagons was also heard in front of his line last night. The enemy have placed palisades in front of their lines opposite to Ransom's brigade.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3 (1 mortally). Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 8 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, August 15, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigade commanders, especially of Elliott's and Ransom's brigades, are using every effort to discover the mines of the enemy, if they have any; but so far their efforts have been unsuccessful. Colonel McAfee, commanding Ransom's brigade, reports that he cannot draw the water from the artesian holes with the pipes, as one is too short and two are too long. He suggests that gutta-percha pipes be furnished. The picket-fire was quite weak yesterday, but last night became more brisk and rapid than usual. General Gracie reports the rumbling of wagons last night. No change in the strength or position of the enemy has been observed.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4 (1 mortally); Wise's brigade, killed, 1; total, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 16, 1864.

COLONEL: The picket and mortar fire was about as usual during the past twenty-four hours. No change in the position of the enemy has been observed. During the storm yesterday the branch on Gracie's line swept over the works, carrying away a portion of the parapet, filling up bomb-proofs, &c. He thinks the enemy were more inconvenienced than himself, as they were seen to avoid their covered ways, and in several instances exposed their persons to avoid the water in the trenches. A portion of Ransom's line was also carried away, but is being rapidly repaired.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3 (1 mortally); Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 4 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 19, 1864.

The following casualties are reported for the last twenty-four hours (the morning report was sent up by General Gracie and a copy was not furnished to this office): Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Total, 2 killed and 8 wounded.

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. The enemy fired very little from mortars and artillery last night, but sharpshooting was kept up briskly.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3; Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; total, 1 killed, 5 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 9, 1864.

COLONEL: It was unusually quiet along my line yesterday and last night. A few shots were fired by the artillery yesterday morning. General Gracie reports that negro troops are in front of his line, except on the railroad.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 4; total, 4 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 10, 1864.

COLONEL: There seemed to be an unusual stir among the enemy last night, moving of wagon trains, cheering of troops, &c. General Gracie says that the enemy informed him this morning that they were cheering over the old news—fall of Atlanta; they also informed him that the colored regiment in his front was from Pennsylvania, that it belonged to the Eighteenth Corps, and was the only colored regiment in the corps. According to their own report, "they are new niggers, but well disciplined." The position occupied by Blount's battery has been damaged by the enemy's fire and needs repairing; this work is in the hands of the artillery. The ordnance officer has now been three weeks removing the 10-inch columbiad and mounting the 8-inch. It seems to me that this is a waste of valuable time, and if he will consult with me I can expedite the work. Private Joseph H. Jackson, Company I, Twenty-third South Carolina Volunteers, deserted to the enemy about 1 a. m. on yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Total, 2 killed, 4 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 11, 1864.

COLONEL: The sharpshooting was heavier yesterday and last night than usual. The mortar fire was quite severe at different times during the day and night. No change has been observed in the position or strength of the enemy. The negro troops have been removed from General Gracie's front, and he is now opposed by white troops, believed to be the Eighteenth Army Corps.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 5. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 10 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 12, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy have been more quiet than usual during the past twenty-four hours. Very few cannon or mortars were fired yesterday. No change has been observed since last report.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2; Wise's brigade, killed, 2; total, 3 killed; 2 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report during the past twenty-four hours. The picket and mortar fire has been about as brisk as usual. No change has been observed in the position or strength of the enemy since last report.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 2 killed, 3 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 14, 1864.

COLONEL: The sharpshooting was heavier yesterday than it has been for some time. Nothing has occurred or been observed worthy of reporting. Details are constantly at work on my line, and it is being very much improved.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 2 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 15, 1864.

COLONEL: With the exception of heavy cannonading yesterday nothing unusual has occurred along my front. The enemy have again placed negroes along Gracie's front. This seems to be their custom when they desire to use their white troops to effect particular

movements at other points. The picket-line along Elliott's salient has been extended so as to cover the crater and the piece of artillery thrown in front of the line by the explosion. I think the chief of artillery should be apprised of this fact, as the piece might now be brought in. Colonel Goode reports that Corpl. John B. Mize, Company H, [Ninth Virginia,] and Privates J. J. Johnson and William H. Mathews, Company G, Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, deserted to the enemy last night while on picket. He says that three more useless, ignorant, and cowardly men never disgraced the rolls of any regiment.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 3 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 16, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions my command extended to the left yesterday and by 1 o'clock occupied the line of General Hoke. Nothing unusual has been reported. Negro troops are still in front of Gracie's brigade. Colonel Rutledge reported about 1 o'clock last night that the officer in charge of our mine on Colquitt's salient thought that he heard the enemy mining. I referred the matter to Lieutenant Postell, engineer officer. The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3. Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Total, 1 killed, 7 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 17, 1864.

COLONEL: The fire from mortars and artillery was weaker than usual yesterday. The enemy's pickets made quite a demonstration in front of Colonel Goode's line last evening. They seem to be aware of the change of troops on this line, as they called over to our pickets, "Halloo! old Hoke's gone over to the Weldon railroad. When do you expect to open the Weldon railroad? We are 100-days' men. Our time is nearly out, and we are going home. We do not want to fight." They probably obtained their information from the men who deserted from Colonel Goode's picket-line night before last. Another man deserted from Wise's brigade last night—Private Mackowicz, Company A, Forty-sixth Virginia—while on picket. I placed Colonel Rutledge, commanding Ransom's brigade, in arrest last evening for permitting communication between men of his command and the enemy and neglect of duty.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 3; Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; total, 1 killed, 3 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. The enemy were very quiet yesterday. General Gracie reports that two men, Privates A. J. Ross, Company G, and C. B. Jordan, Company B, both of the Forty-third Alabama Regiment, deserted from his picket-line last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I desire to call [the] attention of the commanding general to the following facts:

First. The two-gun battery in rear of Gracie's salient, and west of railroad, has been so altered by the artillery officer in command that the original object of its construction is entirely abandoned. It was located to fire into Gracie's salient and to the left of it. It now fires into the ravine to the left of Gracie's salient and bears up toward Colquitt's salient, without bearing directly on it. I would recommend that the battery be made to conform to the original plan.

Second. I am satisfied that the frequent change of officers and men with our batteries on the lines has many disadvantages. Details which remain but a short time with a battery fail to learn all the bearings of their guns in reference to the enemy's works, the positions of which are perhaps often unknown to officers and men, and the details seem to be only interested in serving out their tour and returning to repose, or perhaps idle pleasures in rear. In some of the batteries I have failed to find sentinels duly posted and on the alert to observe the movements of the enemy in front, and brigade commanders have had to send to the batteries instructions to fire on objects plainly in view. Each battery should keep the strictest watch on all the grounds in view within enemy's lines. The artillery officers in command along my line rarely communicate with me or report their headquarters.

Third. Deserters report that about 1,000 of the enemy's troops are engaged in cutting down the woods in front of Gracie's salient to expose that salient to their batteries and lines on the hill beyond. It is suggested that our artillery should be required to play upon that woods frequently, and at times perhaps with a concentrated fire. This seems to me an important matter.

Fourth. The 8-inch columbiad west of Norfolk railroad, after over four weeks' delay in putting it up, is now without a proper sight or hawser, which should be immediately supplied. This gun had orders, until about three days past, not to fire. About 300 shots were fired at it deliberately by the enemy on Thursday last, and then the captain in command was told that if fired on he might reply deliberately. During this concentrated fire no battery of ours replied. I would respectfully request that this gun be immediately supplied with all necessary appliances, and that the gun shall be fired when the enemy is not firing on it, so as to get the range of the gun and its bearings, especially in regard to enfilading the enemy's works. For this purpose suitable officers should be posted on the right to watch the effect of its shots. This practice is the more necessary because it is manned by infantry that have never served such a piece of artillery. General Gracie reports that he can distinguish a work that the enemy are erecting on the hill in his front, supposed to be a battery.

Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that four men of the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, viz, Privates Lewis Wilson, Company A; Thomas W. Mattox, B. T. Keesee, John E. Hodges, Company C, deserted to the enemy last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Very respectfully,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 20, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy's fire was quite weak yesterday until about dark, when quite a brisk mortar fire sprang up, resulting in no damage to us, however. Captain Hurt, commanding the columbiad battery, reports that he opened on the enemy's battery in orchard, with excellent effect. Out of five shots fired (all of which struck), two of them passed through an embrasure and exploded. I would respectfully request that our artillery, from Blount's battery to the White House battery, shall be ordered to fire from each in turn, in succession, one gun every five minutes, on the enemy's working parties in the woods running from the front of Gracie's salient to the right (that is, our right).

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 21, 1864.

COLONEL: The columbiad and mortars kept up an occasional fire yesterday; the musketry has been about as usual. This morning the enemy opened along my entire line with artillery. It is supposed that they feared an attack from us under cover of the dense fog. General

Gracie thinks that they were silenced by our batteries elevating their sights and firing at long range back into the enemy's camp; the firing lasted about thirty-five minutes. Brigade commanders suggest that a ration of vinegar be issued to the command, as many cases of incipient scurvy have come under their notice.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 22, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing except the usual amount of shelling and sharpshooting to report. The columbiad carriage was struck yesterday and disabled; the gun was also struck at the muzzle and cracked. I think this gun should be repaired or replaced with another, as it is very useful to us, and annoying to the enemy. Colonel Goode reports that Private James H. Shide, Company F, Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, deserted from his picket-line to the enemy last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 4. Total, 1 killed, 8 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 23, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Gracie reports that the enemy were working along his entire front yesterday, digging deep ditches in front of their rear lines. The sharpshooting was not so brisk as usual yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report during the past twenty-four hours. Three deserters came in last night in front of Wise's brigade. They belonged to the Forty-eighth New York Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps. They

reported that our batteries across the Appomattox River did great execution during the shelling day before yesterday, killing and wounding 50 or 60.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; killed, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 1 killed, 5 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing to report this morning; sharpshooting and shelling was very weak yesterday. As my division will come out of the trenches and remain in reserve in a few days, I would suggest that a rear or second line with batteries, &c., be laid out in rear of my division line proper, in order that my command may work upon it while in reserve. By employing 400 men a day each man will only perform fatigue duty one day during the ten that he is in reserve.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

COLONEL: The fire from the enemy was very weak yesterday. A gallery of the enemy was discovered yesterday in front of Elliott's salient, supposed to be the gallery of the old mine exploded by the enemy on the 30th of July. Two deserters came in last night from the picket-post in front of Wise's brigade. They belonged to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. They had only been in service two weeks, and report that Grant is receiving a good many raw recruits.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

COLONEL: Two deserters from the Second Army Corps came into my line last night. I regret to be compelled to report that three men from Wise's brigade, viz, John A. Tindall, Benjamin L. Tindall, and Richard

Waiscott, all of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry, deserted to the enemy last night. General Gracie explored the gallery of the enemy's mine yesterday. His report I have already forwarded.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 28, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing has occurred along my front worthy of reporting during the past twenty-four hours. The Second Corps U. S. Army is still in my front. A deserter from the Sixty-first New York Regiment came over this morning. He reports that Grant is receiving a good many recruits, but that they are very raw and would not do much service in battle. General Hoke is relieving my command.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 2 killed, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
September 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following casualties in my command for the past twenty-four hours (these casualties occurred in rear of Elliott's salient last night while the brigade was performing fatigue duty), viz: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 30, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy opened musketry volleys twice upon the lines of Wise's and Ransom's brigades (the left of my command) last night at 10 and 11 o'clock, respectively. They, at the same time, threw up signals. It is supposed that the volleys were fired in order to call forth a response and find out the strength of our line. Colonel Goode, com-

manding Wise's brigade, recommends that our batteries across the Appomattox be directed to fire upon the enemy when they make such demonstrations.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 1, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy fired a volley upon Wise's and Ransom's fronts about 5.30 o'clock last evening. This drew a fire from our line, and was kept up by both parties for about fifteen minutes. No great injury was sustained by either party. It appears from the statement of deserters that the enemy's infantry line in my front is very weak. It appears that the usual picket-line is kept up, and the regiments from which they are taken are lying behind the rear lines of their fortifications in ravines or under the hills. Deserters also report that the larger portion of the Yankee army is believed to have crossed the James, and that the main part of the force on this side of the James have been moved to our right. It would thus appear that the two wings of the Yankee army are connected by a thin line behind fortifications, and if our forces could be concentrated on one wing, while the other was simply held in check, the Yankee army might be disabled for further operations this campaign, and might perhaps be entirely driven back toward the Potomac. It is proper to state that although the artillery fire in my front seems to be diminished, there are still a good many guns on the enemy's line.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 2, 1864.

COLONEL: As reported before, the enemy's trains were running all night from City Point toward their left. I forwarded you last night the statements of the two deserters in regard to the weakness of their line in my front, &c. I have nothing of interest to report.

The following casualties are respectfuly submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 3, 1864.

COLONEL: My division extended as was directed yesterday. Colonel Goode relieved Mahone's brigade on my right at 4 o'clock this morning, but up to 8 o'clock Colonel Weisiger, commanding Mahone's brigade, had not moved out, as he declined to do so, not having received any orders. I immediately acquainted Colonel Palmer, assistant adjutant-general, of the fact. Brigade commanders report the movement of wagons and artillery trains last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 2. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. OTEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 4, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing worthy of note has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. Colonel Goode reports that the line which he now occupies, his right resting at Rives' house, is quite strong. He keeps out pickets night and day. The enemy's pickets seem to be about as strong as ours. General Gracie reports an unusual beating of drums and blowing of bugles last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Wise's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. OTEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
October 5, 1864.

COLONEL: The firing which occurred about 7 o'clock last night was to my right, although my command suffered somewhat from the mortar fire which immediately followed the musketry volleys. Colonel McAfee, of Ransom's brigade, who occupies Colquitt's salient, suggests that the engineer officer be instructed to run a gallery from our mine in the direction of Taylor's Creek.

The following casualties have occurred since last report: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 9. Gracie's brigade, killed, 3; wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 4 killed, 14 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. OTEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 6, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The enemy was unusually quiet along my front during the past twenty-four hours. Four deserters came into our lines last night. They belonged

to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. They represent their infantry line in my front to be very weak, but their artillery well posted and numerous. They represent that their officers were in constant apprehension of an attack, and made their men sleep with knapsacks and accouterments on.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
October 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The usual amount of picket-firing has been kept up along my front. Five deserters from the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 2 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The picket and mortar fire has not been as heavy as usual. No change in position or force of the enemy since last report has been observed. There are no casualties to report this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Everything has been very quiet along my front during the past twenty-four hours and no change in the enemy's force or position has been observed.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 10, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing worthy of reporting has occurred along my line during the past twenty-four hours. The troops were aroused and on the alert at 3 a. m. as directed. Eleven deserters from the First Division, Second Corps, came in last night.

The following is a list of casualties: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 11, 1864.

COLONEL: Harris' brigade relieved 350 men of Wise's last night. Sixteen deserters from the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment came into our lines this morning. They were unable to give any information in regard to the movement of the troops, &c.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 7. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 12, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing unusual has occurred along my front during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy opened a very brisk fire from their mortars about 7 o'clock last evening. Two deserters said that it was a salute, either in honor of a victory near Chaffin's farm, or on account of the favorable result of a test vote which had been held in the army for the Presidential candidates. About 8 o'clock a sharp artillery and musketry fire sprang up in front of the two brigades on my right.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 5; total, 7 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, October 13, 1864.

COLONEL: The commanding officer of Wise's brigade reports that his vedettes think the enemy were moving to our left yesterday, but deserters that came in last night knew nothing of it. Seven deserters from the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2; Ransom's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 14, 1864.

COLONEL: An unusual quiet prevailed along my line yesterday. No movement on the part of the enemy was observed. Ten deserters came in last night; they had nothing of importance to report.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 15, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy were very quiet along my front yesterday. No change has been observed during the last twenty-four hours. One deserter from the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, Second Corps, came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
October 16, 1864.

COLONEL: Yesterday was very quiet. Only an occasional shot was fired during the day. No movement of the enemy's troops was observed.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 17, 1864.

COLONEL: Five deserters came in last night. They could give no information in regard to the movement of their troops, &c.

No casualties have occurred during the last twenty-four hours.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—Holcombe Legion arrived on the evening of the 16th of October, and relieved Wise's brigade on the morning of the 17th of October, 1864.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 18, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing worthy of report has occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Three deserters came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 8.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 19, 1864.

COLONEL: With the exception of mortar shelling last night, the enemy have been very quiet along my line during the last twenty-four hours. The casualties in Wise's brigade (annexed) occurred while the command was at work on a battery, and were inflicted by mortar shells. One deserter came in last night, and I regret to report that two men deserted from Gracie's brigade to the enemy. General Gracie says, however, that they were hospital rats, and but little injury is done to the country by their desertion.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 6; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3.

Respectfully,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 20, 1864.

COLONEL: Four deserters came in last night. The substance of the information brought by them has already been forwarded.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. PALMER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The enemy did not shell Battery Harris, upon which fatigue parties have been at work for the last four or five days, as much as usual last night. The Yankees cheered last night along Gracie's front, and, when being asked the reason, said it was for Sheridan. Deserters report that the Sixth Corps and probably the Nineteenth were encamped in rear of the Second Corps three or four days since, but moved a day or two ago, either to the right or left.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The enemy have been very quiet along our front during the past twenty-four hours. They did not fire upon our working parties last night. General Ransom reports that the enemy have thrown down most of their front line opposite his center, having left only posts for vedettes and sharpshooters. They seem to occupy their second line, which is now strongly stockaded. On his right and left they still appear to hold parts of the old line.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 2. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; killed, 1. Total, 3 killed, 3 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing of importance has occurred on our line during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy did not shell our working party last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; total, 2 killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 24, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing worthy of reporting has transpired along the line of this division during the past twenty-four hours. There were on last night five deserters from Ransom's brigade. They were all men who had been brought in under the proclamation.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 25, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing of importance has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy have been very quiet. General Gracie reports that the enemy have leveled their line of works in front of their three-gun battery, and are destroying their abatis; probably the men are using the latter for fuel.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. WILLIAM MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: General Gracie reports that the movement of wagons in the enemy's lines was more perceptible than usual last night. General Ransom reports that strange noises were heard in our mine last evening, but regards the circumstances as trivial. The enemy kept up quite a brisk artillery fire yesterday. Their fire was drawn by one of our batteries opening on a working party.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The men of this command were aroused at 4 a. m. this morning, expecting some demonstration from the enemy. They were, however, disappointed, as everything remained remarkably quiet.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant McWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: About 10 a. m. on yesterday morning I moved Wallace's brigade to the right and relieved Sanders' and Harris' brigades in the trenches. Wise's brigade was moved from reserve into the position on the front line vacated by Wallace's brigade. My right now rests at Battery No. 30. About dark last evening a force from the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Fourth [First] Division, Second Corps, perhaps 100 strong, advanced without support upon the battery on our front line to the right of the Baxter road, known as Davidson's battery. It was the usual hour for posting and relieving pickets, and the division officer of the day, who happened to be passing at that point, mistook the force for pickets returning to the line, and gave orders to sentinels not to fire. By others this force was regarded as deserters coming to our lines. This impression was communicated by the orders on the infantry line to the gun in rear of the Crater which bore on the ground over which the force advanced. A light fire was, however, opened by our infantry to the right and left of Davidson's battery. With axes the little force opened a passage through our chevaux-de-frise and entered Davidson's battery and mingled with our men. Their hostile character having been ascertained, troops of Wise's brigade charged them and drove them out, capturing 1 lieutenant and 14 men, who report that a number of their men were wounded and killed in the advance; among the latter a lieutenant of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.* About 10 p. m. the enemy advanced upon and drove our men from a portion of the picket-line on the right of Rives' house, occupied by troops of Wallace's brigade. General Wallace promptly threw out a force and reoccupied the line. During these events the mortar and cannon firing was very heavy, especially from Colquitt's salient to my right. Later in the night there was considerable artillery firing on my right. During the latter part of the night Brigadier-General Ransom, whose brigade is on my left and extends to the river, reported that the enemy's troops were seen to be moving to our left. It was thought they might be massing in his front.

The following casualties are reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. to-day: Wise's brigade, missing, 4 officers and 10 enlisted men; killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 13 enlisted men. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 13; captured, 6; missing, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant McWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Reference is probably to Lieut. Henry D. Price, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry; see Miles' report, p. 255.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
October 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Yesterday was unusually quiet. No changes were noticed along our front. The troops were aroused at 4 a. m., and placed on the alert, but nothing occurred to test their vigilance.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, missing, 2; Wise's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: No change or movement of troops has been observed during past twenty-four hours; everything has been remarkably quiet along our front. Two deserters from the Second Corps came in last night; one reported that the enemy thought our line very weak, owing to the fact that they found no men in the fort which they took on the evening of the 27th. He also reported that their front line was very weak; did not think any other troops besides the Second Corps were in our front. The enemy are throwing up a work for a battery to bear upon Fort Harris, one of our batteries.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2; Wise's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 6 wounded.

Three regiments of Wallace's brigade relieved by Mahone and brought in reserve.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Quite a brisk musketry fire sprang up about 10 o'clock last night to the right of this division, and gradually extended to the left. The firing was exclusively from the picket-lines. General Gracie reports that trains stopped in front of his lines last night, and the enemy's camp-fires became brighter than usual, which would seem to indicate that fresh troops had arrived. Two deserters came in last night; they belong to the Second Corps, and said that corps was the only one in our front. They also state that their officers regarded the engagement on our right a few days since as very disastrous to them.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1. Total, 3 killed, 2 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., November 1, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: A deserter who came in on Ransom's line reports the Fifth Army Corps on the City Point Railroad last night, about a mile in rear of the enemy's line in front of my left. Whether it is there to remain or to move farther last night he does not know. Previous to the last movement on our right troops were assembled at some point and moved to the point of attack. Among their soldiers there is some rumor of a purpose to break our line and enter Petersburg. The point at which this was spoken of was about four miles from the Appomattox toward the enemy's left. The forces on the enemy's front line have, some of them, been relieved by troops of the same army corps—the Second. The deserter was of the Second Corps and was in the fight at Burgess' Mill. He says they suffered heavily; that our troops would have completely whipped them had they pressed on. They withdrew because they were so roughly handled, and because they felt that they could not hold their position.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2 (1 mortally). Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., November 2, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: General Gracie reports that the enemy's trains were running the greater portion of last night. Three deserters from the Second Corps came in last night. They think that the Fifth Corps is still on the extreme left of our lines and not on the railroad in front of this division as reported yesterday morning.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; total, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing new to report this morning. General R. E. Lee inspected the line occupied by this division on yesterday. Three men deserted from Wise's brigade last night. A deserter from the Second Corps came into our lines this morning.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. WILLIAM MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., November 4, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing new to report this morning. Three deserters from the Second Army Corps came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. WILLIAM MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., November 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Brigade commanders report that everything has been very quiet along the front during the past twenty-four hours.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. WILLIAM MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., November 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: With a view to force the enemy's picket-line farther back at points very near our line, two movements were made in this division with small detachments last night. At 11.40 p. m. Brigadier-General Gracie moved out three companies of the Forty-first Alabama Regiment and took the enemy's picket-line in front of Gracie's salient, capturing 31 prisoners without firing a gun or suffering the loss of a man. Our picket-line in front of the salient is now established on the enemy's old line, with the left resting on Gracie's dam and the right connected with our picket-line on the right of the Norfolk railroad. The enemy seem not to have been aware of the movement until some time after it was consummated, and they now appear to acquiesce in the change in our lines, having made no effort to drive back our troops. At the same time 200 men of Holcombe Legion carried the enemy's picket-line in front of the Crater, capturing the adjutant and nine men of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. The enemy were on the alert here, and fled after delivering a single volley. They, however, continued to fight for the position, and fired on our forces in possession of their works from all points, but mainly from the (our) right of that position. They continually pressed their forces up the ditch and kept up a fire from the ridge on the (our) right. From this ridge they enfiladed our line, and for five hours small additions were being constantly made to our losses. A working party was placed at work to make a covering for our troops on the new line, with a view to holding it permanently. Through the incessant fire this party made such little progress in the work that at 5 o'clock this morning our losses continued to be such as to induce the withdrawal of our troops to our old line.

The casualties, a list of which is herewith forwarded, are:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.
Elliott's brigade	14	41	6	34
Ransom's brigade	2	3	.....	.....
Wise's brigade	.....	4	.....	.....
Gracie's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total division	16	48	6	34

This morning Colquitt's salient was shelled for some time by mortars. In front of Wise's brigade at 12 o'clock there was a spirited fire with small-arms, after which the artillery fire continued for about an hour. The adjutant captured reports that their lines were re-enforced last evening about 5 o'clock, and that it was stated that a movement on our part was anticipated. It is pretty well ascertained that the enemy's rear line, upon which they evidently mainly propose to depend, consists of a system of detached forts completely inclosed with ditch and drawbridge. Near these the troops not on picket duty are kept. It seems to me this system possesses advantages over that of our lines. To some extent this system is in progress so far as the fortifications are concerned on my line. I shall for some time need a working force in rear for the work on my rear line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. WILLIAM MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Corps.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing new to report this morning. The picket-fire has been more rapid than usual during past twenty-four hours, owing to the fact, perhaps, that they were expecting their picket-line to be again attacked. Inclosed I forward the report* of Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmier, Forty-first Alabama Regiment, Gracie's brigade, in regard to the capture of the enemy's picket-line on the night of the 5th November.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing new has been observed along my front during the past twenty-four hours. Quite a brisk picket-fire sprang up about 8.30 o'clock last night. It commenced to the right of Wise's bri-

*Not found.

gade and extended along the front of the two right regiments of that brigade. It was due probably to the nervous condition of the enemy and the dense fog. The truce sent out this morning has expired; all our dead (13 in number) were brought within our lines. The enemy reported the capture of 41 prisoners, which is the number reported by Brigadier-General Wallace.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 4.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing new to report this morning. Details are kept at work on Battery Harris, and it will soon be completed.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4 (1 mortally).

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The firing along the line last night was principally to the right of this division and was confined entirely to the pickets on my front. No particular reason has been assigned for the firing. The division was extended last evening as ordered.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4. Wise's brigade, wounded, 5. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 3. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 15.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Quite a brisk picket-fire sprang up last night about 8 o'clock, but was to the right of this division. Three deserters from the Seventh New Jersey

Regiment, Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, came in this morning. They report that the enemy considers the campaign over. They do not expect any more fighting this winter. They also state that Butler's canal at Dutch Gap was regarded as a failure. They explain the recent heavy picket-firing at night to be due to the fact that new and nervous men are placed on duty.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Six deserters from the Seventh New Jersey Regiment came over this morning in front of Wise's brigade.

The following casualties are respectively submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Brigade commanders report all quiet along their respective fronts during past twenty-four hours. Two deserters from the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, and six from the Eighth New Jersey Regiment came into our lines in front of Wise's brigade last night..

The following casualties are respectively submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; Gracie's brigade, killed, 2; Ransom's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 15, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Five deserters from the Seventh New Jersey Regiment came over last night. There was rapid firing on General Wallace's line last night, but was confined exclusively to the pickets.

The following casualties are respectively submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Wise's brigade, wounded, 4.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 16, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Everything has been quiet along the line during the past twenty-four hours. Seven deserters from the Eighth New Jersey Regiment came in last night. They were foreigners and could give but little information.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., November 17, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing unusual to report this morning. Brigadier-General Ransom reports that there was a considerable movement of trains on the railroad in the enemy's rear last night, the cause of which is not known.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 18, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing unusual to report this morning. A deserter from the Seventh New Jersey Regiment came in this morning. He reports that a portion of Sheridan's army (does not know what number) arrived at City Point on the night of the 16th instant. He did not know to what portion of Grant's army they had been sent. A report* of General Gracie's is inclosed for your information.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 4 (1 mortally); Wise's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 19, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: All quiet in my front this morning. In accordance with suggestion of General Lee the picket-line on the right and left of the Baxter road was advanced from fifty to seventy-five yards. This

* Not found.

was done last night, no casualties occurring in its execution. The new pits are now perfectly secure, and the picket-line runs nearly parallel with the main line.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: All quiet along my front during past twenty-four hours.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant MCWILLIE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Seven deserters from the Seventh New Jersey Regiment and two from the Eighth New York [Heavy Artillery] Regiment came into our line this morning. James Stewart (one of the deserters), of the Eighth New York Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, stated that the enemy were mining in front of Colquitt's salient; that they used a car which ran upon tracks to bring the earth out. He stated that the car could be heard running down grade some time after it started from the entrance to the mine. I would respectfully request that an officer acquainted with mining operations be sent to Colquitt's salient to investigate the matter and determine what countermining is necessary upon our part. I would also request that he confer with me upon the subject. Stewart also reported that the Second Division of the Second Corps rested upon the Appomattox and extended to the left until it united with the Third Division, Second Corps. The Ninth Corps is on the left of the Third Division of the Second Corps, and the First Division of the Second Corps is in reserve to the Second Division of the same corps in front of Colquitt's salient, where the enemy are mining. The disposition of the enemy's forces shows a large reserve force where we have none. As the repairing of the roads are under charge of Colonel Talcott, I would respectfully suggest that he be directed to examine the road across Lieutenant Creek, at the end of Sycamore street, as it is impossible to haul wood on that road, and I think it will be necessary to construct a new one.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Nothing of interest to report this morning. Seven deserters came in last night; they give no information of importance. I would suggest that our mortars be directed to fire in the direction of the enemy's forts, as deserters report that they have large reserves in the forts, and are frequently wounded by stray shots from our side.

No casualties this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Four deserters came in this morning. They give no information of interest.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Wise's brigade, killed, 2; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The usual quiet has prevailed along my line during past twenty-four hours. Four men deserted from the picket-line of Wise's brigade last night and two from Ransom's. Five deserters from the Seventh New Jersey Regiment came in this morning.

The following casualties are reported: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1 (mortally). Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1 (mortally).

Wise's brigade was yesterday extended 100 yards to the right to relieve in part Wallace's brigade from heavy picket duty.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The picket-firing in front of the right of Wallace's brigade was quite rapid about 8.30 o'clock last night, but was confined almost exclusively to the enemy's side. Three men deserted from the picket-posts in front of Wise's brigade last night. Four deserters from the enemy came in this morning.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have nothing except a few casualties to report this morning, viz: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—One deserter from the Eighth New Jersey Regiment came over last night.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have again to report all quiet along my front during the past twenty-four hours, save the usual sharpshooting. Nine deserters came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 2 killed, 8 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Three men deserted from Gracie's brigade last night; one from Ransom's, and one from Wise's. Two deserters from the Eighth New Jersey Regiment came into our lines this morning. Nothing of interest has been observed during past twenty-four hours.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2; Wise's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The officer of the day of Wise's brigade reports that the enemy's train passed from our left to right four times last night. Fifteen deserters from the Seventh and Eighth New Jersey and Ninety-fourth New York Regiments came in last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Deserters report the movement of troops observed yesterday evening to have been the Ninth Corps, relieving the Second Corps. They also said that the Second Corps had gone to Patrick's Station, about nine miles to our right. Five deserters came over this morning. General Grant visited the lines near the Appomattox yesterday.

The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 4. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Capt. S. D. SHANNON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 1, 1864.

MAJOR: Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, thinks that the movement of troops observed yesterday evening was nothing more than a relief of pickets. His officer of the day reports that Indians are on duty in front of that brigade; they belong to the Ninth Corps. Several communications on the subject of ordnance have been received, and an investigation is now being made to endeavor to decrease the expenditure. A report will be made as soon as the matter is reported upon by brigade commanders.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 2, 1864.

MAJOR: After a careful examination in regard to the expenditure of ammunition by this command, I have the honor to report the following facts in relation thereto: First, there are in this division 1,100 men constantly on duty, charged specially with firing upon the enemy. Second, there are about 20,000 rounds of ammunition expended in each twenty-four hours, being about eighteen rounds for each man on picket duty. I would further state that the enemy's deserters report that they are furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition when they are placed on picket, and are ordered to expend it during their term of duty. Thus it will be seen that the enemy fire at least five shots to our one. I have given directions to diminish our sharpshooting as much as can be done with prudence. Nothing of importance to report.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 5. Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded 2. Total, 4 killed, 9 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 3, 1864.

MAJOR: The enemy are rather increasing their picket-fire and number of pickets. They frequently show themselves in rear, owing to the fact that our men are ordered to be very careful of ammunition.

The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1 (mortally). Gracie's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 2. Wise's brigade, wounded, 4.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 4, 1864.

MAJOR: Two deserters came over in front of this division last night.

Joseph Green, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, states: First, that their pickets have general orders not to communicate with our men in any manner; second, the pickets are ordered to fire all the time and that cartridges are being constantly supplied to men on picket; third, that four men were wounded and one killed in his regiment before he left yesterday; fourth, that when Butler's canal is done, a general attack will be made.

John Schumacher states: First, that the negroes of the Ninth Corps have all been sent away to Butler to work on the canal; second, that the Second and part of the Eighteenth Corps hold all the line south of the Appomattox; third, that the Second, Fifth, and part of the Eighteenth

Corps moved toward City Point, and are somewhere this side of City Point; fourth, that he heard his division commander, General Griffin, say that nothing more could be done on our right; fifth, that one more effort will be made to take our lines, and failing in this, a new line of operations will be adopted; sixth, that the attack would be made on the side of the Crater, and that the Second, Fifth, and part of the Eighteenth Corps were, perhaps, ready for the work.

The following casualties are reported: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 2. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Owing to the imperfect English spoken by deserter, John Schumacher, I find I was mistaken in his report on yesterday in regard to the disposition of the Yankee forces. Through an interpreter, Brigadier-General Wallace obtained information which shows that the deserter meant to say to me that a part of the Eighteenth Corps was ordered to replace the negroes of the Ninth Corps sent to Butler, and that perhaps that part of the former corps was in rear with the Second and Fifth Corps, and that the Ninth Corps extends from Appomattox to one mile and a half to right of Yellow Tavern, and is there connected with cavalry. I have the honor to forward the name of Capt. J. W. Smith, Company I, Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, as an officer eminently qualified to fill the position of judge-advocate to a general court martial.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; Wise's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 6, 1864.

MAJOR: I have to report all quiet along the front of this division during the past twenty-four hours. Two men from Gracie's brigade and one from Wise's deserted last night.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1 (mortally).

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December , 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing, except casualties, to report this morning. The usual quiet has prevailed along my line during the past twenty-four hours. Colonel Stansel, commanding Gracie's brigade, reports that the work on the new line to the right of the Crater is progressing well.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade wounded, 2; Ransom's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 8, 1864.

MAJOR: Brigade commanders were instructed to be particularly vigilant and observant during last night and this morning. Nothing of interest has been reported, however, save the passage of trains from our left to right yesterday from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

The following casualties are reported: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, wounded, 6. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 9, 1864.

MAJOR: The extension of this division was made as ordered yesterday evening. Two deserters who came in this morning report that the Ninth Corps is in my front, and the left of the Ninth rests on the right of the Second Corps.

The following casualties are reported: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 10, 1864.

MAJOR: Nothing of interest has transpired along my line during past twenty-four hours. Two deserters are reported from Wise's brigade and two from Ransom's.

The following casualties are reported: Wise's brigade, wounded, 2; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 11, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of special interest to report this morning. Four men deserted from Gracie's brigade last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1 (mortally); Wise's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have to report all quiet along my front during past twenty-four hours. Nothing worthy of reporting has been observed.

The following casualties are reported: Wise's brigade, wounded, 2; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1 (mortally); Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 13, 1864.

MAJOR: The usual quiet has prevailed along my lines during the past twenty-four hours. Colonel Stansel, commanding Gracie's brigade, reports that his negro teamsters ran off last night.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Total, 2 killed, 3 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 14, 1864.

MAJOR: A deserter came in last night. The only matter worthy of reporting that he could give information in regard to was that the Third Brigade of the Ninth Corps had not returned to its position in reserve. This division was moved, as ordered, yesterday evening. Scales' brigade relieved a portion of this command. The right of the division now rests at Lieutenant Run or Battery No. 35.

The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Wise's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 15, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of especial interest to report this morning. The following casualties are reported during past twenty-four hours: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 3; wounded, 7. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 16, 1864.

MAJOR: Nothing unusual to report this morning.

The following list of casualties is respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1. Elliott's brigade, killed, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 17, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report during the past twenty-four hours. Quite a brisk fire sprang up along the line about 4 o'clock yesterday evening. It was brought on by one of our batteries firing upon a drilling party of the enemy. During this fire Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley, commanding artillery battalion, was killed.

The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2 (one mortally). Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; killed, 1. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 1 killed, 5 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 18, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report during past twenty-four hours. A number of blank cartridges were fired by the enemy about 7 o'clock this morning, supposed to have been a salute.

The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. The usual quiet has prevailed during past twenty-four hours.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Wise's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Four men of the Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Wise's brigade, deserted to the enemy last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 6. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; killed, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. No casualties have occurred during past twenty-four hours except one wounded, from Gracie's brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 22, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report during past twenty-four hours. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that six men deserted from the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment to the enemy last night.

The following casualties have occurred during past twenty-four hours: Ransom's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 23, 1864.

MAJOR: Nothing of importance to report this morning. Six men from the Forty-sixth Virginia and two from the Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment deserted to the enemy last night; also two deserted from Gracie's brigade.

No casualties to report during past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 25, 1864.

MAJOR: Everything has been remarkably quiet in front of this division for the past twenty-four hours. Four men deserted from Wise's brigade on last night.

Only one casualty to report, viz, Gracie's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 26, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Seven men deserted to the enemy from Ransom's brigade last night; also four from Wise's and two from Gracie's. One of the deserters from Gracie's brigade was Lieut. R. G. Redwood, Company K, Forty-third Alabama Regiment. The enemy fired a salute about 6.30 o'clock this morning.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 27, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report during the past twenty-four hours. Two men deserted to the enemy from Wise's brigade last night and one from Gracie's.

The following casualties are reported: Wise's brigade, killed, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. One man deserted last night from Elliott's brigade.

The following casualties are reported: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 31, 1864.

MAJOR: Matters have been quiet along the front of this division during the past twenty-four hours. Six men deserted from Wise's brigade last night and two from Gracie's. I would call your attention to the fact that there are a number of barefooted men in this command. The inspector-general of the army inspected Ransom's brigade some ten days or two weeks since, took down the number of barefooted men, and promised the shoes, but they have not been furnished.

The following casualties occurred since yesterday morning: Wise's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 363.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Archibald Gracie, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division, of operations August 17–September 7 and November 12.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
August 17, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report this morning; picket and mortar fire as usual. The boring has been somewhat impeded by the late rain, which filled up the holes and prevented further progress. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that the enemy were seen bringing dirt from under the hill near Elliott's left. Colonel Wallace, commanding Elliott's brigade, has been apprised of the matter, and directed to use all precautions to prevent the enemy from running a mine.

The following is a list of casualties: Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 3. Ransom's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Total, 1 killed, 10 wounded.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 18, 1864.

COLONEL: There is nothing to report this morning. The enemy replied quite briskly, with mortars and field pieces, to our artillery fire this morning. No change reported in strength or position of the enemy this morning.

The following is a list of casualties: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 4. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 7. Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Total, 1 killed, 13 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 20, 1864.

COLONEL: The picket-fire has not been so brisk during the past twenty-four hours as heretofore, owing, probably, to the rain. Major Caskie thinks the enemy only replied with six pieces of artillery and four mortars in front of the line of this division this morning.

The following is a list of casualties: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 4.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 21, 1864.

COLONEL: Brigade commanders report that the enemy's picket-fire has not been so brisk during the past twenty-four hours. The fire from artillery and mortars was about the same last night as the night before. The heavy rain has not materially injured the works.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 7; total, 1 killed, 7 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 22, 1864.

COLONEL: The mortar and picket fire was about as usual yesterday. The men were kept on the alert ready for any emergency. Rumbling of artillery or wagons was heard last night; the enemy were also observed strengthening their works.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade killed, 1; wounded, 5. Wise's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 3 killed, 8 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 23, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The enemy have been unusually quiet during the past twenty-four hours. Ransom's brigade relieved Colquitt's yesterday. The troops of this division, which have been on General Hoke's line, were relieved about 8 o'clock last night and are now on the reserve line.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 3 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 24, 1864.

COLONEL: The sharpshooting was very weak on the part of the enemy yesterday, but became brisk during the night. The enemy have put a 20-pounder Parrott in position at Taylor's house, from which they fired yesterday. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, sent out a scout last night, who could not gain any information in regard to the enemy, but brought in eleven rifles from near the enemy's line.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; Wise's brigade, killed, 1; total, 2 killed, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 25, 1864.

COLONEL: The situation is about as it was yesterday. Troops and wagons have been seen moving to the right. The picket-fire was quite brisk last night, although the enemy seem inclined to desist from sharpshooting, but we will not permit them to do so.

The following casualties have occurred during the past twenty-four hours: Gracie's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Ransom's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Total, 3 killed, 4 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va. August 26, 1864.

COLONEL: Last night, about 3 o'clock, information was received that the enemy were massing in front of the left of Gracie's brigade, preparatory to an attack this morning. The troops were immediately placed upon the alert, the reserves notified, and everything was in readiness to give the enemy a warm reception, but contrary to our expectation no attack was made. Artillery and mortar fire was quite brisk last night; the musketry fire was about as usual.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 3; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 7 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 27, 1864.

COLONEL: The sharpshooting has been about as usual during the past twenty-four hours. Nothing new has been observed in regard to the position or movements of the enemy.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, killed, 1. Total, 2 killed, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, August 28, 1864.

COLONEL: The mortar fire was quite heavy yesterday evening and early part of last night. A good many shells were thrown in the ravines in the rear of our works. The enemy were endeavoring to annoy our reserve probably. The sharpshooting was about as usual. Nothing worthy of report was observed yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3. Total, 2 killed, 8 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, August 29, 1864.

COLONEL: Everything has been remarkably quiet during the past twenty-four hours; the picket and mortar fire have been about as usual.

No casualties have occurred during the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

COLONEL: During the day yesterday everything remained quiet; the sharpshooting was about as usual. About dark, however, the enemy opened with artillery and mortars along our entire front. From all that I can learn our artillery replied rather feebly to the enemy.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2; Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 4 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., August 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have only the usual picket-fire to report during the past twenty-four hours. The mortar and artillery fire was not so brisk last night as the evening before. The commanding officer of Gracie's brigade reports that artillery was heard moving from the enemy's right to their left last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2 (1 mortally); Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 2; Wise's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 8 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 1, 1864.

COLONEL: The sharpshooting and mortar fire has been rather weak during the past twenty-four hours. Colonel Rutledge, commanding Ransom's brigade, thinks the enemy have placed additional pieces in the battery near Taylor's house. The movement of wagons and artillery was heard in the rear of the enemy's line from Gracie's front last night.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, killed, 2; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 2 killed, 2 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing of importance has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy shelled very furiously yesterday morning, but without doing much injury. Couriers were seen passing to and fro yesterday, but it is supposed that it was occasioned by the enemy's mustering. Colonel Rutledge, commanding Ransom's brigade, thinks that two guns were opened upon his line yesterday that have not been opened before.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Wise's brigade, wounded, 6 (1 mortally); Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 8 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 3, 1864.

COLONEL: Nothing worthy of reporting has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy were strengthening the battery near Taylor's house yesterday. Loud cheering was heard last night; it is attributed to the nomination of McClellan.

I have no casualties to report this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 4, 1864.

COLONEL: The enemy have been very quiet during the past twenty-four hours, with the exception of the early part of last night, when they threw a good many mortar shells. No change has been observed

on the part of the enemy. Two deserters came in last night under General Orders, No. 65; they say the enemy is busy erecting new batteries, and think that they rely principally upon artillery to hold their line. The enemy expected an attack from us night before last. No other information worthy of reporting was obtained from them.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3; Wise's brigade, wounded, 2; total, 5 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 5, 1864.

COLONEL: The position and force of the enemy are about the same as last report so far as can be observed. Last night about 11.30 o'clock the enemy shelled very briskly, and loud cheers were heard at intervals.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Gracie's brigade, wounded, 3; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1; total, 4 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 6, 1864.

COLONEL: Yesterday was very quiet until night approached, when the enemy commenced their usual shelling, throwing a few missiles into the city. They fired into the city from a new battery, which throws shells directly over these headquarters. The enemy's pickets are very anxious to cease firing, but we will not permit our pickets to discontinue their fire.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 6. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 2. Elliott's brigade, killed, 2; wounded 2. Total, 2 killed, 10 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., September 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The day was more quiet than usual, and very few artillery shots were heard during the night. Colonel Goode, commanding Wise's brigade, thinks that negro troops are confronting him. They showed themselves very rarely yesterday.

The following casualties are respectfully submitted: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Gracie's brigade, wounded, 1. Total, 1 killed, 2 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
November 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Nothing unusual to report this morning.

The following casualties have occurred during the past twenty-four hours: Elliott's brigade, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Wise's brigade, wounded, 2. Ransom's brigade, wounded, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. W. MCWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 364.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Matthew W. Ransom, C. S. Army, commanding Johnson's division, of operations December 27–29.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 28, 1864.

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Six men deserted from Gracie's brigade last night and one from Wise's brigade.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Ransom's brigade, wounded, 1; Wise's brigade, wounded, 2; Elliott's brigade, wounded, 1.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
December 29, 1864.

MAJOR: I have to report two desertions from Gracie's brigade. Wise's brigade, wounded, 1; Wallace's brigade, killed, 1; no casualties in Ransom's.

Respectfully,

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 365.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William H. Wallace, C. S. Army, commanding Elliott's brigade, of operations October 27 and November 5.

HEADQUARTERS ELLIOTT'S BRIGADE,
October 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: About 10 o'clock last night the enemy, under cover of intense darkness and rain, assaulted and carried about 200 yards of the picket-line to the right of the Rives salient, occupied at the time by pickets from the Holcombe Legion. I immediately organized a detachment of 200 men from the Holcombe Legion and Eighteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, with a proper number of officers, the whole under command of Captain Brown, of the Holcombe Legion, and sent them out to retake the line. They cautiously approached the line to within twenty or thirty yards and then charged, carrying the works easily, capturing 14 prisoners, with their arms and accouterments, and a small lot of intrenching tools. The precise loss of the enemy is not known. Some of their dead was observed this morning lying between the lines, among them a commissioned officer. Our loss was 1 killed, 2 seriously wounded, 9 slightly wounded, and 8 captured. Some of the slightly wounded are still upon duty. The men and officers of the detachment behaved very well. It was ascertained from prisoners that the assaulting party of the enemy was composed of detachments from various regiments, some of them being from Meagher's Irish brigade. The party had been organized during the afternoon for the purpose of carrying the line. When the line was retaken it was discovered that the enemy had been at work upon it fitting it for their permanent occupation.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. WALLACE,
Brigadier-General.

Captain FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELLIOTT'S BRIGADE,
November 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders from division headquarters I last night organized a detachment to carry the picket-line of the enemy in front of the Crater. The detachment, consisting of 200 men from the Holcombe Legion (infantry), were formed in our picket-line in front of the Crater and advanced over the parapet. They quietly advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's line, when they received a fire from the enemy's pickets, and charged and carried the enemy's line in their front, driving the enemy some distance along the trench to the right and left. The counterscarp of the enemy's line had been removed, so that in the event of its occupation by us it would afford no protection to our men from a fire from the enemy's second line. Our men were therefore withdrawn and established in front of the parapet of the work they had carried. A party of sixty men was immediately supplied with intrenching tools and put to work to cover the men from the fire of the enemy. The enemy in the meantime opened a rapid and continuous fire on our front and right

flank. The men were protected in a measure from the fire from the front, but the fire from the right flank from the enemy's picket-line, re-enforced to a distance equal to the range of their rifles, was annoying. The working party of sixty men diligently worked to protect the right flank from this fire, but the conformation of the ground and the direction of the enemy's line was such that it was not possible to do it under the circumstances, and this fire continuing to increase in rapidity and destructiveness the detachment finally withdrew to our line. An officer captured from the enemy informed me that an attack upon that part of their line in front of the Crater was anticipated, and preparations were made to meet it. An adjutant and nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy.

The men and officers of the detachment behaved very well, and failed of entire success from untoward circumstances that will sometimes intervene to mar the best laid military plans and snatch victory from the grasp of those who deserve it.

I forwarded a list of casualties to your office this morning.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WALLACE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 366.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Gregg, C. S. Army, commanding Gregg's (Texas) brigade, of operations September 29.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE,
October 4, 1864.

COLONEL: After strict inquiries among the officers of the forces composing my command on the 29th ultimo, I can state that Benning's brigade captured 433 prisoners, the Texas brigade captured 43, and Johnson's brigade 9, making in all 485. Besides others dead (and there were many) Colonel DuBose's command have buried 119 in front of Fort Gilmer. These were near the lines.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 367.

Itinerary of Hardaway's Light Artillery Battalion, August 13–December 31.†

August 13.—Graham's battery took position near Dutch Gap and shelled the enemy's working party at that point. The enemy's gunboats replied without effect.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 14 killed, 41 wounded, 6 captured, 34 missing; total, 95.

† From record of events on muster-rolls of field and staff. For portion of itinerary here omitted see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1089, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 800.

August 14.—The enemy made another advance in force on this side of the James. Smith's battery (Third Company Howitzers) was in position on New Market Heights, and aided in repulsing the advance of the enemy until re-enforcements could be brought up, and at one time held the heights without infantry supports, driving back the enemy's line of battle with artillery. One section of this battery was later in the day taken to the left to meet a flank movement of the enemy, and did good service. Later in the day the batteries of Captains Dance and Griffin took position on the lines and remained in position until the enemy recrossed the river. Captain Dance frequently fired upon the enemy's infantry. Captain Graham was ordered to report with his battery to the cavalry, but not being needed reported back to the battalion and took position on New Market Heights, but was not engaged.

In the above movements Dance's and Smith's batteries each lost 3 men severely wounded. Smith lost 8 horses and Dance 3.

Two batteries and a section of this battalion are now [August 31] encamped near the outer line of fortifications near the New Market road, and one battery and a section are doing duty on the lines around New Market Heights. This battalion has been known as First Virginia Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. J. Thompson Brown. Second Company Richmond Howitzers (Capt. L. F. Jones) was temporarily transferred, by order of Col. T. H. Carter, commanding division, to Cutshaw's battalion July 14, leaving four batteries—Graham's (Rockbridge), Dance's (Powhatan), Smith's (Third Company Howitzers), Griffin's (Salem Flying Artillery).

Since last muster [August 31] this battalion has been doing duty on the lines on the north side of the James River; six guns on the lines and ten in reserve.

On the morning of 29th of September the enemy advanced and were repeatedly repulsed (Graham's battery and one section of the Third Howitzers being in position), but owing to the capture of Fort Harrison the guns on the outer lines had to be withdrawn to the intermediate line of fortifications, as also the infantry. Meanwhile Dance and Griffin went into position on the intermediate line, Dance (next Fort Harrison) at Battery Field and Griffin on his left at a redoubt on the Mill road, and repulsed several assaults in heavy force upon our lines by the Eighteenth Army Corps, Dance losing 4 killed and 18 wounded, and Griffin 1 killed and 1 wounded. About the same time the Third Howitzers were retiring up the New Market road, supported by Gary's cavalry brigade. The cavalry and artillery made a stand at Laurel Hill Church and fought the enemy until they were flanked on the left and compelled to retire toward Richmond. Graham's and Smith's guns, although engaged, lost no men During the evening the enemy's Tenth Corps made an assault on Fort Gilmer (just to the left of Griffin's battery) and were repulsed, Griffin aiding materially in their repulse by firing canister into them at close range.

Since September 29 the battalion has been in position on different parts of the line and is now [October 31] occupying the line from Fort Gilmer to the Darbytown road.

In the advance of the enemy October 27, 1864, the Third Howitzers and one gun of Dance's battery were engaged at Henrico Poor-House.

The Howitzers had 4 men wounded—2 mortally, 1 severely, and 1 slightly. No other casualties sustained in the battalion.

Since last muster (31st of October, 1864) this battalion has occupied the same position on the line running from Fort Gilmer to the Darbytown road, &c., without any occurrence worthy of notice. By paragraph

IV, Special Orders, No. 208, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, current series, the designation of this battalion has been changed and is now known as the First Battalion Virginia Light Artillery.

No. 368.

Report of Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, C. S. Army, commanding Hagood's brigade, of operations August 21.

HEADQUARTERS HAGOOD'S BRIGADE,
Petersburg, Va., August 22, 1864.

COLONEL: I am directed in a communication from department headquarters, just received, to forward a list of the casualties in my command sustained yesterday, and also to report all the circumstances attending the recapture of the flag of one of my regiments. I beg leave to inclose a tabular list, from which it will be seen that I took into action — line-officers and 681 men; only 18 officers and 274 men came out unhurt. The field of battle having been left in possession of the enemy, many are put down as missing whose dead bodies lie in front of the enemy's works. The only prisoners are the wounded. Though perhaps out of place here, I hope I will be excused for testifying to the splendid gallantry with which these devoted men carried out the part of the attack assigned to them.

When the line had reached the enemy's works, some 200 men having gotten into a re-entering angle, where they were exposed to a severe cross-fire, became confused, and a mounted officer of the enemy galloping out of a sally-port seized the colors of the Twenty-seventh Regiment and called upon them to surrender. Several officers and men began to surrender, but had not been carried in. Observing this I made my way to them from the part of the line upon which I was, calling to the men to shoot him. They either did not hear me or were bewildered by the surrender of part of their number and failed to do so. When I got up to him I demanded the colors from him, and that he should go back into his works, telling him that he was free to do so. He commenced arguing with me upon our desperate position, and I cut him short, demanding a categorical reply. He said no, and I shot him from his horse. Giving the colors to my orderly and mounting his horse I succeeded in withdrawing the men with as little loss as could have been expected from the terrible fire to which we were exposed in retiring. Probably half the men unhurt were brought off from this point.

I beg leave specially to mention the good conduct of my orderly, Private J. D. Stoney, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, in this matter. He has always displayed gallantry, and would do credit to a commission.

Very respectfully,

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of casualties in Hagood's brigade on August 21, 1864, in an attack on enemy's works near Petersburg.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.		
	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.
Field and staff	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
27th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	.....	2	1	7	14	5	10	56
25th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	.....	2	2	9	18	8	14	48
21st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	.....	2	1	4	12	4	9	29
11th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	.....	2	1	1	3	18	3	9	22
7th South Carolina Battalion	.....	2	3	7	3	24	7	12	72
Total	.....	4	10	13	26	86	28	54	227

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned officers	41
Enlisted men	407
Total	448

Brigade staff: Captain Molony, assistant adjutant-general, killed; Lieutenant Martin, aide-de-camp, wounded; making aggregate 450.

NOTE.—The wounded are those so slightly hurt as to get back of themselves from the field of battle. The killed are those whom we are certain were killed; their bodies are with the enemy. The missing are the killed and wounded left on the field, together with the few, if any, who remained there unhurt.

No. 369.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Richmond, of operations September 29.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *September 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

GENERAL: The attack on Fort Gilmer was repulsed by Generals Field and Gregg, handsomely. We will take the offensive as soon as troops come up.

R. S. EWELL.

General BRAGG.
(Copy sent to Secretary of War.)

No. 370.

Report of Col. James R. Hagood, First South Carolina Infantry, of operations August 14–December 10.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,
December 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

On the 14th of August the enemy attacked our position in heavy force, breaking the skirmish line of the regiment on my left and pen-

* For portion of report here omitted see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1068, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 767.

etrating to a point in the rear of my skirmishers. My left company was thus cut off and, with the exception of one man, captured. After shelling our position heavily for an hour he withdrew and shifted his forces toward our left. We executed a corresponding movement.

On the following day brisk skirmishing ensued, but my regiment was not regularly engaged.

My losses in the aggregate amounted to 3 men wounded and 1 officer and 18 men missing.

On the 23d of August we returned to Petersburg, and were engaged until the 28th of September in throwing up field-works in its vicinity. On that day the enemy attacked Battery Harrison, near Chaffin's Bluff, and carried it by storm. We were immediately ordered to that point and arrived on the 29th.

On morning of the 30th preparations were made to regain the fort, which lasted until midday, when the attack began. We were then 1,000 yards from the point to be carried. Immediately the regiment on my left began to double-quick, which soon increased to a run, thus exhausting the men and wasting their energies at a time when both should have been economized for the struggle on the parapet. I was opposed to this, but, believing it to be an order, acquiesced. The enemy shortly opened fire on us, which increased in effect every moment and soon began to tell fearfully in the ranks. At this critical moment the brigade which preceded us gave way, and rushing through our line caused immediate confusion. Added to this the village of soldiers' huts which lay in our track offered the temptation to skulk, which many failed to resist, and which was impossible in the confusion to prevent. With those of my men who still adhered to their colors I continued to advance until I attained a point within sixty yards of the fort. Here, owing to the little support which was accorded to me by the remainder of the brigade, I ordered a halt and began firing to divert my men. I waited here for ten or fifteen minutes for re-enforcements, but their failure to come up and the fearful destructiveness of the enemy's fire impressed me with the necessity of falling back, which I accordingly did. I rallied my men at the earliest practicable moment and reported to the brigadier-general commanding, who instructed me to return to my position of the morning. A short time afterward I was ordered to advance again on the enemy, bearing to the left so as to strike his works on the right of Colonel Walker's regiment, which was reported as having gained them. I executed this order, but discovered no enemy this side of the fort, the flank work having been manned by only a line of skirmishers, who were driven from it by Law's brigade before the arrival of Walker. After dark we were withdrawn to our old position.

My losses in this engagement amounted to 3 officers and 10 men killed, 9 officers and 62 men wounded.

Two days later we threw up a line of works in advance of our old position. In doing this I had 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

At sunrise on the morning of the 7th of October we attacked the enemy on the Darbytown Pass and drove him from the line of works. My regiment and Colonel Bowen's were advanced to storm the redoubt on the enemy's extreme right, occupied by his dismounted cavalry, which was carried in fine style. General Field then directed me to change front to the right and attack in flank with the two regiments (Second [Rifles] and First) a redoubt farther to the right, which was defying the efforts of Anderson's entire brigade. I executed this order, the men charging with great spirit and driving from the work a body of the enemy.

Anderson's brigade then came up, and we awaited further orders. I was now ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to move on the enemy's artillery, posted on the farther edge of the field, and which was still resisting. We reached it after double-quicking for three-fourths of a mile; shot down the horses and secured the cannon. After long delay, which has never been explained to me, we followed the enemy nearly to the New Market road, where he had retired after his reverse of the morning and fortified. His re-enforcements had arrived, and his position, surrounded by a dense undergrowth impassable to a line of battle, was thus rendered almost impregnable. We attacked it, and, after a hard fight, were repulsed. A short time afterward we were withdrawn, abandoning all the ground we had gained in the morning.

My losses amounted to 2 killed and 17 wounded.

On the 27th of November the enemy attacked us on the Williamsburg road, but were easily driven back. I had no casualties. In skirmish preceding the attack my skirmishers, under Captain Southern, captured 30 or 40 of the enemy.

December 9 [10] we moved down the Darbytown [road] to the enemy's position, and, after considerable maneuvering (for which purpose and with what effect I have been unable to learn), withdrew in the night and returned to camp. I had 1 man wounded.

I have had altogether in the field since the opening of the campaign 572 men and officers. My losses in the aggregate amount to 37 killed and 209 wounded, and 19 captured or missing. Among the former I have to deplore many of my bravest men and officers. Captains Grimes and Kirk and Ensign E. W. Bellinger, all conspicuous for their gallantry under trying circumstances, fell in the assault on Battery Harrison nobly discharging their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. HAGOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—At this length of time it is impossible to refer accurately by dates to events related in the foregoing report.

J. R. H.

No. 371.

Report of Capt. James Hays, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, Harris' brigade, Anderson's division, of operations August 21.

Extract from remarks on inspection report of Harris' brigade, Anderson's division, dated August 30, 1864:

* * * * * * *

The brigade suffered heavily in action on the Weldon railroad on the 21st of August instant, losing in killed, wounded, and missing 254 out of 450 carried into action. The cause of the small number carried into action was owing to the fact that 900 men were on picket duty on this side and north side of the James. The men were worn out, and there were a good many stragglers.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES HAYS,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 372.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps, of operations August 19–25.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 19, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I attacked the enemy this evening at 4 o'clock with the brigades of Davis and Walker, under Major-General Heth, the brigades of Colquitt, Clingman, and Mahone, under Major-General Mahone, and three batteries, under Colonel Pegram, and defeated him, capturing about 2,700 prisoners, including one brigadier-general. General Clingman wounded.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 19, 1864—10 p. m.

GENERAL: Colquitt's and Clingman's brigades in their advance through the thick undergrowth became so much scattered as to lose their organization. I was consequently compelled to order them to their original camps as a rallying point. Mahone's brigade was also ordered inside the lines. Heth's two brigades I have left occupying the ground they were to-day. I have also directed General W. H. F. Lee to move at 3 o'clock in the morning down to the Davis house. We will then be in position to push them again in the morning if we can get more troops. The indications are that the enemy are leaving. The blow struck them has been a very severe one, and I regretted my weakness prevented me from following it up as I would like to have done.

Respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th at Reams' Station:

Stand of colors	12
Pieces of artillery	9
Caissons	10
Prisoners	2,150
Stand of small-arms	3,100
Horses	32
My own loss (cavalry, artillery, and infantry)	720

Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

History of guns captured from the enemy in the engagement at Reams' Station, by Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding C. S. Forces, on the 25th of August, 1864.

Kind and caliber.	Material.	Number of gun.	Inspector's initials.	Name of maker and foundry.	Year of fabrication.	Weight.	Country.
12-pounder Napoleon gun	Bronze.	55	G. T. B..	A. M. Co.....	1862	1,232	United States.
Do	...do ...	95	T. J. R ..	H. N. H. & Co.....	1863	1,241	Do.
Do	...do ...	37	T. J. R..	H. N. H. & Co.....	1862	1,236	Do.
Do	...do ...	45	J. P. F ..	C. A. & Co	1862	1,203	Do.
Do	...do ...	253	T. J. R..	Revere Copper Co.	1863	1,238	Do.
3-inch rifled gun	Iron ...	533	C. C. C ..	P. I. Co	1862	816	Do.
Do	...do ...	542	C. C. C ..	P. I. Co	1862	816	Do.
Do	...do ...	543	C. C. C ..	P. I. Co	1862	816	Do.
Do	...do ...	541	C. C. C ..	P. I. Co	1862	816	Do.

Two caissons were captured with these guns.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BARNWELL,
Major and Chief of Ordnance, Arty. Army of Northern Virginia.

Lieut. Col. B. G. BALDWIN,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 373.

Report of Maj. Robert B. Fauntleroy, Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry, Walker's brigade, Heth's division, of operations September 30–October 1.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
October 6, 1864.

I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the part taken by the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment in the actions on the evening of the 30th and the morning of 1st of October, respectively, as follows:

On the evening of the 30th of September we moved forward by the flank, right in front, encountering difficult and boggy ground, tangled with brush and strong, matted undergrowth. Emerging from thence we formed line of battle, but owing still to the intractable nature of the ground in front were moved by Colonel McComb by flank farther to the left, formed, and were ordered forward, but the difficulties of ground still increasing, we were compelled to move by flank to extricate us from the almost impassable jungle of tangled briers, grape-vines, and alder bushes. As we escaped from this position we moved forward, forming line as we advanced, no time having been allowed us to reform before advancing this second time. The delays consequent upon the difficult ground we encountered altered our relative position with respect to other regiments of the brigade, throwing us on the extreme left, in which position we reached the wood on the opposite side of the field. We entered the wood with lines tolerably well formed—as well, under the circumstances, as could reasonably be expected—and after

advancing some distance (say 200 yards) encountered a heavy force of the enemy, which we immediately engaged. The engagement lasted about thirty minutes, when the men giving way compelled me to retire to a line farther to the rear to reform, where we remained until ordered back to form line near the Davis house.

On the morning of the 1st of October we were ordered to move at 3 a. m., when we took up line of march for the left and halted at Battery No. 45, where we remained until daybreak, when we again moved, taking the Squirrel Level road until its intersection with our lines of earthworks, where we crossed, advancing into the open field, where we formed line of battle, and moved forward on the enemy's position through a wood in front obstructed with abatis. In this wood we encountered a considerable force of the enemy, who were soon repulsed and retired to our line of fortifications—or, rather, theirs, since they (the enemy) now have them—when we continued our advance to the open field in front of their works, when they opened a heavy fire, causing our troops to recoil, and producing great confusion in my regiment, the men of different commands mixing with it and straggling to the rear, causing the same effect in mine, in spite of the best efforts of myself and officers to rally and arrange it.

I will say, in conclusion, that the general conduct of the officers and men of my command during the first day's fight is perfectly satisfactory, and that of the men on the second would doubtless have been equally so but for the recent effects of the previous evening.

Our losses in the two days' operations, as shown per report, fully attest the correctness of this declaration.

I am, adjutant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. FAUNTLEROY,
Major Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment.

Lieutenant DAVIES.

No. 374.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations August 25, September 14–17, September 29–October 1, October 27–28, and December 7–11.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 29, 1864.

COLONEL: In pursuance of orders from the general commanding, I moved with the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-Generals Butler and Barringer, to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Hill in an attack on the enemy at Reams' Station, at 5 a. m. August 25. After consultation with General Hill I was directed to strike the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, with my main force on the left flank of the enemy, whilst another portion of my command was to cover the approach of General Hill on Reams' Station. I ordered General Barringer to take his own brigade up the Halifax road toward Malone's Crossing, and to send Chambliss' brigade, under command of Col. J. Lucius Davis, up Malone's road, across Malone's Bridge, to the same point. This latter brigade was supported by Rosser's and Young's brigades, under command of Major-General Butler, General Rosser commanding his own, and Colonel Wright Young's

brigade. Dunovant's brigade was left in reserve to protect the rear and flank of General Hill. These dispositions having been made, I crossed with the column at Malone's Bridge, and met the advance pickets of the enemy a short distance beyond at 9 a. m. These were driven in, when the enemy, in a strong position and some force, was encountered. Colonel Davis dismounted a portion of his brigade, and immediately engaged them. After a sharp fight the enemy gave way, falling back toward Malone's Crossing. We pursued him vigorously and rapidly, forcing all the cavalry we met to retreat toward Reams' Station, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. McGregor brought a section of his battery up at this moment, and by a rapid and well-directed fire contributed greatly to the confusion of the enemy. Their guns were admirably served during the whole engagement, and I beg to express my entire satisfaction at the conduct of Captain McGregor and his men. The enemy brought their infantry to take the place of their cavalry, deploying a heavy force in my front, whilst they attempted to turn both my flanks. In this they were foiled, and I held my ground steadily. In the meantime General Hill was notified of the condition of affairs and the position of the enemy, with a suggestion that he should attack promptly. He replied that he would do so, and he desired me to endeavor to draw the enemy down the railroad, so that he could take them in the rear. I withdrew my lines about 400 yards, but the enemy followed with great caution. General Barringer, whom I had sent with his brigade to the east of the railroad, reported that he had met a strong force of infantry, with cavalry, on the road by which he was advancing. I ordered him to picket the road strongly and to join me with his command at Malone's Crossing. This he did just as my line was retired, and I dismounted the Second North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Roberts, ordering him to take position on the right of the line and to attempt to turn the flank of the enemy if an opportunity offered. At 5 p. m. the artillery of General Hill opened fire, and I at once ordered an advance of my whole line, which was then formed across the railroad at Malone's Crossing. This order was promptly obeyed, and the enemy gave way. They were driven to their works near Reams' Station, giving up several positions which they had fortified. Colonel Roberts, with his regiment, charged here one line of rifle-pits, carrying it handsomely, and capturing from 60 to 75 prisoners. In the meantime, seeing that General Hill was forcing the enemy back from the west side of the railroad into their works around the station, I withdrew all my force from that side of the road and formed a line, with Chambliss' brigade on the left, the North Carolina brigade in the center, and Young's brigade on the right. Rosser formed a second line to support the first, all being dismounted. Some regiments were kept mounted in case cavalry should be needed. The line being formed, the commanding officers were directed to keep the left flank on the railroad, advancing slowly, while the right swung round to strike the rear of the enemy, who were in position behind the railroad bank, and in a work which ran east perpendicularly to the railroad for some distance; then turning north kept parallel with the railroad, enveloping Oak Grove Church. The ground over which my troops advanced was very difficult, and it had been rendered more so by the enemy, who had cut down the timber. In spite of this, and under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, the line advanced steadily, driving the enemy into his works. Here he made a stubborn stand, and for a few moments checked our advance, but the spirit of the men was so fine that they charged the breast-works with the utmost gallantry, car-

ried them, and captured the force holding them. This ended the fighting of the day, my men having been engaged for twelve hours. After the fight General Hill directed me to put my command in the trenches to cover the withdrawal of the infantry. This was done, and I remained with seven regiments at the station until 6.30 the next morning, when, finding that the enemy had withdrawn, I left General Butler to remove our wounded and to collect arms.

A return of captured property brought from the field is inclosed.* We captured 781 prisoners, including 25 commissioned officers, and brought off 66 wounded. One hundred and forty-three of the enemy were buried by my men. My own loss was: In Butler's division—killed, 6; wounded, 25; missing, 2. Barringer's division—killed, 10; wounded, 50; missing, 1. Total killed, 16; wounded, 75; missing, 3. Amongst the trophies of the fight were 3 stand of colors captured by Chambliss' brigade.

I cannot close my report without expressing my high appreciation of the conduct of my command. Officers and men alike discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction. General Butler handled his division skillfully, and he was ably supported by General Rosser and Colonel Wright. The former, though not recovered from his late wound, went through the entire fight, showing the ability and gallantry which have always characterized his conduct. General Barringer commanded Lee's division to my satisfaction, whilst his brigade commanders, Colonel Davis and Colonel Cheek, performed their parts well. Chambliss' brigade was in advance when we met the enemy, and it was engaged all day, displaying through the whole fight marked gallantry.

My staff rendered me great assistance, and I beg to express my obligations to them.

The reports of division commanders will be sent to the general commanding as soon as they are received.

Accompanying this is a return of property* brought from the field, and a report* of Federal surgeons as to their dead and wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 27, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command during the late expedition to the rear of the enemy:

On the morning of the 14th instant I moved with the division of Maj. Gen. William H. F. Lee, the brigades of Rosser and Dearing, and a detachment of 100 men from Young's and Dunovant's brigades, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Sixth South Carolina Regiment, down the west side of Rowanty Creek to Wilkinson's Bridge, on that stream, where the command bivouacked that night. The object of the expedition was to attempt the capture of a large herd of cattle, which was reported to be grazing near Coggins' Point, on the James River. In order to accomplish this it was necessary to pass to the rear of the

*Not found.

enemy and to force his lines at some point. I selected Sycamore Church, in Prince George County, as the point to attack, as being the most central, the nearest to the cattle, and the one where the largest force of the enemy was camped. By dispersing them here I made it impossible for them to concentrate any force in time to interfere with the main object of the expedition. The command left Wilkinson's Bridge at an early hour on the 15th, and by a rapid march placed itself on the Blackwater at Cook's Bridge. This bridge had been destroyed, as I was aware, and I chose that route on that account, as the enemy would not look for an approach from that quarter. The command was halted here to rest and feed, whilst the engineer party constructed a new bridge. This was accomplished before night, and a part of the command crossed the Blackwater. All my dispositions for the attack having been made and communicated to the commanding officers the command moved at 12 a. m. General Lee was directed to move by the Lawyer's road to the stage road, at which point he would encounter the first pickets of the enemy. These he was to drive in, and to move, then, to occupy the roads leading from the direction of the enemy to Sycamore Church. General Dearing was instructed to proceed by the Hines road to Cocke's Mill, where he was to halt until the attack on the center was made, when he was to dash across to the Minger's Ferry road, attacking the post on that road and cutting off all retreat, guarding at the same time against an attack from Fort Powhatan. With Rosser's brigade and the detachment under Colonel Miller, I moved on by-roads direct toward Sycamore Church. General Rosser was charged with the duty of carrying the position of the enemy here, and he was directed after accomplishing this to push forward at once to secure the cattle. The three columns all reached the points to which they were ordered without giving the alarm to the enemy, and at 5 a. m. on the 16th Rosser made the attack. The enemy had a strong position, and the approaches to it being barricaded he had time to rally in the roads around his camp, where for some time he fought as stubbornly as I have ever seen him do. But the determination and gallantry of Rosser's men proved too much for him and he was completely routed, leaving his dead and wounded on the field and his camp in our hands. I beg to refer to the report of Brigadier-General Rosser for the particulars of the affair here and of the subsequent capture of the cattle. As soon as the attack was made at the church, General Lee, on the left, and General Dearing, on the right, attacked the enemy most successfully, and established themselves rapidly and firmly at the points they were ordered to secure. The reports* of these officers are inclosed for the information of the general commanding. The object of the expedition having been attained by the capture of the whole herd of cattle (2,486, by official return of the officer charged with the care of them), I withdrew everything before 8 a. m. The different columns were united before reaching the Blackwater, and all dispositions made to protect our captured property. Rosser was sent forward to hold the plank road, followed by General Dearing and Colonel Miller, whilst General Lee brought up the rear. After seeing everything across the Blackwater I moved toward the plank road, but before reaching it was notified by General Rosser of the approach of a heavy force of the enemy down that road. I ordered him to take position at Ebenezer Church, to hold the road there, and at once sent the cattle by Hawkinsville, crossing the plank road two

* Not found.

miles in rear of my line of battle. Major Venable, of my staff, was ordered to superintend this movement of the cattle, and, with Major Ryals, provost-marshal, who had been very efficient in conducting it up to this time, to place them quickly across the Nottoway River at Freeman's Ford. These officers discharged this duty admirably, and the successful manner in which the cattle were brought off is due very much to their zeal and enterprise. The enemy had in the meantime attacked Rosser, who held his ground steadily. I sent Miller to him, and soon afterward Dearing. This force held the position so easily that I determined to pass to the rear of the enemy with General Lee's division, in order to attack him there. Before proper dispositions to do this could be made, however, it became too dark to make the movement advantageously, and I directed General Lee to re-enforce Rosser and to protect our right. These orders were promptly carried out in the midst of an attack from the enemy, who were repulsed along the whole line. Several assaults were made on me, but always with a like result. Major Chew placed his artillery in position, and after a heavy fire of an hour completely silenced the guns of the enemy. Hearing that the cattle were all safely across the Nottoway, and fearing that the enemy might throw a force round my left so as to interpose between the cattle and my command, I determined not to follow the enemy, who were falling back, but to move to Wilkinson's Bridge, where I could check any flank movement. Leaving four squadrons on picket at the church, I moved the command to their former bivouac, on the Rowanty, halting for the night. I intended to attack the enemy in the morning if he could be found, but he had retreated during the night.

The next day the command returned to their old quarters after an absence of three days, during which they had marched upward of 100 miles, defeating the enemy in two fights, and bringing from his lines in safety a large amount of captured property, together with 304 prisoners.

Of the 2,486 cattle captured 2,468 have been brought in, and I hope [to] get the few remaining ones. Three guidons were taken and eleven wagons brought in safely, several others having been destroyed. Three camps of the enemy were burned, after securing from them some very valuable stores, including quite a number of blankets. My loss was 10 killed, 47 wounded, and 4 missing.

I beg to express my entire satisfaction at the conduct of officers and men. Major-General Lee and Brigadier-General Dearing carried out my orders and wishes most skillfully, protecting the flanks and covering the main attack, thus contributing greatly to the successful issue of the expedition. General Rosser, in the center, displayed his usual skill and gallantry, carrying out my plans there with entire success. In the fight on the plank road the conduct of these officers was equally satisfactory, and I beg to acknowledge my obligations to them. Besides the officers of my staff mentioned above I am indebted to Major Barker for valuable assistance on the field, and also to Captain Lowndes and Lieutenant Hampton. Captain Edelin, who volunteered for the occasion, aided me by acting on my staff, and Captain Henry, assistant quartermaster, was most efficient in assisting in bringing off the captured property. Captain Belcher, who lives on the plank road, volunteered as a guide, and was of great service to me.

I cannot close my report without notice of the conduct of the scouts who were with me. Sergeant Shadburne, of the Jeff. Davis Legion, who gave me the information about the cattle, acted as guide to General Rosser, accompanied the leading regiment in its charge, kept his party always in the front, and acted with conspicuous gallantry. Sergeant

Hogan, in charge of Butler's scouts, also displayed great activity, intelligence, and boldness. Of the scouts Sergeant McCalla, First South Carolina Regiment, a most valuable man, was killed and three others were wounded.

Referring the general commanding to the inclosed reports for the detailed accounts of the part taken by the different brigades, and asking his attention to the return of captured property,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the reports* of Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Brigadier-General Butler in reference to the operations of their commands from the 29th of September to the 28th of October. The information contained in these reports and in the accompanying ones from subordinate officers is so full that it is only necessary for me to state the orders under which their movements were performed, and to express my satisfaction at the manner in which they were executed.

On the morning of the 29th of September the enemy made an attack on the lines of Brigadier-General Butler on the Vaughan road, driving in his pickets and following them to Hatcher's Run. Here Major Farley, with his dismounted men, met him and drove him back. The attack appearing to be a serious one, I directed Maj. Gen. William Lee to bring one of his brigades up the Vaughan road. His division, under orders from the general commanding, was then moving to the north side of the James River, and one brigade was ordered to move up the plank road to the vicinity of Petersburg to halt there. The enemy had fallen back to McDowell's farm, when General Lee brought up Barringer's brigade and at once ordered an attack. This was made promptly and most successfully. The enemy was driven to Wyatt's farm, leaving in our hands quite a number of prisoners. The troops behaved as well as possible and they were well led by their officers. The picket-line was re-established. Butler returned to his camp and Lee, with Barringer's brigade, joined Chambliss' brigade on the plank road.

The next morning I rode up to look after the lines held by Dearing's brigade, which was in the trenches, under command of Colonel Griffin, General Dearing being quite unwell. Soon after arriving at the headquarters of General Dearing information was brought to me that his brigade had been driven from the works, which were then in the possession of the enemy. A full report of this affair has already been forwarded to the general commanding and an investigation into it by a court of inquiry is now progressing. Upon consultation with General Heth, it was determined to attack the enemy, he to strike them in front and I to move on their left flank. I moved Lee's division down the Harman [Vaughan?] road and occupied some works which were found there. In the meantime the infantry had become engaged, and as the enemy moved up to

* Not found.

re-enforce he exposed his flank to me. I at once ordered General Lee to attack, which he did with the Ninth and Tenth Virginia Regiments in the handsomest style, leading his men in person. These regiments went in in line of battle, dismounted, and reserved their fire until very near the enemy. Delivering it regularly, they charged, routing the enemy completely, capturing about 900 prisoners and 10 standards. McGregor kept his guns on the line of battle, charging with the troops, and keeping up a steady and accurate fire. The whole affair was one of the handsomest I have seen, and it reflects the highest credit on the troops engaged in it. To show the effect of this flank attack I may mention that The Army and Navy Gazette, a paper of the enemy, in reviewing the operations of their army, attributed the failure of their whole movement on this side of the James River to the fact that a flanking column was thrown between two of their divisions and swept off many men. We captured here and in the attack the night previous nearly 1,000 prisoners, including a very large number of commissioned officers. Expecting that we would make an attempt the next morning to recapture the lines we had lost, I placed my command, or rather Lee's division and Dearing's brigade, near Fort MacRae, in the works. Whilst resting here Butler was attacked on the Vaughan road. Taking two of General Lee's regiments (the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia) I crossed the country, struck the Squirrel Level road, and charged the enemy in rear. They fell back on the Vaughan road and took a very strong position near McDowell's house. I determined to attack them here and sent to General Lee to bring up two more regiments. Before these were put in the enemy was driven from our lines of works and my men had got within a few yards of their main line. Here it was that General Dunovant was killed, at the head of his brigade, whilst gallantly leading them, and Doctor Fontaine, my medical director, who went to his assistance, was mortally wounded. Each of these officers, in his own sphere, was an admirable one; both were zealous in the performance of their duties and both were a loss to the service and to the country. Just as we were about to charge the breast-works it was reported that the enemy had gained my rear. This involved new dispositions to meet the expected attack and before it was ascertained that the report was groundless it was too late in the day to carry out my original plan of attack. The command was withdrawn at dusk, after having driven the enemy some distance and capturing 30 or 40 prisoners. This closed the active operations of my command for the present, and the troops resumed their former camps.

It gives me great pleasure to state that officers and men behaved as well as I could wish. I am under special obligations to Major-General Lee and Brigadier-General Butler, both of whom rendered me great assistance and behaved most gallantly.

Inclosed is a list of my casualties and a return of prisoners and captured property.*

Referring to the reports* subjoined for details, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I beg to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action at Burgess' Mill on the 27th ultimo:

Early in the morning of that day the pickets on my whole line from the extreme left to Monk's Neck bridge road were driven in, and the enemy advanced rapidly in heavy force of infantry and cavalry, the former crossing Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill and the Vaughan road, while the latter crossed at Monk's Neck bridge. Butler was ordered to re-enforce his pickets, and in doing this he soon became heavily engaged with the enemy, who were advancing from the Vaughan road across to the plank and Quaker roads. Finding that the enemy was also advancing up the Quaker road from the Vaughan road, I took position at the Quaker Meeting-House and there checked his advance. In the meantime Maj. Gen. William Lee was ordered to move up the military road, so as to strike the enemy in rear. I had previously ordered Dearing to bring his brigade from the trenches on the north side of Hatcher's Run, and to take position on the plank road near Bevill's house to protect my rear and guard the roads leading from Armstrong's Mill to the plank road. General Hill thought that Dearing could not be withdrawn from the position he held, and notice of this was sent to me by Major Venable, of my staff, who had borne the order to Dearing from me. He was captured on his return, and I was thus left in ignorance that a very important position was open. The enemy advanced in the very direction that was unguarded, and the first intimation I had of this fact was his presence on the plank road in my rear while I was engaged on the Quaker road. This made it necessary for me to change my front so as to meet the enemy on the plank road and the White Oak road, both of which were by this time in his possession. Throwing a few skirmishers on the column advancing up the plank road, and opening on them with one gun, I ordered Butler to withdraw his command promptly from the Quaker Meeting-House and to take position near Wilson's house on the plank road. This movement was successfully executed in the face of the enemy, who were repulsed as they attempted to interfere with it. Lee was directed to move quickly across to the plank road and to attack there. Moving Butler to Wilson's I left a small force there to attract the attention of the enemy, and I passed rapidly over to the White Oak road. The skirmish line of the enemy was advancing up this road when we reached it, but it was quickly driven back. I then formed line of battle across this road, my left resting on Burgess' mill-pond, and repulsed an attack. Being soon after this informed that our infantry would attack the enemy, I prepared to join in this attack, and as soon as musketry told that our troops were engaged Butler was ordered to charge with his whole line, while Lee was directed to attack on the plank road. Butler's men charged gallantly across an open field and drove the enemy rapidly toward the plank road.

In this charge, while leading the men and cheering them by his words and example, Lieut. Thomas Preston Hampton, aide-de-camp, fell mortally wounded, and Lieut. Wade Hampton, who was acting on my staff, received a severe wound. Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffords, a most excellent officer, was killed at the head of his regiment, the Fifth South Carolina, and Maj. T. G. Barker, assistant adjutant-general of the division, who most gallantly took his place, was dangerously wounded. I beg to express my admiration of the conduct of Major Barker, who

on this occasion, as on all other fields from Manassas to this one, displayed ability and gallantry, and I hope he may receive the promotion he deserves.

While Butler was attacking on the White Oak road, Lee struck the enemy on the plank road and drove him handsomely. I passed to his line of battle and formed a junction between Butler and himself, thus enveloping the enemy on three sides. We had driven him in on all the roads, and he was massed in the field around the houses of Bond and Burgess. The night having grown very dark and a heavy rain coming on I was forced to pause in my attack, but I ordered the line held all night, so that we might attack at daylight the next morning.

The plan of attack had been agreed on between General Heth and myself, but at 3.30 a. m. he informed me that he would not be able to get the troops he expected to operate with. This changed the plan, and in the morning the enemy was found to have retired from the field, leaving his dead and many wounded in my hands. I at once followed him, Dearing's brigade being in advance, and struck his rear guard between Dabney's and Armstrong's Mills. Dearing charged and drove him across the creek. He formed near Armstrong's house and was again charged and driven, when he fell back behind his infantry lines. I then withdrew my command and the troops returned to camp.

The enemy left in his retreat several caissons, three ambulances, burned, many small-arms and accouterments. We captured 239 prisoners, besides the wounded, of whom there were a large number.

My command behaved well, and I have again to express my pride in their good conduct. The accompanying reports* will show the parts taken by the different brigades.

Major Chew here, as in all the previous fights of the command, behaved admirably, and handled his artillery to great advantage. I beg to recommend him for promotion, and that he may be assigned to the command of all the artillery of the Cavalry Corps.

Captain Hart, a brave and deserving officer, lost a leg while fighting his guns close up to the enemy.

The members of my staff rendered me great assistance during the engagement, and I take pleasure in expressing my obligation to them.

Inclosed you will find a list* of casualties and a return of captured property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 21, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the recent movement of the enemy against the line of railroad between Stony Creek Depot and Belfield:

Hearing on the morning of the 7th of December that the enemy, in heavy force, was moving down the Jerusalem plank road, I came to Stony Creek Depot and ordered Butler to cross the Nottoway River that night. Lee, in the meantime, was directed to move his com-

* Not found.

mand by the same route taken by Butler. Butler crossed the river at Gee's Ford, and, moving up the Halifax road, met the enemy near Fields' house at sunrise on the morning of the 8th. The enemy had struck the Halifax road at that time, and I found that they were marching on a road one mile and a half east of me. Finding that a strong column of infantry and cavalry were passing up this road, after feeling the enemy and developing his force and destination, I recrossed the Nottoway with the intention of moving rapidly by Wyatt's Mill up to Belfield, thus placing myself in front of the enemy. At 1 p. m. I received a telegraphic dispatch from the general commanding, informing me that Lieutenant-General Hill was moving through Dinwiddie toward Belfield and directing me to communicate with him. At the same time two staff officers of General Hill joined me and informed me as to the movements of General Hill. By these officers I sent to him all the information in my possession as to the enemy, and I also wrote to him at 2.30 p. m., reiterating this information and urging him to march that night so as to be able to intercept the enemy. At Wyatt's Mill, where I halted a few hours, I wrote again twice, telling him what my plans were, informing him where the enemy had encamped, and urging him to move his command that night.

At 2 a. m. on the 9th my command was in motion and the head of my column very near Belfield at daylight. I at once made dispositions to defend Hicksford and the railroad bridge over Meherrin, in conjunction with Colonel Garnett, who commanded the post at that point. The enemy moved on slowly and cautiously, and he did not make his appearance before Belfield until 3 p. m. The troops of Colonel Garnett, assisted by the batteries of Hart and McGregor, opened fire rapidly and with effect on him, driving him back promptly. The assault was a feeble one, and it was not renewed, though a sharp fire was kept up until after night. Upon consultation with Lieutenant-General Hill, who came to see me during that night, it was determined that I should endeavor to pass the left flank of the enemy and gain his rear, while General Hill would move to Jarratt's Station and strike him there.

At daylight the next morning, after my movement had commenced, I found that the enemy were retreating. Sending this information to General Hill, I directed Major-General Lee to push after the enemy, to develop his movement. His rear guard was driven across Three Creek, which stream he was holding with a strong force of cavalry and artillery. I immediately passed down the creek, crossed it, and moved rapidly to get on the road which leads from Jarratt's to Sussex Court-House. As soon as we struck this road we found the enemy on it in full retreat. General Lee charged with one regiment as soon as the road was reached, throwing a part of the regiment down and a part up the road. The cavalry of the enemy which was met was driven on rapidly, with loss and in confusion, and the infantry of the rear guard was gallantly charged. These latter made only a short stand and retreated, destroying a bridge behind them. The pursuit on our part continued during the remainder of the day, the enemy blockading the road, destroying the bridges, and only fighting at the obstructions he had placed in the road. At Morris' Mill we drove him from the bridge, and pushing on soon met some cavalry, charging and dispersing them. The leading squadron of the Third North Carolina dashed into the main body of the enemy, who were found preparing to go into camp. Finding their whole force there, I withdrew to Morris' Mill, two miles back, to bivouac. From this point I notified General Hill of the position of the enemy, telling

him that he had gone into camp, with every indication of remaining there all night. I also gave this information to Major-General Heth, who was not on the same road with General Hill.

Being informed that our infantry had given up the pursuit of the enemy, I sent one regiment at daylight the next morning to follow to the Nottoway River, while I endeavored with the rest of the command to get across to the Jerusalem plank road in time to intercept the retreating column there. I found this impracticable, so I withdrew my force to Stony Creek.

The accompanying reports* of Major-Generals Lee and Butler and Brigadier-General Dearing give full particulars of the part taken by their respective commands.

My losses were slight, while those of the enemy were considerable. We captured between 250 and 300 prisoners, together with a number of arms.

The officers and men behaved admirably. Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett, commanding reserves and defenses at Hicksford, made judicious dispositions and acted with gallantry.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *September 18, 1864.*

The major-general commanding takes pride in communicating to his command the praise which their recent achievement has won from the commanding general, who, in acknowledging his report of the successful return of his command from the rear of the enemy's army, says:

> You will please convey to the officers and men of your command my thanks for the courage and energy with which they executed your orders, by which they have added another to the list of important services rendered by the cavalry during the present campaign.

To such praise the major-general commanding would only add the expression of his own appreciation of the gallantry of his officers and men, whose conduct in battle is all that he could desire, and inspires him with pride and perfect confidence in such a command.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton.

H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 29, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A paragraph in your official report leads me to suppose that you are under a misapprehension in reference to the movements

* Not found.

of the enemy on the 27th instant. Your report says that "the enemy crossed Rowanty Creek below Burgess' Mill and forced back the cavalry in the afternoon." To correct this misapprehension I will give a brief statement of what occurred in anticipation of my report. As you were made aware by my last letter, all my dismounted men had been removed from the works on Hatcher's Run and placed in the trenches on the main line. At Armstrong's Mill, on the Vaughan road, and an old mill below there was a picket force of thirty men at each post. The enemy attacked with infantry and artillery in heavy force on the Vaughan road, and the attacking column of two regiments was repulsed. A brigade was then thrown in and flanked the works—mere rifle-pits—when the pickets fell back. In the meantime the pickets at Monk's Neck bridge having been driven in, the enemy crossed there. This force I engaged with Butler's division and checked them at once on the Quaker road. General Lee was ordered to attack them in rear, and I have no doubt but that this combined attack would have defeated them entirely, but just before Lee got into position the enemy were found to be advancing rapidly from Armstrong's Mill to the plank road in my rear. This movement I executed in person, and I discovered the enemy as he formed his line of battle at Bevill's house, within 500 yards of the mouth of the Quaker road. I saw his cavalry cross the plank road into the White Oak road, and, fearing an advance on the South Side Railroad, I rapidly arranged to transfer Butler to the White Oak road. This I did safely in perfect order and without the loss of a man by capture, though the enemy was attacking heavily in front and closing on my rear. I reached the White Oak road in time to meet an advance up that road, and at once forming line across it repulsed the enemy, who had tried to dislodge me. When Butler was withdrawn from the Quaker road I ordered Lee to move promptly to the plank road and to attack them.

As soon as these dispositions had been made I advised General Heth to attack by throwing a force across the dam at my works, and he sent me word that he would do so. As soon as he began the attack I attacked with Butler and drove the enemy in our front. To this attack General Mahone informed me that he owed the preservation of his command, which was placed between two heavy fires of the enemy. Lee, in the meantime, had got into position on the plank road, and he attacked with great spirit, driving the enemy rapidly and handsomely to Bevill's house. I connected Butler's right with Lee's left, and my line then enveloped the enemy from a point on the Quaker road to Burgess' mill-pond. Supposing that the infantry was still in position I held this line all night, intending to renew the attack at daylight. It was not until 12.30 a. m. that I knew of the withdrawal of our infantry, and I then allowed a portion of my command to leave the line.

The attack on our front was made on the dismounted [men] and Dearing in the trenches, and was handsomely repulsed. The fighting of the cavalry, which continued from sunrise to long after dark, was admirable, and everywhere successful. We captured about 225 prisoners, and the enemy left his dead and wounded in our hands. Butler reports not more than twenty men missing, and Lee had none, I think. A full return of casualties shall be sent in as soon as possible.

This movement of the enemy has shown the importance of completing the defenses on Hatcher's Run. Had my dismounted men all been in the works at Armstrong's Mill and at the Vaughan road, with these

works completed, the enemy could not have crossed. They have shown us our weakest point, and I hope that we will take prompt measures to strengthen it.

Asking your indulgence for this letter, which has exceeded the limits I proposed for it,

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WADE HAMPTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 29th instant recounting the movements of the enemy on the 27th. My report to the Secretary of War was formed from the telegraphic dispatch from General Hill. From the lines you quote I perceive there is an error in punctuation. The stop should have been after "cavalry." I intended by the use of the latter word to designate only that portion as being driven back which was opposed to the advance of the enemy at the creek, but I did not wish to particularize, as I did not desire the enemy to know what force was on our extreme right. General Hill stated that Young's and Dearing's brigades were thus driven back. When he wrote I presume he was not informed of all that occurred in the field. In a letter to General Hill to-day I expressed my gratification at the conduct of the troops in general and of the cavalry in particular, desiring him to communicate my thanks to you and your command. I am much pleased to learn from your letter of their admirable behavior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 375.

Report of John Maxwell, Secret Service, Confederate States, of explosion at City Point.

RICHMOND, *December 16, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order, and with the means and equipment furnished me by you, I left this city 26th of July last, for the line of the James River, to operate with the Horological torpedo against the enemy's vessels navigating that river. I had with me Mr. R. K. Dillard, who was well acquainted with the localities, and whose services I engaged for the expedition. On arriving in Isle of Wight County, on the 2d of August, we learned of immense supplies of stores being landed at City Point, and for the purpose, by stratagem, of introducing our machine upon the vessels there discharging stores, started for that point. We reached there before daybreak on the 9th of August last, with a small amount of provisions, having traveled mostly by night and crawled upon our knees to pass the east picket-line. Requesting my companion to remain behind about half a mile I approached cautiously the wharf, with my machine and powder covered by a small box. Finding the captain had come

ashore from a barge then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box. Being halted by one of the wharf sentinels I succeeded in passing him by representing that the captain had ordered me to convey the box on board. Hailing a man from the barge I put the machine in motion and gave it in his charge. He carried it aboard. The magazine contained about twelve pounds of powder. Rejoining my companion, we retired to a safe distance to witness the effect of our effort. In about an hour the explosion occurred. Its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon and also to a large wharf building containing their stores (enemy's), which was totally destroyed. The scene was terrific, and the effect deafened my companion to an extent from which he has not recovered. My own person was severely shocked, but I am thankful to Providence that we have both escaped without lasting injury. We obtained and refer you to the inclosed slips* from the enemy's newspapers, which afford their testimony of the terrible effects of this blow. The enemy estimates the loss of life at 58 killed and 126 wounded, but we have reason to believe it greatly exceeded that. The pecuniary damage we heard estimated at $4,000,000, but, of course, we can give you no account of the extent of it exactly.

I may be permitted, captain, here to remark that in the enemy's statement a party of ladies, it seems, were killed by this explosion. It is saddening to me to realize the fact that the terrible effects of war induce such consequence; but when I remember the ordeal to which our own women have been subjected, and the barbarities of the enemy's crusade against us and them, my feelings are relieved by the reflection that while this catastrophe was not intended by us, it amounts only, in the providence of God, to just retaliation.

This being accomplished, we returned to the objects of our original expedition. We learned that a vessel (the Jane Duffield) was in Warwick River, and with the assistance of Acting Master W. H. Hinds, of the C. S. Navy, joined a volunteer party to capture her. She was boarded on the 17th of September last, and taken without resistance. We did not destroy her, because of the effect it might have had on the neighboring citizens and our own further operations. At the instance of the captain she was bonded, he offering as a hostage, in the nature of security to the bond, one of his crew, who is now held as a prisoner of war on this condition in this city.

In the meanwhile we operated on the James as the weather and moon co-operated, but without other success than the fear with which the enemy advanced, and the consequent retarding of his movements on the river. We neared success on several occasions. Finding our plan of operations discovered by the enemy, and our persons made known and pursued by troops landed from their boats at Smithfield, we deemed it best to suspend operations in that quarter and return to report to you officially our labors. Your orders were to remain in the enemy's lines as long as we could do so; but I trust this conduct will meet your approval. The material unused has been safely concealed.

I have thus, captain, presented you in detail the operations conducted under your orders and the auspices of your company, and await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MAXWELL.

Capt. Z. MCDANIEL.

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*Not found.

[First indorsement.]

DECEMBER 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Rains.

Z. McDANIEL,
Captain Company A, Secret Service.

[Second indorsement.]

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Present:

Respectfully forwarded, with remark that John Maxwell and R. K. Dillard were sent by Captain McDaniel into the enemy's lines by my authority for some such purpose, and the supposition was strong, as soon as the tremendous explosion occurred at City Point on the 9th of August last, that it was done through their agency, but of course no report could be made until the parties returned, which they did on Wednesday last, and gave an account of their proceedings. This succinct narrative is but an epitome of their operations, which necessarily implies secrecy for the advantage of this kind of service as well as their own preservation. John Maxwell is a bold operator and well calculated for such exploits, and also his coadjutor, R. K. Dillard.

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

[For the Confederate Roll of Honor in the battles of the Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Fort Harrison, and Darbytown Road, see Vol. XL, Part I, pp. 811, 812.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.—Capture of Steamer Fawn and skirmish at Currituck Bridge, Va.

Report of Col. David W. Wardrop, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Sub-District of Albemarle.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ALBEMARLE,
On board Steamer Trumpeter, September 10, 1864.

SIR: I regret to inform you that the steamer Fawn was captured and burned by the enemy at Currituck Bridge yesterday at 6 p. m. I have examined and passed the wreck; she is completely destroyed. At Currituck Bridge I found the body of Charles H. Gibson, D Company, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, killed; Charles Fox, I Company, same regiment, seriously wounded. He informed me that 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, and 1 first lieutenant (I have ascertained to be Lieut. J. M. Wilson, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers), 8 enlisted men, all of the Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, some civilians (2 of whom are wounded) together with the crew, are all prisoners. Mr. Simmons, a resident at the bridge, was a passenger on the boat, and states that the enemy numbered about thirty-five men, and were commanded by one Hopkins, formerly a

packet-master on the canal and a resident of Norfolk, now an officer on the rebel ram Albemarle, and that the expedition was gotten up expressly to capture the mail boat on this route. He thinks that they overlooked the baggage and mails, as he saw what property they took away, and they were not among it. Please advise me what steps will be taken to keep this route open. I will send a boat on Monday to meet the boat from Norfolk if you send one.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. WARDROP,
Colonel Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Commanding District of Eastern Virginia, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOBER 11–13, 1864.—Scout from Camp Palmer to Gum Swamp, N. C.

Report of Lieut. Gilbert E. Overton, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Palmer, near New Berne, N. C., October 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Colonel Savage, who is ill, desires me to make the following report:

He left this camp on the night of the 11th instant with about 150 men of this regiment, and proceeded up the back road, meeting with no incident until he arrived at Mr. Noble's house, at about 7 o'clock the following morning. At this house was a patrol of 4 men, who had captured the night before 3 escaped prisoners from Florence, and 6 negroes, who were making their way to our lines. A few shots were exchanged between his advance and the patrol, but the rebels succeeded in escaping into a dense swamp; their prisoners, however, were liberated and brought in. Some miles above Noble's he took a path through the woods, which brought him into the rear of Gum Swamp breast-works, where he arrived about 12 m. 12th instant, capturing a picket-post of 4 mounted men. Unfortunately, owing to inaccurate information as to the time when the wagons, which were collecting railroad iron, would arrive at Gum Swamp, and the means of escape they would have, they succeeded in escaping to the Neuse road and got out of his reach. From that point a portion of his force returned down the railroad and another down the Dover road, uniting with Colonel Hitchcock at Sandy Ridge, and reaching this camp early on the morning of the 13th instant after a march of about 60 miles. Captured prisoners number 7 white men (one of whom, however, was taken at his own desire), 6 negroes, who were working for the rebel Government on the railroad, and 9 or 10 horses, besides the Union men and negroes liberated from the patrol. There were no casualties on our side.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

G. E. OVERTON,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. E. T. PARKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 15–17, 1864.—Expedition from Bernard's Mills to Murfree's Station, Va., and skirmish (16th) at the Blackwater.

Report of Lieut. Col. David M. Evans, Twentieth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
DISTRICT OF CURRITUCK,
Bowers' Hill, Va., October 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The expedition ordered by the general commanding Defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth to South Quay, under date of October 14, has returned in safety, and is at Bernard's Mills. In the absence of Captain Carroll's official report, owing to sickness, I beg leave to submit the following, gathered from a verbal report of the operations:

During the day of the 15th Captain Carroll assembled at Bernard's Mills detachments from Company D, Captain Ford, Company K, Lieutenant Griffin, Company I, Captain Carroll, all of the Twentieth New York Cavalry, and a section of the Eighth New York Independent Battery, Lieutenant Ladd. Bivouacking until 11 p. m., they proceeded on the direct road to South Quay, halting for a short rest at Harland's Corners on the way. The expedition arrived at the Blackwater about sunrise of the 16th. At the approach of the swamp cavalrymen were dismounted and thrown forward as skirmishers. When they reached the bank of the river they received a sharp fire from behind rifle-pits on the other side. The large flat used as a ferry-boat was also on the other side. The skirmishers were immediately re-enforced by the rest of the command, the artillery placed in position, and under cover of a rapid fire, both from the artillery and the carbines of the cavalry, Private Joseph Lonsway, of Company D, Twentieth New York Cavalry, volunteered to swim the river, and succeeded in getting the boat safely over to this side. This is the second time that Joseph Lonsway, private of Company D, Twentieth New York Cavalry, has performed the same act, once before on a former raid. The boat being obtained, a detachment of twenty-five men was immediately sent over, charging the breast-works in gallant style, and, scattering the enemy in all directions, they had undisputed possession of the breast-works. Before completing the destruction of the stores and other property a body of rebel cavalry appeared preparing for the attack, on the road leading to the depot at Murfree's Station. Horses were immediately crossed over, and the detachments of D and K charged down the road, scattering the enemy again in all directions, taking a few prisoners, a roll of which will be sent on in the morning. At the depot the telegraph office was destroyed and the machine brought away. They thoroughly destroyed the depot buildings and the warehouses in the vicinity, which contained military stores; also cotton, bacon, salt, brandy, together with 100 stand of small-arms, which were ready loaded to repel an attack.

Too much praise cannot be given to officers and men for the manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Lieutenant Ladd deserves special mention for the way he conducted his artillery.

On returning from the depot a corral containing a herd of cattle which had been driven over the night before for the use of the Confederate government was made vacant. The cattle are now at Bernard's Mills, where the column arrived safely about noon of the 17th.

Our casualties were 5 wounded men and several horses killed. The horses were replaced by the capture of others.

The result is the thorough destruction of the ferry and the surrounding buildings. There were destroyed 55 bales of cotton, 39 boxes of tobacco,

4 barrels of apple brandy, used for firing the buildings at the depot, 6 bags of salt, and 36 barrels of pork, 6 bales of cotton cloth and yarn, a quantity of bacon, 100 stand of small-arms, the depot buildings and the culvert on the railroad. The post-office was destroyed and a large rebel mail, consisting of several bushels, was captured and brought in. About 100 head of cattle were taken and brought in, and await further orders at Bernard's Mills.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. EVANS,
Lieut. Col. Twentieth New York Cavalry, Comdg. District.

Capt. S. L. MCHENRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
Portsmouth, Va., October 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Captain Carroll certainly conducted this expedition with judgment and skill, as the success it met with testifies. I would recommend that the commanding general of the department mention him in orders for having left a sick bed to accompany the expedition, and for the skill with which he conducted it. In regard to Private Lonsway, I would state that his education is not of such a character as to fit him for the position of an officer, but that I deem his conduct worthy of special honor, and would respectfully recommend that a medal be given him for the bravery he displayed in swimming the river in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters. It will be seen that this was the second time Private L. performed the hazardous feat of crossing the river.

VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., October 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Brigadier-General Vogdes' remarks and recommendations are heartily approved. This expedition was ordered by me for the double purpose of a reconnaissance to ascertain the force of the enemy on the Blackwater and to destroy the ferry-boats, so that they could not be used to transport troops.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 16–18, 1864.—Expedition from City Point into Surry County, Va.

Report of Capt. Julius W. Mason, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding Escort, Headquarters Armies of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIFTH U. S. CAVALRY,
City Point, Va., October 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from headquarters Armies of the United States, I proceeded on the 16th instant with my command of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry and the Sixth

Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry on a scouting expedition, having for its object a thorough reconnaissance of the country embraced between the Blackwater and James Rivers and lower portion of Surry County, below Bacon Castle and City Point, and a general capture of citizens, negroes, and stock. Every main and by road within the mentioned boundary was traversed and all the residences visited, and all the citizens, negroes, and stock captured. I returned to this point with my command on the evening of the 18th instant. I had no opportunity of testing the valor of my command, as no armed enemy opposed me. I could hear occasionally of scouting parties of two and three, and pursued a party of five from Spring Grove, on the telegraph road, four miles below Cabin Point, to the Blackwater Swamp. My captures are as follows: 20 citizens, 35 contrabands, 100 head of cattle, 80 sheep, 2 carriages, 4 buggies (single), 4 carts, 2 wagons. The country had been previously stripped of horses and mules by the enemy. I found the country below Surry Court-House well supplied with the necessaries of life. There were large corn-fields, with the fodder removed, but corn still remaining on the stalk and potato fields ungathered. There are now no negroes left to gather their grain and potatoes. Among the prisoners captured is Captain Taylor, chief justice of the judicial district in which Surry County is. Finding no enemy to fight, and, in consequence of the poor condition of the horses of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, I returned to camp, as before stated, on the evening of the 18th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MASON,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Armies of the U. S.

DECEMBER 5, 1864.—Capture of the tug-boat Lizzie Freeman, near Smithfield, Va.

Report of Capt. George F. Sawtell, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

NORFOLK, VA., *December 6, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I left Norfolk, Va., on the afternoon of the 5th instant about 5 o'clock on the tug-boat Lizzie Freeman, taking in tow the barge Zimmerman, to go to Aiken's Landing to procure paving stones, in accordance with the instructions of the commanding general. When we arrived opposite Smithfield the pilot considered it unsafe to proceed farther, as the night was dark and the weather clouded, therefore anchored. I turned in for the night at an early hour, being quite unwell. About 11.30 o'clock I was aroused by an unusual noise, and asked Captain Smith, of the tug, who was in the room with me, what the matter was. He instantly passed out of the door. I stepped to it, when two officers, dressed in rebel uniform, the rank of which I was unable to determine, but understood one of them to be Captain Read, one armed with a revolver and one with a cutlass, ordered me to surrender. I saw at once that the decks of the barge and tug were covered with armed men, some twelve or fourteen in number, and that successful resistance could not be made, as nearly every man on board had surrendered. My four guards which I took with

me to guard my working party (that were prisoners), one of them lay directly in front of me dead, one seriously, if not fatally, wounded. One of my prisoners was wounded, as was also the mate of the tug; consequently I surrendered. We were all placed in the hold of the barge, the hatches closed, and a guard placed over us.

Soon after the crew of a schooner, which was loaded with sutler's goods, and afterward burned, were put in with us. The captain of the tug, Lieut. E. C. Dodge, Twentieth New York Cavalry, and myself were paroled. After Captain Smith, of the tug, and myself had been relieved of what money and valuables we possessed, the others not being subjected to a search, we soon after heard the Lizzie Freeman steam away, the engineer and two firemen having been retained aboard of her. Near morning I hailed General Graham and informed him of the facts. He immediately steered in the direction we supposed the Lizzie Freeman had been taken. We were taken off the barge by the steamer Matilda and brought to Norfolk, where we arrived about 12 m. of the 6th instant. I have no doubt that our assailants were connected with the regular Confederate service. The commander, after I surrendered, treated me very respectfully, and I think would not have countenanced the robbery had he known of it, although considerable bitterness was manifest toward the colored guard.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. SAWTELL,
Captain and Superintendent of Prison Labor.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Captain Nichols, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, is now in command of the prisons here, and all is going on smoothly.

G. F. S.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Norfolk, Va., December 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Shepley, commanding.

H. A. TATOR,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., December 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Captain Sawtell received no permission from me to go upon this expedition or to procure a tug from the quartermaster. Had he applied to me, as he should have done, I should have warned him against anchoring near Smithfield, as I was perfectly aware of the presence of a small Confederate force at that place. I respectfully ask if Captain Sawtell had permission from the major-general commanding the department to go upon this expedition, and to apply for a tug to the quartermaster? Captain Sawtell implies in this communication that he is off duty, because paroled. Allowing the parole to be binding, which I doubt, the discharge of his ordinary duties by Captain Sawtell would, in my opinion, be no violation of it.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, December 31, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Captain Sawtell was directed by me to go upon the expedition for the purpose of getting paving stones for the streets. His parole is not binding, and he will resume his duties.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 6–10, 1864.—Expedition from Portsmouth, Va., to Hertford, N. C.

Report of Maj. Harrison G. O. Weymouth, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Portsmouth, Va., December 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the command you were pleased to honor me with for the purpose of arresting a band of guerrillas was entirely successful. We left Portsmouth on the morning of the 6th instant. Captain Carroll, of the Twentieth New York Cavalry, the officer detailed to report to me, was to join me at Deep Creek at 9 a. m., but failed to arrive there until 10.30, which consequently delayed our march half a day. The command left Deep Creek at 10.30 a. m., reaching South Mills, N. C., at 2 p. m. There I halted the command, baited the horses, then took up my line of march direct for Newby's Bridge. Bivouacked for the night two miles and a half beyond South Mills and posted my pickets. We remained here until daybreak next morning and resumed our march. About 6 a. m. we captured a man, who claimed to belong to the ram Albemarle, and who stated that himself and fifteen others of the crew of that vessel came through that section of the country on a raid, their principal object being the capture of cotton. This man, being sick, had been hiding in the woods, while his companions, he supposed, had crossed the Chowan River, and it was his intention to do so also. I think he is worthy of the notice of the commanding general. Resuming our march, we went as far as the forks of the road this side of Newby's Bridge, where I detached Lieutenant Wilcox with twenty-five men to go down within half a mile of Hertford, on this side of the river, with instructions to remain there until I communicated with him at Hertford, while I, with the remainder of the command, crossed the Perquimans River. Went direct to Hertford and communicated with him. Here I remained during the night and made it the headquarters of the detachment. The citizens were very accommodating, readily furnishing us with forage and rations.

Next morning at daybreak I ordered Lieutenant Wilcox and twenty-five men to proceed to Elizabeth City with the prisoners and cattle that we had captured, while I, with twenty men, scoured the country between Hertford and Edenton, where I arrested most of the guerrillas. Returning to Hertford at 3 p. m., after baiting the horses, I recrossed the river at Hertford and took up my line of march to Elizabeth City to join Lieutenant Wilcox's detachment. I remained here until the following morning, and then started for Northwest Lock, arriving there at 9 p. m., where the command, with the prisoners, remained until 8 o'clock to-day.

We reached Portsmouth at 12 noon, having been gone four days, capturing 10 prisoners, 7 horses (used to convey prisoners), 6 cattle, and 16 bales of cotton. The conduct of the command was excellent, molesting neither property nor persons. My guide, Thomas D. Sanders, was very faithful and energetic, proving true to me in every particular, taking as much interest in arresting prisoners as any one in the command, and in consideration of his valuable services I would recommend him to the clemency of the commanding general. The citizens were exceedingly anxious to ascertain by what route I intended to return. I instructed my men to say by way of Gatesville and Suffolk. Instead of doing so, I returned by way of Ballyhock.

The following are the names of prisoners captured: Capt. W. Myers, Company D, Sixty-sixth North Carolina; Privates Nathan Smith, William J. Barker, Ambrose Elliot, Joseph H. White, Kinchon Howell, Darius White, Anderson Elliot, of Company D, Sixty-sixth North Carolina; James Denby, Company D, Sixty-first Virginia Regiment; Spence D. Gray, ram Albemarle.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. O. WEYMOUTH,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 7–27, 1864.—Expedition to and operations against Fort Fisher, N. C.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

No. 3.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. Martin Curtis, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry.

No. 5.—Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Clark E. Royce, Sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Second Brigade, First Division.

No. 7.—Maj. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

No. 8.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 9.—Maj. Gen. William H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, commanding Third Military District, Department of North Carolina.

No. 10.—Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding Defenses Mouth of Cape Fear River.

No. 11.—Maj. William J. Saunders, C. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

No. 12.—Col. William Lamb, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery), commanding Fort Fisher.

No. 13.—Capt. John C. Little, C. S. Artillery, Ordnance Officer.

No. 14.—Surg. Spyers Singleton, C. S. Army.

No. 15.—Lieut. Thomas Arendell, Tenth North Carolina Regiment (First North Carolina Artillery).

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* For Union naval reports, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1865.

No. 16.—Lieut. Irvin Fulford, Tenth North Carolina Regiment (First North Carolina Artillery).
No. 17.—Capt. James L. McCormic, First North Carolina Artillery Battalion.
No. 18.—Lieut. George D. Parker, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 19.—Lieut. Edward L. Faison, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 20.—Lieut. Daniel R. Perry, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 21.—Capt. Oliver H. Powell, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 22.—Capt. Samuel B. Hunter, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 23.—Capt. Daniel Patterson, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 24.—Capt. William F. Brooks, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).
No. 25.—Capt. John M. Sutton, Third North Carolina Artillery Battalion.
No. 26.—Capt. Zachariah T. Adams, Thirteenth North Carolina Artillery Battalion.
No. 27.—Lieut. F. M. Roby, C. S. Navy.
No. 28.—Brig. Gen. William W. Kirkland, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 29.—Lieut. Col. John P. W. Read, C. S. Artillery, commanding Light Artillery.
No. 30.—Capt. Thomas J. Southerland, Tenth North Carolina Regiment (First North Carolina Artillery).
No. 31.—Lieut. F. M. Hamlin, Fourth Battalion North Carolina Junior Reserves.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

OFF BEAUFORT, N. C.,
December 20, 1864—10.30 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the troops under the command of Major-General Weitzel left Fortress Monroe, as I informed you, on Wednesday, the 14th, and got off Cape Henry at 4 p. m., and arrived the next afternoon at the place of rendezvous designated by Rear-Admiral Porter. Admiral Porter left with the naval squadron the day previously and as soon as possible after the storm. Fearing lest the enemy might be informed of our movements and guess our destination I sent the transport fleet up the Potomac as far as Mathias Point, about fifty miles, in the daytime, so timing the sailing that they should arrive there after dark, and then during the night retraced their course and get off the Eastern Shore, near Cape Charles, by daylight. This was cleverly done. The enemy's scouts on the Northern Neck, where, I see by the Richmond papers, they watch the movement of troops on the Potomac, saw the fleet go up but did not see it return, so that when I left it was reported in Norfolk that the fleet had gone up the Potomac.

We were exceedingly fortunate in our weather, and lay off New Inlet Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, in very smooth water and pleasant weather. The admiral arrived on Sunday evening from Beaufort, having been detained there from Wednesday night, for reasons presumed to be satisfactory. Sunday night the wind freshened so that it would be impossible to land troops on the outside near Fort Fisher. The admiral was desirous to explode the torpedo vessel that night at 10 o'clock and attack the next

morning with the fleet, although we might not be able to land. I sent General Weitzel with Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, who agreed with me in opinion that as the navy did not propose to run by the fort into the river, whatever might be the effect of the explosion, it would be useless, unless the troops could be landed, to seize the point, and it would specially be inexpedient to explode the torpedo at that hour, giving eight hours for the enemy to repair damages before the attack even by the fleet was made. The admiral, upon these representations, countermanded his orders, which had been given for the explosion, and we have waited until now for a smooth sea; meantime, I have sent my transports into Beaufort to coal and water, as our ten days' supply is nearly exhausted. Last evening I received a telegram from the admiral, by signal, saying that the sea was so rough that it would not be possible to land this morning, whereupon I steamed to this port, where I am coaling my ship, and shall return this afternoon. All the troops are well and comfortable, in good spirits, and so far without casualty. I am sorry to say the weather does not now look favorable. I take leave to congratulate you upon General Thomas' victory, which is very gratifying. We have no news from General Sherman later than what is brought by the Northern papers. The expedition up the Roanoke has been delayed by torpedoes, but I get news from General Palmer that the torpedoes are being cleaned out and that the movement is still going on.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c., City Point.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 1, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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FORTRESS MONROE, *December 27, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received City Point 10 p. m.)

I have just returned from the expedition. We had a storm from Monday until Friday, which was the earliest hour I could get out of Beaufort, where I had put in for coal, most of the transport fleet having got out of coal and water. Without waiting for my return, Admiral Porter exploded the torpedo at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, and commenced his attack at 12.55 p. m., twelve hours afterward. He continued the bombardment of the fort until night. I arrived in the evening and commenced landing on the beach the next morning. Got a portion of the troops on shore about 2 o'clock. Weitzel moved down upon the works, capturing about 300 men and 10 commissioned officers. He brought his picket-line within fifty yards of the work, when he was opened upon by canister and musketry. He found seventeen guns bearing upon the beach, which was only wide enough for an assault of 1,000 men in line, the guns protected by traverses and but one dismounted, notwithstanding the fire of the fleet had been opened upon

them for five hours. In the meanwhile the surf had so arisen as to render further landing nearly impracticable. After a thorough reconnaissance of the work, finding it utterly impracticable for a land assault, and that at least two brigades of Hoke's division from before Richmond had arrived there and that the rest was on the road, I withdrew the forces and ordered a re-embarkation, and had got on board all of the troops with the exception of about 300, when the surf was so high as to prevent either getting on or off the shore. I lay by until morning and took measures for their relief as soon as the sea might go down. They were under cover of the guns and I have no doubt they are all safely off. Our loss when I left was but 12 wounded, 10 of whom were by the shells of the navy on our picket-line near the fort. I will be up in the morning.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler's and subordinate reports of the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C. As the report of Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter has been published in the papers, I would respectfully request that General Butler's report, with all the papers accompanying it, be also given to the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 3, 1865.

GENERAL: On the 7th of December last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of about 6,500 effective men, consisting of General Ames' division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and General Paine's division, of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Major-General Weitzel, to an encampment near Bermuda. On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe. On the 9th, Friday, I reported to Rear-Admiral Porter that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed. We waited there Saturday, the 10th, Sunday, the 11th, and Monday, the 12th. On the 12th Rear-Admiral Porter informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beaufort to take on board ammunition for the monitors. The expedition having become the subject of remark, fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to direct from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac during the day to Mathias Point so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal men of the enemy on the Northern Neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor under the lee of Cape Charles.

Having given the navy thirty-six hours' start, at 12 o'clock noon of the 14th (Wednesday) I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and

put to sea, arriving at the place of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th (Thursday). We there waited for the navy Friday, the 16th, Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday, the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest sea. On the evening of the 18th Admiral Porter came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became rough, and on Monday, the 19th, the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Admiral Porter (communicated to me by letter) I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transport fleet being coaled and watered for ten days had already waited that time, to wit, from the 9th, the day on which we were ready to sail, to the 19th.

On the 20th (Tuesday), 21st (Wednesday), 22d (Thursday), and 23d (Friday), it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beaufort. The Baltic, having a large supply of coal, was enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous with a brigade on board of 1,200 men, and General Ames reported to Admiral Porter that he would co-operate with him. On the 23d I sent Captain Clarke, of my staff, from Beaufort on the fast sailing armed steamer Chamberlain to Admiral Porter to inform him that on the evening of the 24th I would again be at the rendezvous with the transport fleet for the purpose of commencing the attack, the weather permitting. At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th I came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous about 1 o'clock. Through General Weitzel I arranged with Admiral Porter to commence the landing under the cover of the gun-boats, as early as 8 o'clock the next morning if possible—as soon as the fire of the Half-Moon and Flag-Pond Hill Batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher. Admiral Porter was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher. He was then urged if that were so to run by the fort into Cape Fear River, and then the troops could land and hold the beach without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gun-boats (the Tallahassee being seen in the river). It is to be remarked that Admiral Farragut even had never taken a fort except by running by and cutting it off from all prospect of re-enforcement (as at Fort Jackson and Fort Morgan), and that no casemated fort had been silenced by naval fire during the war; that if the admiral would put his ships in the river the army could supply him across the beach as we had proposed to do Farragut at Fort Saint Philip; that at least the blockade of Wilmington would be thus effectual even if we did not capture the fort. To that the Admiral replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose 500 men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance even in a money point of view for a moment with the lives of the men. The admiral declined going by and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 25th (Sunday) Captain Glisson, commanding the covering division of the fleet, reported the batteries silenced and his vessels in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet, following my flag-ship, stood in within 800 yards of the beach and at once commenced debarking. The landing was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoitering party just landed could hold the shore, I determined to land a force with which an assault might be attempted. Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, who deserves well for his gallantry

and conduct, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the Half-Moon Battery and its men, who were taken off by the boats of the navy. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the fort, protected by the glacis, which had been thrown up in such form as to give cover, the garrison being completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, which was very rapid and continuous, their shells bursting over the work with very considerable accuracy. At this time we lost 10 men wounded on the skirmish line by the shells from the fleet. Quitting my flag-ship, I went on board the Chamberlain and ran in within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly visible. It appeared to be a square bastioned work of very high relief—say fifteen feet—surrounded by a wet ditch some fifteen feet wide. It was protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade which extended from the fort to the sea on the one side and from the marshes of Cape Fear River to the salient on the other. No material damage to the fort as a defensive work had been done. Seventeen heavy guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the navy by traverses eight or ten feet high, which were undoubtedly bomb-proof shelters for the garrison. With the garrison kept within their bomb-proofs it was easy to maintain this position, but the shells of the navy, which kept the enemy in their bomb-proofs, would keep my troops out. When those ceased falling the parapet was fully manned. Lieutenant Walling,* of the One hundred and forty-second New York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch and captured a flag, which had been cut down by a shell from the navy. It is a mistake, as was at first reported to me, that any soldier entered the fort. An orderly was killed about a third of a mile from the fort and his horse taken. In the meantime the remainder of Ames' division had captured 218 men and 10 commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves, and other prisoners. From them I learned that Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades, of Hoke's division, had left the front of the Army of the James near Richmond, and were then within two miles of the rear of my forces and their skirmishers were then actually engaged, and that the remainder of Hoke's division had come the night before to Wilmington and were then on the march, if they had not already arrived. I learned also that these troops had left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of Hoke's division I found a force opposed to me outside of the works larger than my own. In the meantime the weather assumed a threatening aspect. The surf began to roll in so that the landing became difficult. At this time General Weitzel reported to me that to assault the work, in his judgment and in that of the experienced officers of his command, who had been on the skirmish line, with any prospect of success, was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own, and much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the path of duty was plain. No so strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during this war, and I had to guide me the experience of Port Hudson, with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault, and the double assault of Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fisher after it had been subjected to a more continued and fully as severe fire; and in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself. I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and that the troops should re-embark. While

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

superintending the preparations for this the fire of the navy ceased. Instantly the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape, and canister swept the plain over which the column must have advanced and the skirmish line was returning. Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops again on board before the sea ran so high as to render further re-embarkation, or even the sending of supplies ashore, impossible.

I lay by the shore until 11 o'clock the next day, Monday, the 26th, when, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, I gave orders to the transport fleet, as fast as they were ready, to sail for Fortress Monroe, in obedience to my instructions from the lieutenant-general. I learned from deserters and prisoners captured that the supposition upon which the lieutenant-general directed the expedition—that Wilmington had been denuded of troops to oppose General Sherman—was correct; that at the time when the army arrived off Wilmington there was less than 400 men in the garrison of Fort Fisher and less than 1,000 within twenty miles. But the delay of three days of good weather (the 16th, 17th, and 18th), waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the further delay from the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d, and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road. The instructions of the lieutenant-general to me did not contemplate a siege. I had neither siege trains or supplies for such a contingency. The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the commander of the armies had provided, had arisen, to wit, the large re-enforcement of the garrison. This, together with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me with no alternative but to return with my troops to the Army of the James. The loss of the opportunity of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (the 16th, 17th, and 18th) was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient.

I am happy to bring to the attention of the lieutenant-general the excellent behavior of the troops, both officers and men, which was all that could be desired. I am under special obligations to Captain Glisson, of the Santiago de Cuba, for the able and efficient manner in which he covered our landing; to Captain Alden, of the Brooklyn, for his prompt assistance and the excellent gunnery with which the Brooklyn cleaned the shores of all opposers at the moment of debarkation. Lieutenant Farquhar, of the Navy, having in charge the navy boats which assisted in the landing, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial commendation is due to Brigadier-General Graham and the officers and men of his naval brigade for the organization of his boats and crews for landing and the untiring energy and industry with which they all labored in re-embarking the troops during the stormy night of the 25th and the days following. For this and other meritorious services during the campaign since the 1st of May, which have heretofore been brought to the notice of the lieutenant-general in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend General Graham for promotion.

The number of prisoners captured by us was 300, including 12 officers, 2 heavy rifled guns, 2 light guns, and 6 caissons.

The loss of the army was 1 man drowned, 2 men killed, 1 officer captured, who accidentally wandered through our pickets, and 10 men wounded while upon the picket-line by the shells of the navy.

Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree to the cool courage and daring of Lieut. Sidney B. De Kay, aide-de-camp, in landing on the night of the 25th and remaining aiding in re-embarkation on the 27th. For the details of the landing and the operations, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Major-General Weitzel, commanding the troops, and Brigadier-General Ames, commanding the division landed, which are hereto appended. Trusting my action will meet with the approval of the lieutenant-general, this report is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

To avoid publicity of the time of sailing and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my orders to General Butler to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officer of the expedition were made by him and submitted to me. I append to the report a copy of General Butler's instructions to General Weitzel, together with copies of my written dispatches and instructions to General Butler, relating to the expedition. It will be perceived that it was never contemplated that General Butler should accompany the expedition, but that Maj. Gen. G. Weitzel was specially named as the commander of it. My hopes of success rested entirely on our ability to capture Fort Fisher (and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington) before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its dependencies to oppose Sherman. I am inclined to ascribe the delay, which has cost us so dearly, to an experiment—I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air. My dispatches to General Butler will show his report to be in error where he states that he returned after having effected a landing in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions contemplated no withdrawal, or no failure after a landing was made.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., November 30, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

I have files of Savannah and Augusta papers, sent me by Colonel Mulford, from which I gather that Bragg has gone to Georgia, taking with him what I judge to be most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is, therefore, important that Weitzel should get off during his absence, and if successful in effecting a landing he may, by a bold dash, also succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his

* This and subsequent inclosures forwarded with Grant's letter of January 7. See p. 966.

departure, so that the navy will not be detained one moment for the army. Did you order Palmer to make move proposed yesterday? It is important that he should do so without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
November 30, 1864—8.45 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have been busy all day endeavoring to ascertain the truth as to the movement of troops from here. Deserters say that Field's, Hoke's, and Kershaw's divisions have all moved, each going a different way, but gone toward Petersburg. My signal officer reports a train of six cars loaded with troops, and six open cars loaded with artillery, passing from Petersburg toward Richmond to-day. I am inclined to believe that the movement is of Hoke's division to Petersburg, only because of a difficulty and a very angry discussion which has sprung up between Hoke and Field in regard to their failure at Battery Harrison on the 30th of September last, which appeared in the Richmond papers, and that Kershaw is to take Hoke's place here. We have had literally no deserters for two days. We have nearly perfected the plan of organization of the corps. With your leave I will be down in the morning for the necessary orders. Orders will go down to-morrow to General Palmer to make the move of which we spoke. I have spared everything I can from the hospital boats and other boats in the department to move troops. The navy shall not wait for me a single hour, and we will make the push if it is possible.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 4, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we can expect no great continuance of, and because Sherman may now be expected to strike the sea coast any day, leaving Bragg free to return. I think it advisable for you to notify Admiral Porter and get off without any delay with or without your powder boat.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the James:

GENERAL: The first object of the expedition under General Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be to capture Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken of the absence

of the greater part of the enemy's forces now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the numbers and equipment of the expedition are all right except in the unimportant matter of where they embark and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the mainland between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected whilst the enemy still hold Fort Fisher and the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, then the troops should entrench themselves, and by co-operating with the navy effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall into the hands of our troops immediately on landing, then it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition the second will become a matter of after consideration. The details for execution are entrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher they will be returned to the army operating against Richmond without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, December 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Commanding Twenty-fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has intrusted you with the command of the expedition about to embark for the North Carolina coast. It will consist of about 6,500 infantry, two batteries of artillery, and fifty cavalry. The effective men of General Ames' division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and General Paine's division, of the Twenty-fifth Corps, will furnish the infantry force. General Paine is under your orders; General Ames will be ordered to report to you in person immediately. You will confer with these officers and arrange details. Instruct them to select their best men, making your total force about 6,500 men. The chief of artillery, in conference with you, will designate the artillery to be taken. The horses of the batteries, except one horse for each officer and chief of piece, will be left. Take one set of wheel harness. Fifty men of Massachusetts cavalry will be ordered to report to you. Forty ambulances (two-horse) with necessary medical stores have been selected for the expedition, which will be distributed on at least two boats. Take sixty rounds of ammunition on the men, 100 rounds in boxes to be distributed through the fleet. If your division trains do not furnish the necessary amount, the balance required will be furnished by chief of ordnance at point of embarkation; 300 rounds of artillery ammunition per gun will be taken. So much of it as is not contained in limber boxes and caissons will be loaded in boxes at point of embarkation. Let each regiment draw and take with it on transports five days' rations. Three days' cooked meat, twenty days' additional will be taken in at Fort Monroe, distributing it through the fleet. Field

rations only will be taken. Two pack-mules for division and brigade headquarters will be allowed. Mounted officers will take but one horse for personal use. The chief quartermaster has been instructed to furnish 150 sets of mule harness. It is expected to get animals from the enemy's country. The chief quartermaster will also furnish a party of wharf builders and a small amount of material for landings, &c. Thirty launches will be taken on at Fort Monroe. The chief signal officer has been instructed to order signal officers and men to report to you. Lieutenant Parsons, with a company of engineer soldiers, will report to you; 500 shovels, 250 axes, and 100 picks have been prepared. It is expected that the necessary transportation will be ready by to-morrow at Deep Bottom. You will report in person to the major-general commanding for further instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant for his information, and with the earnest request that he will make any suggestion that may occur to him in aid of the engagement [expedition?].

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the James:

I had sent you a cipher dispatch before receiving copy of your instructions to General Weitzel. I think it advisable all embarkation should take place at Bermuda. The number of intrenching tools, I think, should be increased three or four times.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 7, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

Let General Weitzel get off as soon as possible. We don't want the navy to wait an hour.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
December 7, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Weitzel's command is encamped at signal tower near Point of Rocks. Admiral Porter telegraphs he will be ready by to-morrow.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

FORT MONROE, *December 10, 1864—noon.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Has been blowing a gale ever since we arrived; is clearing up a little. We are all ready waiting for the navy. Any news from Warren or Sherman?

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

FORT MONROE, *December 11, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Gale still continues; clouds just breaking away; all ready and waiting. One of Mulford's steamers just in. Charleston Mercury of December 6 says: "Sherman was reported yesterday at Station No. 6 on the Georgia road, about sixty miles from Savannah, making for that city." No other news; have telegraphed this to Secretary of War.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 11, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER,
Fortress Monroe:

Richmond papers of the 10th show that on the 7th Sherman was east of the Ogeechee, and within twenty-five miles of Savannah, having marched eighteen the day before. If you do not get off immediately you will lose the chance of surprise and weak garrison.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., December 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General BUTLER,
Fortress Monroe, Va.:

What is the prospect for getting your expedition started? It is a great pity we were not ten or twelve days earlier. I am confident it would then have been successful. Have you heard from Palmer? The Richmond papers give no account of any Federals on the Roanoke or Weldon road south of Weldon.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

ON BOARD BEN DE FORD,
Fort Monroe, December 14, 1864—10.35 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Admiral Porter started yesterday. Transport fleet are at Cape Henry. I am just starting. The weather for the last six days has been such that it would be useless to be on the coast. Expedition left

Plymouth Wednesday last. You will remember that you have cut communication between Weldon and Petersburg. Everything is off in the best time possible.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, January 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Aide-de-Camp:

COLONEL: You will forward by Captain Robinett, aide-de-camp, the statements of Lieut. George W. Ross, and the other officers and men made to you (and which you read to the lieutenant-general), concerning the condition of Fort Fisher during the attack on it, on the 25th day of December, 1864. In the event you have not these statements with you, or that they are where they cannot be got at, you will please procure the statements anew and send them, together with any similar information you may be able to obtain. Captain Robinett will return as soon as you deliver to him such dispatches on this subject as you may have to forward.

By command:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, January 17, 1865.

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15, 1865, directing the return of the statements of certain officers and soldiers in reference to Fort Fisher. The papers are returned herewith by Captain Robinett.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Bvt. Brigadier-General.

Second Lieut. George Simpson, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, on the staff of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, says:

Was on the skirmish line in front of Fort Fisher. Fort Fisher has a bastioned front on the seashore; a straight curtain extends nearly down to the river from the northeast bastion of the works. Captured a mule within fifteen or twenty paces of the work. Left of the curtain from the northwest bastion of the work nearly to Cape Fear River was a line of works, with abatis in front except across the road; don't know how far the abatis extended. There was a ditch on the land front of the work. The ditch I think was about twelve feet wide and about six or seven feet deep. Did not notice a glacis. The scarf and counterscarf were not very steep. They had a slope of about 45 degrees. Don't know whether the ditch was revetted. The relief of the work was from six to eight feet high. The profile of the work is such that I think I could run over it. From the end of the land curtain to the river was

about ten or twelve rods. I thought there was a marsh in this interval, but not covering the whole interval. I saw the rebels working two guns on the sea front. I think I could take troops into the work through the interval between the work and Cape Fear River.

First Lieut. George W. Ross, aide-de-camp on the staff of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, says:

Was on the skirmish line. Mr. Simpson's statement covers everything I can say excepting that I differ with him in the height of the parapet. I think it was higher than he states. I think it ten feet at least. I think the curtain extends across the road; that the road enters the work by a sally-port. The curtain does not extend all the way to Cape Fear River. I think that troops could march into the work through this interval. I saw Fort Wagner; I would rather assault Fort Fisher from what I saw. I think that the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers could have marched in and taken the work. From all that I saw the rebels seemed to be very much demoralized. There were no rebels on guard up to the time that General Curtis and his staff moved with the flag off the fort; from that time out a slight fire was continued. I saw no abatis on the Cape Fear side of the road. I was sanguine that the work could be taken.

First. Lieut. W. H. Walling, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, says:

Was on the skirmish line; took the flag of Fort Fisher from the angle nearest Cape Fear River. The work returns from this angle, but I do not know that it is entirely inclosed. I saw no rebels. The fire of the navy cut the flag-staff; it fell on the parapet. In front of the ditch on the land side was a stockade seven or eight feet in height extending to the marshy banks of Cape Fear River, excepting across the Wilmington road. I went through an opening in this stockade, made by the naval fire, to get the flag. The relief of the parapet was about fifteen feet in height. The traverses seemed to be about from five to seven feet higher. There was a little standing water in the ditch. The ditch was from fifteen to twenty feet wide. The scarf and counterscarf were not revetted and were not very steep. There was no berme. I don't think the garrison was demoralized. There were two field guns bearing up the Wilmington road, in rear of the stockade. When the navy ceased firing the parapet was lined with troops.

John W. White, sergeant, Company G, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, says:

Was on the skirmish line within a few yards of the ditch near Cape Fear River. I think the work could have been taken by going along the road. I do not think the work was inclosed from what I saw. A stockade extended from the road up to the marsh. The stockade was injured in several places by the naval fire so that a body of men could go through.

James Spring, private, Company G, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, says:

Was within a rod and a half of the work and started to get the flag, when I was ordered back. The ditch was considerably filled up by the fire of the navy. A column of troops could get over the ditch by trying hard. A body of troops could not be marched in the work between the Cape Fear River and the stockade; to secure this the stockade makes a return. The relief of the work is about seventeen feet high.

Henry Blair, private, Company F, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, says:

I acted as sharpshooter in front of the skirmish line; was within fifteen yards of the sally-port of the work; looked in and saw a bomb-proof with men in it. I fired into the bomb-proof, then took cover alongside of the corduroy road, and took further observations. I saw two more bomb-proofs with men in them. I think the ditch was about fifteen feet wide and not deep. I think the parapet was fifteen feet high. I think that a column of troops could have gone into the works by the sally-port. I saw no obstacle to prevent it. The stockade runs to Cape Fear River. I think the stockade was about five or six feet high. I saw no damage made by the naval fire. There was no sentinel that I could see on the work.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., February 2, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War with the request that these papers be filed with Major-General Butler's report of the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C., as statements appended to said report by me.

I should have appended them when I forwarded the report, but Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, aide-de-camp, to whom they were made, was absent on the second expedition against the fort and had them with him. These statements of the officers and men named were reduced to writing immediately after the return of unsuccessful expedition against Fort Fisher, and were handed to Colonel Comstock about the 2d day of January, 1865. General Butler, before ordering the re-embarkation and return of the expedition he assumed to command, might have had within information, and it was his duty, before giving such orders, to have known the results of the reconnaissance, which could have been most satisfactorily learned from those most in advance.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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LOWELL, MASS., *February 22, 1865.*

Major-General WHITING, Provisional Army, C. S.:

SIR: I requested a short time ago Lieutenant Davenport, a young gentleman serving upon my staff, to call upon you and obtain some particulars concerning the condition of Fort Fisher and its surroundings at the time of the demonstration of the Federal forces under my command against it from the 16th to the 27th of December last. From its subsequent capture, and other new dispositions of the forces on both sides, I venture to conjecture that you would have no difficulty in furnishing me with the information I desired. I had not heard before of the severity of your wound and the critical condition of your health, or I would not have troubled you at that time upon this subject, although of some importance and interest to myself. I learn, however, from Lieutenant Davenport, that you are intending soon to make your official report to your Government, and therefore I trust I am not intrusive or annoying in desiring your answers, as specially as your memory and data will allow, to the questions herewith appended, which I have put in direct form, partly to save you trouble, and still more specially in order to bring out the exact facts, which at some time may be needed for the purposes of justice. This is also in accordance with your wish

expressed to Lieutenant Davenport, that any questions which I desired to have you answer might be placed upon paper in some specific form. Will you please state, therefore—

First. What was the number of the garrison of Fort Fisher on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of December last, designating the regiments or battalions?

Second. What portion, if any, of the regular garrison of the fort had been sent south?

Third. What reserves or co-operating [force] were there, if any, and how near to the fort were they?

Fourth. What, if any, force was at Wilmington at that time?

Fifth. Please give the day of the week or month when you first became aware of the presence of the Federal fleet either of transports, or of naval vessels, and what vessels did you observe first.

Sixth. At what time did any re-enforcements either from the Army of Northern Virginia or elsewhere reach Wilmington or its neighborhood?

Seventh. How near did the powder-boat which exploded come to the fort?

Eighth. Were you in the fort at that time?

Ninth. Was the powder-boat observed, and, if so, what, if any, was the effect of the explosion?

Tenth. At the time of the explosion of the powder-boat how many men were there in the fort?

Eleventh. What was the effect of the naval fire of the first day upon the fort?

Twelfth. How many and what guns did it dismount or disable?

Thirteenth. Please state whether or not, and, if so, how much of the damage done to the fort by the fire of the navy was repaired during the night.

Fourteenth. By reason of the cessation of bombardment at night were you not able to rest and recruit your garrison?

Fifteenth. At the time of the landing where was the supporting force, if any, to the fort?

Sixteenth. Were there any re-enforcements brought into the fort between the time of the explosion of the powder-boat and our landing? If so, please state what and when.

Seventeenth. At the time our skirmish line was deployed before the fort what was the condition of the guns and defenses upon the land side as to efficiency for defensive purposes?

Eighteenth. In view of the condition of the fort and its garrison, would it have been possible with either 3,000 or 6,000 men to have taken the work by assault? (NOTE.—In answering this question please give as many of the details for the reasons you may give as possible.)

Nineteenth. Please state whether with a force holding the beach, from the nature of the ground and from the configuration of the channel of Cape Fear River, it would have been possible for the Confederates to have re-enforced or provisioned the fort to any extent.

Twentieth. How did the strength of the garrison at the time of the first attack compare with the strength of the garrison at the time of the second attack?

Twenty-first. In view of the condition of the weather immediately following the demonstration of the 25th of December, and in view of the force that might have concentrated upon the peninsula, as well above as below the place of landing, would it in your judgment have been

possible for 6,000 men without artillery to have held out there, without being captured or overwhelmed, from the 26th of December to the 15th of January?

Twenty-second. Please state, as specially as you may be able, the differences in the condition of the fort from the fire of the navy at the time of the first and second attack. Please state the effect of the fire.

Twenty-third. Please state whether or not the fire of the navy at the time of the second attack was unlike the time of the first attack (continuous), and, if so, for how long, and what number of guns were dismounted by it; also whether the garrison at the time of the second attack had any time to rest, or recruit, or even to repair damages.

Twenty-fourth. Would you have deemed it the part of wisdom on the part of the commander of the Federal forces to have exposed his troops in the situation referred to in question twenty-first?

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

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Answers (numbered) to questions propounded by Benjamin F. Butler.

1. Five companies of the Thirty-sixth North Carolina and Adams' battery of light artillery, amounting to 667 aggregate, was the number of the garrison at Fort Fisher on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of December last.

2. Five companies of the Thirty-sixth Regiment North Carolina (half of regiment had been sent south).

3. About 800 reserves at Sugar Loaf, five miles from the fort.

4. The advance of Hoke's division arrived in Wilmington on the 22d of December, and pushed to Sugar Loaf, and continued arriving until the close of the attack.

5. On Tuesday, 20th, twenty-five vessels, including several frigates, were reported to me in the offing; all vessels of war.

6. Answered in No. 4.

7. Between 1,200 and 1,500 yards, not nearer.

8. I was not.

9. Powder-boat was observed and reported at midnight aground or set on fire; explosion reported at 12.45; no effect at all on the fort; explosion heard plainly in Wilmington. When I telegraphed Colonel Lamb to know what it was he replied, "Enemy's gun-boat blown up."

10. Answered in No. 1.

11. Casualties, first day, wounded, 1 mortally, 3 severely, and 19 slightly; total, 23.

12. Five gun carriages disabled.

13. Second day, killed, 3; wounded, 9 mortally, 6 severely, and 28 slightly; total, 46. Damage but very slight. One 10-inch, two 32-pounders, and one 8-inch carriages disabled, and one 10-inch gun disabled. Damage repaired at night. Enemy's fire formidable and sustained, but diffuse, unconcentrated; apparent design of the fleet to silence the channel batteries in order to force an entrance with his vessels and not to attack by land. The garrison was in no instance drawn from its guns, and fired in return according to orders, slowly and deliberately, 662 shot and shell.

14. We were able to do both.

15. Assembling at Sugar Loaf as fast as Hoke's people arrived.

16. On the 23d 110 men, veteran artillery of the Tenth Regiment North Carolina, 50 sailors, and the Seventh Battalion Reserves, about 250 strong, and thrown into the fort.

17. The guns and defense on the land front were in perfect order at the time referred to, except two disabled guns on the left. Nineteen guns in position. Palisades in perfect order, and the mines the same, the wires not having been cut.

18. Possible, yes; probable, no. The work was very strong; the garrison in good spirits and ready, and the fire on the approaches, the assaulting columns having no cover, would have been extraordinarily heavy. In addition to the heavy guns I had a battery of Napoleons, on which I placed great reliance. The palisades alone would have been a most formidable obstacle.

19. No difficulty at all by the river.

20. The garrison at the second attack was somewhat stronger, but not altogether of so good material.

21. No; and it is a matter of grave charge against General Bragg that the whole force was not captured on the 26th. He had the force and the position.

22. There was great difference in position of the ships in the two attacks, and in the nature and effect of the fire. The first was a general bombardment, not calculated to effect particular damage. The second firing had for definite object the destruction of the land defense, and the ships were placed accordingly, to destroy them by enfilade and direct fire on that front and the northeast salient. The whole enormous fire was continued without intermission until the slope of the northeast salient was practicable for assault. Not a gun remained in position on the approaches; the whole palisade swept away; communication with the mines cut off, rendering them useless, and the men unable to stand to the parapets during the fire. There was all the difference in the world.

23. In the second attack the fire was continuous during the night; not so heavy at night, but enough to prevent repair and to keep the garrison from rest and food. The land guns all disabled; field pieces only left to depend on.

24. I do not. Neither attack was practicable in the presence of the supporting force, provided that had been under a competent officer. The first landing ought assuredly to have been captured entirely; and as for the second, although deriving much greater advantage from the different mode of attack by the fleet, and though pressed with great vigor, it is due to the supineness of the Confederate general that it was not destroyed in the act of assault.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Prisoner of War.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
December 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division since the 7th:

At sunset on the 7th this command, numbering about 3,500 officers and men, left its camp and marched to the left of our lines near the

Appomattox River. Early the next morning it moved to Bermuda Hundred, where it embarked on ocean transports. The First Brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. M. Curtis, was put on board steamers C. Thomas and Weybosset; the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. G. Pennypacker, on board steamers Perit, S. Moore, and Idahoe; and the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. L. Bell, on board the Baltic and Haze, and the Sixteenth New York Battery, Captain Lee, on steamer Starlight. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th the transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe for Mathias Point. Arriving at this point about dark, it turned about and directed its course for Cape Henry. Before getting to sea it was intercepted and ordered to anchor near the eastern shore. It remained here till about midday, when it got under way and went to sea. We arrived at the rendezvous, twenty miles east of Masonborough Inlet, N. C., on the evening of the 15th. Here we remained until the evening of the 20th, when a storm commenced which caused the most of the transports to put into Beaufort, N. C., for safety. On the morning of the 24th the fleet, under Admiral Porter, moved in toward New Inlet. Hearing the navy was to open fire on Fort Fisher, I reported to Admiral Porter that I had with me about 1,000 or 1,200 men, and was ready and anxious to co-operate with him.

On the morning of the 25th all of our vessels anchored near the shore, about two miles and a half north of Fort Fisher, and immediately began preparations for landing. Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis and 500 of his brigade were the first to land. During the landing of my second brigade I went ashore. Shortly after my arrival the enemy opened a slight infantry fire; this was quickly suppressed by our own skirmishers. Soon after a deserter came in and reported that Kirkland's brigade, of Hoke's division, was in our front. This man I sent at once to the major-general commanding the department. As soon as Colonel Bell's brigade had landed I moved with it along the shore, to the support of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, leaving to the troops then ashore and those rapidly coming the task of repulsing any attack the enemy might make. Reports indicated a heavy force of the enemy near at hand. It was dusk when I reached the front. I there heard that the First Brigade was to remain where it was till further orders, and that if an attack was made on the fort the responsibility would rest with the officer in immediate command. At this time I did not know that it had been decided not to attack the fort, and that the troops were to re-embark. Upon the report of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis that he could take the fort I sent his brigade forward to make the attempt. By the time he reached his position it was dark, and the navy had almost entirely ceased its fire. The troops, which during the day had to seek shelter, now boldly manned their guns. Had the attack been made it would have failed. It was not made. An order reached me at this time to return and re-embark. All returned to the transports except a part of the First Brigade, which, owing to the surf, was forced to remain on shore till the 27th, when the sea had sufficiently subsided to allow its re-embarkation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men, not only while uncomfortably crowded on shipboard, but when on shore in contact with the enemy. Lieut. W. H. Walling, of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, took from the parapet of Fort Fisher its flag; he deserves some adequate reward. General Curtis recommends that Lieutenant Walling be brevetted major; I heartily approve it. Colonel Daggett, commanding One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, captured some 220 prisoners.

I inclose Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis' report.

The command is deeply indebted to the Naval Brigade for efficient and hazardous services in taking the troops from the shore through a heavy surf.

We lost 1 officer, who by accident passed through our picket-line into the enemy's, and a soldier drowned in the surf; some 10 or 15 men were wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Captain WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Weitzel.

No. 3.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. Martin Curtis, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
On board Steam Transport Baltic, December 28, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade, since the 25th instant, as follows:

Having received orders to that effect, I, on the 25th instant, with 450 men of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers and fifty men of the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, effected a landing about 2 p. m. on the beach some five miles from Fort Fisher without any opposition from the enemy, and having first thrown out a company of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers to the right, as a protection to my rear, I deployed another company of the same regiment fronting toward Fort Fisher, and moved up the beach. On my having effected a landing, a work of the enemy's some one-quarter of a mile nearer Fort Fisher, called Half-Moon Fort, and containing one 20-pounder gun that had bursted some time previous, at once made signals of surrender, but they having been perceived by the gunboats, boats were sent ashore, and some 100 prisoners and a quantity of small-arms were removed to the vessels in the immediate vicinity, so that on my arrival at the work I found it in full possession of the navy. Having at this point thrown out flankers I continued my course up the beach with the three companies of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, and one of the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, leaving the company of the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers at a second work about a mile from the point of landing, where a road crossed the point to the Cape Fear River, and continually throwing out flankers to give notice of the approach of the enemy. Having arrived at a point some mile and a half from Fort Fisher I sent Captain Jones with a party from the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers across the point to the river which met the telegraph wires running from Wilmington to the fort, and established themselves on the road facing toward the city and extending from the bank of the Cape Fear River to the flankers posted on the beach. My rear being thus protected I pushed the main line of skirmishers forward to within 150 paces of Fort Fisher, capturing in their advance an outwork of the fort, containing a large gun which was spiked, as it could not be removed, and completely isolating the fort from the city. The right of the skirmishers was then thrown forward

to within about seventy-five paces of the fort, and succeeded in completely silencing the guns in their front, and continued to do so until dark. Soon after the arrival of the skirmish line at the fort Lieutenant Simpson, of my staff, succeeded in cutting the telegraph wire running out of the fort toward the city. About this time Lieut. W. H. Walling, of the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, performed one of the most gallant exploits of the war in entering in front by the sally-port and possessing himself of the principal flag of the place, together with some twelve feet of the staff, which had been cut down by a shell from the gun-boats, and which he succeeded in bearing safely to our lines. Seeing the skirmishers in this advantageous position, I sent back to my reserve for 200 men with which to possess the fort, but my messenger was there informed that orders from the department commander bade me retire, which orders I afterward discovered had been sent to me at the front, but had failed to reach their destination, consequently, on receiving these orders, I withdrew my line of skirmishers to the outwork, some one-third of a mile from the fort, the enemy firing sharply after us with musketry and canister. On my arrival at that point I received orders from General Ames to return and re-establish my lines as they were and, if possible, to occupy the fort, and I at once ordered my skirmishers forward, supported by detachments from the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers and the Third New York Volunteers, with the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers. On arriving with the reserves at the outworks of the fort I ordered the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers to proceed toward the Wilmington road and hold it against any re-enforcements that might be sent against me from the city. In this expedition Colonel Daggett, commanding the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, succeeded in capturing a light battery of two guns and six caissons that had been abandoned by the enemy on the road toward the city (but was unable to draw them off without the aid of horses), and surprised and captured a detachment of the Eighth North Carolinia Junior Reserves, consisting of a major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, and 230 privates, also an orderly with dispatches, which were turned over to Captain De Kay, of the commanding general's staff. These prisoners were made to retain and carry their arms and accouterments on board the transports. The enemy, having the cover of the darkness, opened on the skirmishers as they advanced on the fort with musketry and canister, but did not prevent their establishing the line in its former position, with the reserves in close proximity. Having established my forces in the position ordered, I sent back to report the fact to the general commanding, when orders were sent to me to retire at once to the place of embarkation with all dispatch, which I did under a heavy fire, but without loss, and arrived on the beach at about 8.30 p. m., where troops were being re-embarked. I succeeded in getting only a part of my command off that night, owing to the roughness of the sea, and with the remainder remained on shore until about 2 p. m. on the 27th instant, when, through the exertions of the navy, I succeeded in re-embarking the whole of my command.

I would here mention that a dock, with a quantity of forage and some meal, was discovered by my scouts on the river, but owing to their having no matches they were unable to destroy it. A large number of intrenching tools, however, which were found at the new work, about a mile from the landing, I caused to be buried, as they could not be removed.

I would make special mention of Acting Master Haynes, Acting Ensign Smith, and Mr. Canfield, second mate of the steamer General Lyon, for their indefatigable exertions for the relief of troops in re-embarking through a fearful surf.

Not having received reports from the several regimental commanders, I am unable to give a more complete report at present, but will furnish one at the earliest opportunity.

For Lieutenant Walling's gallantry in capturing the rebel colors I would most respectfully request that he be brevetted major, he having already been recommended for a captaincy in his regiment.

Very respectfully,

N. M. CURTIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 142D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
January 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent expedition in North Carolina:

The regiment left camp near the New Market road, Va., on the 7th of December and marched to Point of Rocks. On the morning of the 8th instant proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, Va., and embarked on board the steam-ship Charles Thomas, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where we arrived on the 9th instant, and remained until 3 p. m. on the 13th when we proceeded up the Potomac River to Mathias Point and turned down the river and proceeded to Masonborough Inlet, off which point we lay until the night of the 20th instant, when, owing to the storm, we proceeded up the coast to Beaufort, N. C., and then put to sea in a gale. During the storm six of the horses on board were ruined and were thrown overboard. Put into Beaufort on the 22d for coal and water, where we remained until the 24th instant at 4 p. m., when we sailed for New Inlet, with orders from Major-General Butler to report to division commander, which we did at midnight. On the morning of the 25th proceeded down the coast and got into position for landing as soon as possible. The landing was effected at about 2.30 p. m. Skirmishers were at once thrown out, and the regiment moved down the beach in the direction of Fort Fisher. During the bombardment from the fleet the flag-staff was shot down, when Lieut. William H. Walling went into the fort and brought it away. At 6 p. m. the whole regiment was ordered forward and took up position about 300 yards in front of Fort Fisher, on the [Cape] Fear River side of the point, where we remained until about 7.30 p. m., when orders were received to withdraw, which was done at once and the re-embarkation commenced. My regiment all got off safely, but 164 men and six officers, who had to remain on the shore until the 27th, when the balance were taken off and placed on board steam-ship Victor, in which we proceeded to Aiken's Landing, on the James River, where we landed and marched to camp, arriving at 8 p. m. on the 30th of December.

During the occupation of Federal Point and the action on the 25th of December the following casualties occurred: Wounded, 11 enlisted men; captured, 1, First Lieut. Charles Smith.

All the officers and men under my command behaved gallantly. I take pleasure in recommending First. Lieut. William H. Walling for promotion for his gallantry and daring in capturing the garrison flag of Fort Fisher.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. BARNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. A. NEVIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., December 31, 1864.

In accordance with orders I moved on the evening of the 7th instant with about 7,000 men of Ames' (Second) division, Twenty-fourth Corps, and Paine's (First) division, of the Twenty-fifth Corps, to the rear of the left of our lines at Bermuda Hundred, and bivouacked for the night at the signal tower.

During the night I received an order from the general commanding to move my command at daylight next morning to Bermuda Hundred and embark it on transports that would be furnished, and then rendezvous at Fortress Monroe. This was done. We lay here until the 13th instant awaiting for the navy to get ready and the weather to improve. At 3 a. m. on the 13th the transport fleet, by direction of General Butler, moved up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Mathias Point, and returned the next day and proceeded to sea, arriving off the rendezvous at Masonborough Inlet on the evening of the 15th. We lay here until the evening of the 18th, when Admiral Porter arrived. The weather during sixty hours of this period had been perfectly calm, and the sea smooth, but on the evening of the 18th there was quite a rough sea, making it impossible for troops to be landed on the beach; Admiral Porter was, therefore, requested to delay his attack until the sea became smooth, so that we could co-operate with him. The weather became more stormy, the sea rougher, and on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d it blew a gale, compelling most of the vessels of the transport fleet to seek shelter in Beaufort Harbor, and to get a fresh supply of coal and water. On the 24th, at an early hour as possible, we left Beaufort Harbor for New Inlet, and found upon our arrival, just before dark, the navy engaged in shelling Fort Fisher. Shortly after dark, by direction of the commanding general, I proceeded on board of the flag-ship, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, aide-de-camp on General Grant's staff, and learned from Admiral Porter that the powder vessel had exploded at 1.40 a. m. that day, close to Fort Fisher, and that he had commenced the attack at daylight, firing his first shot after 12 m., and that the rebels had replied with little or no spirit to his fire, and he seemed sanguine of an easy capture of the work. I reported this to General Butler upon my return, and I was then directed to land a reconnoitering party of about 500 men on the following day to push as

close as possible to Fort Fisher, ascertain its true condition, and to report, so that if it were found practicable to assault all the troops could be landed and the assault made.

At 6.30 a. m. the next day I saw Admiral Porter and arranged with him the details for covering the landing, and also for landing the troops. As soon as all the transports arrived and the preparations were ready 500 men (the One hundred and forty-second New York and about fifty men of the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, of General Curtis' brigade, Ames' division, all under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis) were landed on the beach about three miles above Fort Fisher. I also accompanied this body of men in person. We were covered on our landing by a division of twelve gun-boats, under the command of Captain Glisson, U. S. Navy, and the sloop of war Brooklyn, Captain Alden, U. S. Navy, commanding. We were assisted by the boats of these vessels and those of other vessels. As soon as the landing was made I directed General Curtis to push his command down the beach as far as he could go. He pushed his skirmish line to within a few yards of Fort Fisher, causing in his way the surrender of a garrison of Flag-Pond Hill Battery. The flag of this battery and the garrison were taken possession of by the navy immediately after the white flag was raised and before our men, moving at a double-quick, could get up to it. I proceeded in person, accompanying the One hundred and forty-second New York, to within about 800 yards of Fort Fisher, a point from which I had a good view of the work. From what I saw there and before that time, and from what I had heard from what I considered reliable sources, I believe the work to be a square bastioned work; it has a high relief, a wide and deep ditch, excepting on the sea front, a glacis, has casemates and bomb-proofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison. I counted seventeen guns in position bearing up the beach, and between each pair of guns there was a traverse so thick and so high above the parapet that I have no doubt they were all bomb-proofs. A stockade ran from the northeast angle of the counterscarps of the work to the water's edge on the sea-side. I saw plainly that the work had not been materially injured by the heavy and very accurate shell fire of the navy, and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the bombardment of Fort Jackson, of Vicksburg, of Charleston, and of Fort Wagner, in all of which instances an enormous and well-directed shell fire had done but little damage, and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner, both of which were made under four times more favorable circumstances than those under which we were placed, I returned, as directed, to the major-general commanding; found him on the gun-boat Chamberlain within easy range and good view of the work, and frankly reported to him that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances. After examining it himself carefully, he came to the same conclusion, and directed the troops to be re-embarked. This was accomplished by Tuesday morning.

In the interval between my leaving General Curtis' command and their re-embarkation General Curtis performed several operations, resulting in the capture of 7 officers and 220 privates, making a total of nearly 300 prisoners.

Lieut. W. H. Walling, of One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, is reported as having gone on the parapet of Fort Fisher and captured its flag. He deserves prompt promotion for this act of personal gallantry.

General Curtis, personally, and his whole command, were under my eye, and they all behaved splendidly and deserve commendation. Lieut. Col. R. H. Jackson, inspector-general and chief of artillery on my staff, remained with the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and deserves reward for his gallantry.

I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of General Ames and General Curtis for further details. From these you will see that our total loss was 1 officer captured, 1 man drowned in re-embarking, and 15 wounded, nearly all the latter by our own naval fire.

The garrison of Flag-Pond Hill Battery belonged to Kirkland's brigade, of Hoke's division, and unanimously reported that they left Richmond on the Tuesday previous, arriving at Wilmington on the Friday previous. From some of these and other prisoners we took, we learn that Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades had already arrived, and that the remainder of Hoke's division was on the way.

Brigadier-General Graham, with his command, had charge of our boats and landing material, and deserves the greatest credit for his industry and energy in getting these into system and organizing them, and for the efficient services he and his command rendered during the disembarkation and re-embarkation of the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Clark E. Royce, Sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Second Brigade, First Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Near Chaffin's Farm, Va., January 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth U. S. Colored Troops in the late naval expedition:

Having embarked the regiment at Bermuda Hundred on the evening of the 8th ultimo, with five days' rations and forage, on the steam propeller New Jersey, I received orders to proceed to Hampton Roads and transfer my command to the steamer Admiral Du Pont. On the afternoon of the 9th ultimo, arriving in Hampton Roads, the men and rations were transferred to the Admiral Du Pont. There being no accommodations for horses on that steamer, the horses of the regiment, six in number, were put aboard the steamer Salvor, and all shot and thrown overboard during the storm of the 21st ultimo, off Beaufort, N. C. At midnight of the 9th ultimo took on board twenty days' additional rations; lay at anchor with the rest of the fleet until the morning of the 12th ultimo, Monday, when a brig, dragging her anchor in the storm, ran into the Admiral Du Pont, and stove a hole in her port quarter; were ordered to Norfolk for repairs. On the morning of the 12th I received written orders from Brigadier-General Paine, commanding division, "to sail to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Mathias Point, at eight knots per hour, but keeping close up with the rest of the transport fleet." A sealed dispatch was inclosed to be opened at Mathias Point. The repairs on the

Admiral Du Pont were not finished until morning, so that I did not arrive at Fortress Monroe until 7.30 in the morning of the 13th ultimo. Finding the fleet of transports gone, I followed in the course directed at the rate of eleven knots per hour until I met the fleet a few miles below Mathias Point at dusk of the same day. Thenceforward I followed the written instructions and kept close up [with] the rest of the transport fleet, without any occurrence of note until ordered into Beaufort for coal on the evening of the 20th ultimo. On the morning of the 21st ultimo, arrived off Beaufort Harbor and were prevented from entering by a severe gale until noon of the 22d ultimo. Saturday, the 24th ultimo, Col. J. W. Ames, commanding the Second Brigade, transferred his headquarters on board the Admiral Du Pont and took command. On the morning of the 25th ultimo I received orders off Half-Moon Battery, to hold my command in readiness to disembark. No man, however, left the ship. On the 29th ultimo, arrived off Fort Monroe. The ship was ordered to Norfolk for a pilot, where it was obliged to stay over night. Two men escaped from the vessel during the night and were left at Norfolk. At 8 in the evening of the 30th ultimo the regiment arrived at its old camp.

The following is the number of officers and men of the regiment who were with the expedition: Officers, 16; enlisted men, 329.

The number of enlisted men disabled by sickness, 5; by frost bite, 3; by sprain, 1; total 9. Enlisted men lost by desertion, 2.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK E. ROYCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. A. CARTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, 25th Army Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 29, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions of the 8th, I joined, on the 10th instant, the North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, then lying in Hampton Roads, and was assigned by him to the U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Capt. S. D. Trenchard, U. S. Navy. This fleet was concentrated for an attack upon the rebel defenses of the New Inlet to Cape Fear River, covering one of the approaches to the city of Wilmington, N. C. The point of attack selected was Fort Fisher, and one of the means of attack decided upon as first to be projected against this work was the explosion of a large mass of gunpowder, placed as near to its parapets as it could be carried in a vessel in the hopes that the effects produced would be the great injury, if not destruction, of the fortifications, its armament, and garrison. The least effect expected was that the garrison should be so paralyzed and stunned as to offer small resistance to subsequent assaults. The vessel selected to carry the powder was the U. S. (purchased) propeller Louisiana, of 295 tons measurement, having an iron hull. It was decided to disguise her to resemble as much as possible a blockade-runner, and to endeavor to place her in the desired position without being discovered by the enemy.

To these ends the masts and armament of the vessel were removed, and the deck house extended forward to within a few feet of the stem to furnish additional room for stowage of the powder. A sham smokestack in addition to the real one was set up, and the whole vessel painted a neutral tint, nearly approaching to white. In stowing the powder it was determined to place it as much as possible above the water line, and a light deck a few inches below the water line was constructed in the lower hold. Upon this was first placed a tier of barrels full of powder, standing upon end, with the upper heads removed. The remainder of the powder was in canvas bags, holding about sixty pounds each, the whole being stowed as shown on sheet No. 1,* accompanying this report. The total number of tons of powder placed on board was 215.

To communicate fire to this mass of powder in such a manner as to produce a simultaneous ignition of the whole, four separate threads of Gomez fuse were woven through and between the mass just above the main hold, and two ends run down both the forward and after hatches of the main hold. Where three threads crossed each other in the mass of powder, they were "married" or spliced in such a way that the fire, passing along either thread, would communicate itself to the other two. In addition to this, three threads were led from the small room on the starboard side of the engine room, through the forward bulkhead, and into the mass of powder just in front of it. In a small locker or hold, quite aft and under the cabin, pine wood and other combustibles were placed to be fired as the crew left the vessel. To communicate fire to the fuses, the following mechanical appliances were made use of:

The first consisted of the ordinary clock-work movements, and upon the arbor of the minute hand a small cylinder was attached. Upon the surface of this cylinder, at the extremities of two diameters at right angles to each other, four small and smooth steel pins were inserted. A loop at the end of a cat-gut thread was passed over one of these pins, and the cord then wound upon the cylinder in the direction of its motion. The thread was then conducted over a small pulley, and had attached to its extremity a 2-pounder grape-shot. This shot played freely within a vertical copper cylinder, some three feet in length, the bottom of which was closed by a disk with a hole through its center. In this hole, and within the cylinder, a musket cone or nipple was fastened. The ends of the fuses, not inserted in the powder, were fastened so as to be exposed to the flame driven through this cone when a cap was exploded upon it. As the arbor of the minute hand, in revolving, would unwind the thread suspending the grape-shot, a moment would arrive when the loop of the thread would slip off the small pin holding it, when the shot would fall upon the percussion-cap with a force sufficient to explode it, and thus ignite the fuses. Of course the number of turns or parts of a turn of the thread upon the cylinder would determine the time that would elapse before the falling of the shot, and, in this way, the time of the explosion would be regulated.

The second device consisted of a small box, some six inches square in cross section, and one or two feet long, having five round holes through its cover, and into which pieces of spermaceti candle were inserted. Underneath these holes, and within the box, an end of fuse was fastened, the covering of the composition within it being first removed. The candles were cut to a suitable length, their rate of burning having been first determined, and when consumed the burning wicks, falling upon the fuse, caused it to ignite.

* To appear in the Atlas.

The third device consisted of a box similar to that on which the candles were placed, its two ends, however, having been removed. In this wooden tube, and attached to one of its sides, was a spiral coil of wire, not exactly horizontal, within which a piece of slow match was fastened. To one end of this slow match, one of the fuses was attached. There were three sets of clock-work and percussion arrangements for firing the fuses, one candle box and one slow-match box. The three clocks were placed as follows: One on the starboard side of the vessel, near the waist, and beneath the hurricane deck, communicating fire to two fuses, one of them leading into the forward-hatch, and the other into the after-hatch. The second clock on the port side, in a similar position and communicating fire to two fuses which led in a similar manner. The other clock, and the candle and slow-match boxes, were placed in the small room on the starboard side of the engine room, and each communicated with but one fuse leading through the bulkhead into the mass of powder, just forward. The arrangement of the vessel, storage of the powder, and firing arrangements, are shown on sheet No. 1* accompanying this report.

Fort Fisher, the work against which this powder vessel was conducted, is an earthen fort, of an irregular, quadrilateral trace, with bastions at the four angles. The exterior sides will average about 250 yards. Its northeastern salient approaches the high-water mark within about 100 yards. From this salient, across the beach, a stockade is erected, leading quite down to the water's edge. The land faces of this work exposed to an enfilading fire from the water are very heavily traversed. The tops of these traverses are quite six feet above the general line of the interior crests, and from their size, may have also afforded bomb-proof shelters for the garrison. The exterior and superior slopes of the parapets and the surfaces of the traverses are well sodded. The quarters of the men (wooden shanties) were situated just outside of the work, and to the south of it. One small wooden building stood nearly upon the north glacis, and but a short distance from the northwest bastion. Strewn along, just outside the beach and nearly in front of this fort, are several wrecks of blockade-runners, one in particular, which has three smoke funnels, that at high water extend some distance above its surface. In a southerly direction from the fort, the bar and shallow water extends off from the shore; but in a northeasterly direction, deep water, say to three fathoms, can be carried well in toward the northeast salient. This was the direction in which the powder ship was carried toward the fort, or, more correctly, the bearing of the fort from the powder vessel when finally exploded was west southwest by one-half west. The vessel was taken to its position on the night of December 23 under the command of Commander A. C. Rhind, U. S. Navy, and was placed by him, as he informed me, within 300 yards of the northeast salient of the fort, and that, too, without being discovered by the enemy. A blockade-runner going in just ahead of the vessel acted as a guide in its navigation, and at the same time threw the garrison off its guard. After starting the various appliances for firing the fuses, the time of their running having been fixed at an hour and a half, and also setting fire to the combustibles collected in the after-hold, the crew escaped in a swift steamer held in waiting for them. The explosion took place in one hour and fifty-two minutes from the time of first setting the fire, and at about 2 o'clock on the morning of December 24.

* To appear in the Atlas.

As viewed from the decks of the U. S. steamer Rhode Island at a distance of some twelve miles, the first thing observed was a bright flame, which suddenly leaped into the air a height that would subtend some 6 or 8 degrees of arc. This flame was filled with bright points or coruscations that made its appearance very beautiful. Some ten seconds after the appearance of the flame two sharp and ringing reports, about as loud as those from a 6-pounder brass gun, and following each other in rapid succession, were heard directly over the point of observation. At the same instant the vessel was sensibly jarred and shaken, and upon one of the vessels of the squadron some window glass was broken by the concussion. Immediately following this, a low, rumbling noise like distant thunder was heard in the direction of the explosion, and all was then quiet. The jar and noise of this explosion were apparent at points from 60 to 100 miles removed from it—namely, at Beaufort and New Berne, N. C. Upon an examination of the fort the next morning, no perceptible effects could be seen to have been produced upon the work. The edges and crests of the parapets and traverses remained as sharp and well-defined as ever. The grass covering their surfaces had not been stripped from them. No slides or craters in the parapet could be observed. The stockade from the northeast bastion was intact, and the wooden barracks and other buildings about the fort were still standing. The three smoke-pipes in the wrecked steamer, which was some 900 yards from the exploded vessel, were still standing. It is not believed that any guns were dismounted, and as the fort replied to the fleet for the first hour and a quarter of the fight upon the 24th instant, it is not probable the garrison were so much demoralized as to unfit them for service. The position of the fort, barracks, stockade, &c., are shown on sheet No. 2.* It is very much to be regretted that greater injury to this work did not result from this experiment, but it is believed a glance at the effects produced in a number of recorded cases of explosion, taking especial note of the distances beyond which no destructive action was experienced, will show that this explosion was not an exception to those that have preceded.

In April, 1585, a powder vessel, the Hope, was sent from Antwerp against the bridge erected by Alexander Farnése, prince of Parma, across the Scheldt. The vessel was about eighty tons burden, and contained 7,000 pounds of powder. The arrangement of its stowage was as follows: Along the whole length of the hold was laid down a solid flooring of brick and mortar, one foot thick and five feet wide. Upon this was built a chamber of marble mason work, forty feet long, three and a half feet broad, as many high, and with side walls five feet in thickness. In this the powder was placed, and it was covered with a roof six feet in thickness, formed of blue tombstones placed edge wise. Over this crater rose a hollow cove or pyramid made of heavy marble slabs, and filled with stones, cannon balls, blocks of marble, chain shots, iron hooks, plow coulters, &c. The spaces between the mine and sides of the ship were likewise filled with paving stones, ironbound stakes, harpoons, and other projectiles. The powder was exploded by means of clock-work, and at the instant of explosion the vessel was lying alongside of the bridge. The total length of the bridge was 2,400 feet and a breech but 200 feet long was made in it. It is stated that houses were toppled down miles away, and that some were killed by the concussion of the air, at a distance of 300 yards from the exploded vessel.

*To appear in the Atlas.

In April, 1809, an explosion vessel, devised by Captain Lord Cochrane, of the British Navy, was moved by him against the French fleet then lying in the Basque Roads, under the protection of the batteries of Isle d'Aix. This fleet was still further protected from the approach of this vessel, and other "fire ships" by a heavy boom stretched across the roads in front of the fleet. The boom was constructed of heavy logs and spars chained together, and otherwise secured by anchors and cables. The arrangement of the powder vessel was as follows: The floor was rendered as firm as possible by means of logs placed in close contact into every crevice of which other substances were firmly wedged so as to offer the greatest amount of resistance to the explosion. On this foundation was placed a large number of spirit and water casks, into which 1,500 barrels of powder were emptied. These casks were set on end, and the whole bound round with hempen cables so as to resemble a gigantic mortar, thus causing the explosion to take an upward course. In addition to the powder casks were placed several hundred shells, and over these again nearly 3,000 hand grenades, the whole by means of wedges and sand being compacted as nearly as possible into a solid mass. This vessel was exploded while in direct contact with the boom, which was broken in pieces, not, however, by the direct action of the powder, but by a huge wave caused by the explosion in the water. When the "explosion vessel" blew up the French frigate Indienne was lying within a half cable's length of it, and was not injured in the least.

The following condensed accounts of other explosions you have been kind enough to allow me to extract from the paper recently addressed by you to the War Department upon the explosion of masses of powder:

In June, 1863, a powder magazine in Fort Lyon, defenses of Washington, exploded. It contained about 28,000 pounds of powder. The destructive action was confined principally to the portion of the work immediately above the mine. The parapets of the work, although but some eighty feet distant, were uninjured. The men in the bomb-proofs, not more than seventy-five feet from the explosion, were unharmed. A house 350 yards from the explosion, although considerably shaken, was not destroyed.

An explosion of about 20,000 pounds of powder in a canal-boat moored along side of the pile wharf at City Point, James River, occurred not long since. Some 300 feet of the wharf and the light wooden buildings upon it were destroyed, but the destructive effects of this explosion upon buildings, tents, &c., did not extend beyond 165 yards.

In July, 1848, a schooner tied to the levee opposite the city of New Orleans, La., and loaded with 656 boxes of ammunition and other boxes of ordnance stores, exploded. No injury was done at any considerable distance from the vessel.

At Du Pont's mills for the manufacture of gunpowder and at the various other mills in the country there are repeated and frequent explosions of powder. The injury inflicted does not extend to any great distance.

During the Crimean war, in 1855, a magazine in the Mamelon fort containing about 15,400 pounds of powder exploded. Beyond tearing up the terre-plein just over the magazine no other portion of the work was injured.

In 1769 a square tower of masonry containing 160,000 pounds (French) of powder exploded, but houses were not demolished beyond a radius of 300 toises.

During the siege of Almeida, in Spain, a magazine containing 150,000 pounds (French) of powder exploded, within a radius only of some 250 yards were the buildings destroyed and blown down.

In October, 1864, on the south bank of the Thames, between Eltham and Woolwich, two powder magazines and two barges loaded with powder were exploded. The total quantity of powder set off was some 104,000 pounds. Upon the immediate point of explosion great destruction ensued, but beyond the boundaries of the twenty-acre lot upon which the magazine stood no other damage was inflicted, beyond the breaking of some panes of glass and doors.

In 1807, at Leyden, a vessel loaded with 10,000 pounds of powder exploded and caused the destruction of a number of buildings in one particular quarter of the city and close to the exploded vessel. The destruction was not, however, widespread.

All these accounts go to show that the distance to which the destructive effects of the exploded gases of powder extend are not very great and that the atmosphere is not put in such violent motion as at any considerable distance to cause a destruction of life and property.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 8.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

[For Lee's dispatches of December 24, 25, and 27, see p. 856.]

No. 9.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, commanding Third Military District, Department of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, December 30, 1864.

COLONEL: This account of the failure for the present of the very formidable combined attack of the enemy by sea and land upon Confederate Point is written for the information of the general commanding and for the War Department, to which I request it may be sent.

The fleet under Admiral Porter, of the sailing of which for Wilmington I received notice on the 18th instant, as communicated also by telegraph to General Lee, made its appearance on the 20th and 21st, and remained in the offing about seven miles from New Inlet during Wednesday and Thursday. The weather was quite heavy and the sea fortunately very rough.

On the 24th it cleared off bright and smooth. Colonel Lamb, commanding Fort Fisher, telegraphed at 12 m. the approach of the fleet to attack. At 12.40 p. m. the Ironsides, as we supposed, leading, opened fire, the other vessels rapidly following as they came into position. Their line of battle was formed apparently in a crescent, the right being opposite Howard's Hill, as near the beach as the depth of the water would allow, the center opposite the bar, and the left extending well on

to the Sheephead Shoals, opposite the mound. The line was something over two miles long; the monitors on their extreme right, heavy vessels and light draught to the left, the position being taken to concentrate a heavy fire on the main work, which commands the bar, and to enfilade as well as possible the land front and the batteries covering the channel.

The fire from the whole line was kept up with great fury, but little effect, until 5.30 p. m., when the fleet withdrew, no attempt, as far as known, having been made to land above the forts nor to pass the bar. The rapidity and weight of fire was extraordinary. From observations made repeatedly during the day it was maintained at the rate of forty to fifty shots per minute. Probably 10,000 projectiles were thrown on the point during this day's work.

The garrison served their guns with great deliberation and coolness, and as the fleet in general were at a distance of one and one-third to two miles, used only the longest range guns. They were so well covered that our loss was small, the casualities on the 24th being none killed, 1 mortally, 3 seriously, and 19 slightly wounded. Beyond the defacing the slope the damage to the works was nothing. The flagstaves were shot away and the quarters almost entirely destroyed. In the armament 4 carriages were disabled and 2 columbiads dismounted by recoil.

After the enemy withdrew dispositions were made to repel any attempt during the night. By morning I succeeded in throwing 133 Regulars and 300 Junior Reserves into the garrison.

At 10 a. m. on Christmas day the fleet advanced as before, the Ironsides leading. The day was very fine, a westerly wind making a smooth sea. The monitors appeared to be somewhat nearer than the day before, but very little—in no case within one mile. The bombardment opened and was continued with as great rapidity and fury as before. The garrison were instructed to fire very slowly—not oftener than once in fifteen minutes—from long-range guns. The land and many of the channel batteries were ordered to be held ready to open—the first on any land approach, the second on any attempt to pass the bar.

At 2 p. m. it appeared as if they were about to try the entrance. The flag-ship approached and sent out small boats on the bar, while the lighter draught vessels were observed closing up. A few well-directed shots from the Brooke guns drove the boats off, however, and the flagship withdrew—it is supposed from the shot of the Armstrong gun. Several ships were apparently driven out of action by concentrating fire upon them, but we could not ascertain the effect of our guns.

At 3.30 p. m. the steamers on the Sheephead Shoals sent nine boats over the reef. At the same time they extended much farther on the shoal than I supposed they could go—perhaps to try and enfilade Battery Buchanan at very long range. The object of the small boats does not appear. They might have been reconnoitering or looking for torpedoes. They were soon driven back, three well-directed shots from Lieutenant Chapman's naval battery cutting one of them in two and forcing the rest off.

At 4 p. m. my aide, in charge of the telegraph, reported all communication gone; whether from effect of fire or a landing is not known—probably both, as the approach of the enemy on land was shortly reported, and the following is the last dispatch sent to General Bragg:

A large body of the enemy have landed near the fort, deploying as skirmishers. May be able to carry me by storm. Do the best I can. All behaving well. Order supports to attack.

This was the most critical moment, as it was difficult at first under the furious fire to get the Junior Reserves out of the galleries. They soon recovered, however. Colonel Tansill was ordered to the command of the land front. Colonel Lamb hastened from the Armstrong battery to the front. The gallant Major Reilly, with his battalion, who had served the guns on the curtain during the entire action, poured with the reserves, cheering, over the parapet and through the sally-port and manned the line of palisades. The enemy had occupied the redoubt (an unfinished outwork) and advanced into the post garden. A fire of grape and musketry checked any farther advance. Darkness coming on the fleet withdrew. The garrison continued to man the outworks and channel batteries during the night, exposed to a pelting storm and occasionally exchanging musket-shots on the land side.

The fire had been maintained for seven hours and a half with unremitting rapidity. Our casualties during this storm of iron amounted to 3 killed, 2 mortally, 7 severely, and 26 slightly wounded; total, 38; for both days, 61 in all. Damages to the armament during entire bombardment: Two 32-pounder guns and carriages disabled; one 10-inch columbiad gun carriage and chassis disabled, the trunnion wrenched off; one 10 [-inch] columbiad dismounted and pintle broken by premature discharge; one 8 [-inch] carriage and chassis disabled. Some other trifling damage was done, but readily repaired in a short time.

A serious accident occurred during the last day. One of the Brooke guns served by the navy burst at 2.30 p. m., the other at 4. These were both guns from the Raleigh. The first gun burst at the third fire, the other at the eighth. No effect on the works beyond rendering the superior and exterior slopes rather rough for walking.

During the 21st [25th?] the garrison expended 600 projectiles, bringing forty-four guns into action. The enemy's projectiles were of all kinds and sizes. Shrapnel was used in large quantities, but with no effect.

To resume: At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 26th the pickets reported the advance of some boats outside the bar The channel batteries opened a very heavy fire of grape and musketry. I am myself inclined to think that this was a false alarm, but the enemy may have been guided by the light of the burning quarters, and an attack was fully expected by the men, who showed great spirit and discipline, though much worn by the two days' action and exposed to very severe weather. A heavy storm had set in.

The morning of the 26th broke dark and foggy. The fleet some four miles off and rather nearer the beach. Our communication was cut off. Our scouts reported the enemy intrenching in force near Anderson, and some could be seen not over 1,400 yards from the curtain. Two prisoners who had been taken the previous evening reported a division as landed, but the spirit of the men never flagged. They went to work at repairs and replacing guns with hearty good will. Early in the afternoon we received the welcome message from the general commanding announcing his arrival at Sugar Loaf; that communication would shortly be restored, and that he would support. The night passed quietly, except the shelling of the woods above by the enemy.

Tuesday, the 27th, being clear, we perceived the fleet at daylight from three to five miles off, some ten or twelve transports being very close in near Battery Anderson, with a large number of small boats plying to and fro. Several vessels were engaged in shelling the woods. We could see the men on the beach in considerable force, but could not make out for some time whether they were landing or embarking troops.

At 12 m. the general commanding, accompanied by Major-General Hoke, reached the garrison and examined the work and the movements of the enemy. General Hoke sent to our support Graham's gallant regiment of South Carolina, the men of Wagner, and no further thought was had of assault by night or day. It soon become evident the enemy was abondoning the land. In what force he landed I can only conjecture; certainly we observed them six hours taking off their troops.

Not the least remarkable event of this affair was the arrival during Tuesday night of the steamer Wild Rover, and the entrance at 7 a. m. on Wednesday of the fine steamer Banshee. Four blockaders in sight of the main body of the fleet making a feeble effort to interrupt her, Colonel Lamb opened on them with the Whitworth, but they kept far out of range. During the day many of the fleet left, and by Thursday morning none remained but the usual blockaders. Thus ended this extraordinary movement—extraordinary in the magnitude of the preparation, the formidable character of the fleet, the severity of the fire, and the feebleness of the enemy's effort on land.

I have a few remarks to add to this account which may not be out of place. The movements of the enemy are not clear to me. At the long range we could not have damaged them so seriously as to cause this rapid abandonment of the attack. Still, I do not think the fleet could have maintained such an extraordinary fire for another day from the enormous expenditure of ammunition. The landing was effected precisely at the point so often indicated in my reports to the War Department as the true point of attack, and this demonstrates not only the necessity of the works commenced in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf, but the still greater need of a strong supporting force and a strong garrison for the fort. That great and irreparable disaster did not overtake us we owe to God. The constant storms which prevailed from the time the enemy sailed until the 24th alone saved us. Contrary to repeated warnings and remonstrances, the supporting force had not only been entirely withdrawn, but the very garrisons of these important works reduced one-half. The enemy was undoubtedly aware of this fact and probably not aware of the approach of the troops of General Lee. Whatever the power of resistance of the fort, and it is great, no doubt the delay due to the heavy weather of Wednesday and Thursday after arrival of the fleet was its salvation, the small number of artillerymen then present being totally inadequate to so extensive a line. This delay enabled three battalions of reserves to be thrown into the fort, together with the small number of regulars I obtained by stripping the other forts, and the commanding general to push forward the slowly arriving troops from the Army of Virginia. The appearance of a garrison after such a bombardment, intact and ready to repel assault, no doubt intimidated them, while the advance of Hoke's division completed their discomfiture; but we cannot always hope for such aid from weather or the blunder of the enemy manifest here from his not landing and occupying the work before he commenced his bombardment, and I trust the lesson will not be lost.

The experience gained is satisfactory as to the great power of resistance in these heavy earth-works to the most formidable and sustained fire I have known of; the effectual protection afforded by the huge and elevated traverses and high interior crests against both enfilade and direct fire, and the advantage of distributed guns and detached batteries as against a stationary sea attack—by which I mean one like this, when a large fleet takes position to attempt to overpower by its force and shell out the garrison; but the question as to attempting to pass the forts

while engaging at close action under press of steam is not all affected, and I maintain, as heretofore, the necessity of obstructions to detain the enemy under fire. A passage of the forts necessarily makes their reduction but a question of time. On the other hand, to obstruct prevents the use of the port and makes the position useless and expensive. Here is a problem requiring careful consideration. I had hoped our iron-clads would have solved it, but they have so far failed.

It remains for me to pay a well-earned meed of praise. This gallant and successful resistance, humanly speaking, is due to the untiring energy, the dauntless resolution, and brilliant courage of Col. William Lamb, of the Thirty-sixth North Carolina, devotedly supported by men that know him and will fight for him anywhere. His thorough knowledge of the post, its approaches, the skill displayed in his constructions, and his remarkable practical resources have brought their best fruit in the confidence of his men and his commanders, and there only remains that his services should be suitably acknowledged. A proper report will be made to the Engineer Department.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of North Carolina.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, December 31, 1864.

COLONEL: For the information of the general commanding I forward the report of Colonel Lamb, commanding Fort Fisher in the action of the 24th and 25th.

On receiving the information at 1 p. m. on the 24th that the fleet was moving in to take position, I at once ordered a steamer, and reporting to headquarters proceeded to the point of attack, reaching Confederate Point just before the close of the first day's bombardment, which lasted four hours and a half. That of the second day commenced at 10.20 a. m. and continued, with no interruption or apparent slackening, with great fury from over fifty ships until dark. During this day the enemy landed a large force, and at 4.30 advanced a line of skirmishers on the left flank of the land curtain, the fleet at the same time making a concentrated and tremendous enfilading fire upon the curtain. The garrison, however, at the proper moment, when the fire slackened, to allow the approach of the enemy's land force, drove them off with grape and musketry. At dark the enemy withdrew. A heavy storm set in and the garrison were much exposed, as they were under arms all night.

At 3 a. m. 26th a reported advance in boats was opened on with grape and shell. The garrison remained steadily awaiting a renewal of the assault or bombardment until Tuesday morning, when they were relieved by the supports of Major-General Hoke and the embarkation of the enemy.

Colonel Lamb's report, herewith, gives all the details of the action. In an accompanying paper* I will give an account in detail of all matters which fell under my own observation during the action and the three succeeding days, which I beg you will cause to be forwarded for the information of the War Department. As soon as other business

* See next, *ante*.

will permit a report in detail of the construction of the works, capacity of resistance, effect of fire, movements of the enemy, improvements suggested, &c., will be made out and forwarded for the information of the Engineer Department.

In this it only remains for me to express my grateful sense of the gallantry, endurance, and skill of the garrison and its accomplished commander. To the latter I have already paid a just tribute of praise, not for this action only, but for his whole career at Fort Fisher, of which this action and its result is but the fruit. His report of the gallantry of individuals I fully confirm from my own observation.

I wish to mention Captain Munn, Lieutenant Latham, Lieutenant Hunter, of the Thirty-sixth; Lieutenant Rankin, of the First Battalion; Captain Adams, of the light artillery, as very active and efficient.

To Colonel Tansill, of my staff, we owe many thanks. To his skillful judgment and great experience the defense of the sand front was committed at the critical moment of assault.

Of Major Reilly, with his battalion of the Tenth North Carolina, who served the guns of the land front during the entire action, I have to say he has added another name to the long list of fields on which he has been conspicuous for indomitable pluck and consummate skill.

Major Hill, chief of staff, and Major Strong, aide-de-camp, here, as always, actively aided me throughout.

The gallant bearing and active labors of Major Saunders, chief of artillery to General Hébert, in very exposed positions, attracted my especial attention.

I present my acknowledgments to Flag-Officer Pinckney, C. S. Navy, who was present during the action, for the welcome and efficient aid sent to Colonel Lamb; the detachment under Lieutenant Roby, which manned the two Brooke guns, and the company of marines, under Captain Van Benthuysen, which re-enforced the garrison.

Lieutenant Chapman, C. S. Navy, commanding Battery Buchanan, by his skillful gunnery saved us on our right from a movement of the enemy, which, unless checked, might have resulted in a successful passage.

The navy detachment at the guns, under very trying circumstances, did good work. No commendation of mine can be too much for the coolness, discipline, and skill displayed by officers and men. Their names have not all been furnished to me, but Lieutenants Roby, Dornin, Armstrong, and Berrien attracted special attention throughout.

To Passed Midshipman Cary I wish to give personal thanks. Though wounded, he reported after the bursting of his gun to repel the threatened assault, and actively assisted Colonel Tansill on the land front.

Above all and before all we should be grateful, and I trust all are, for the favor of Almighty God, under which and by which a signal deliverance has been achieved.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

P. S.—I wish it to be understood that in no sense did I assume the command of Colonel Lamb. I was a witness, simply confining my action to observation and advice, and to our communications, and it is as a witness that I report.

Lieut. Col. A. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of North Carolina.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, December 29, 1864.*

The commanding general desires to congratulate the officers and men engaged in the recent operations near this place on their successful termination. One of the most formidable expeditions yet organized by the enemy—an imposing force of veteran troops supported by a fleet carrying over 500 guns—has accomplished no other object than a fruitless landing on a barren coast, followed in forty-eight hours by a hasty re-embarkation. This auspicious result is due, under a merciful Providence, to the skill of Major-General Whiting, who planned the defenses at the mouth of the Cape Fear; to the gallantry and endurance of Colonel Lamb, and the brave garrison of Fort Fisher under his immediate command, worthily seconded by Lieutenant Chapman, of the Navy, and his devoted seamen, serving Battery Buchanan, and the steady coolness with which Brigadier-General Kirkland, with a part of his brigade, checked the advance of vastly superior numbers of the enemy. Thus another gigantic effort of a powerful enemy has come to naught, but not without affording us profitable lessons. The successful defense of Fort Fisher against one of the most formidable naval armaments of modern times proves that the superiority of land batteries over ships of war, at one time threatened by the improvements in artillery and ship armor, has been re-established by the genius of the engineer; and the weaker party on the defensive may still defy the greater numbers and mechanical resources of an arrogant invader. Let us hope that the check which the enemy has received at the mouth of the Cape Fear may prove the harbinger of a renewed series of Confederate victories.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
January 1, 1865.

Major-General WHITING, *Comdg. Third District, Wilmington:*

GENERAL: On page 5 of your report appears the following sentence:

> Early in the afternoon (26th) we received the welcome message from Major-General Hoke announcing his arrival at Sugar Loaf; that communication would shortly be restored, and that he would support.

This is a slight error, which will conflict with the report of the commanding general, and he desires to recall the facts to your mind. Major-General Hoke reached Sugar Loaf about 8 p. m., nearly twelve hours after Brigadier-General Kirkland had ordered the movement which opened communication with you, and the message received by you was sent by the commanding general.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of North Carolina

COLONEL: If the general commanding will return my report for a few moments I will make the desired correction. As I myself received

no written message (intelligence alluded to having been repeated to me verbally), I presume the error arose in the repeating or on the part of the officer receiving. Colonel Lamb has requested me to correct some few verbal errors of slight importance he has pointed out. Please also to return that for correction.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of North Carolina:

COLONEL: I return the report herewith, with the correction and my thanks for indicating the error. I have also taken occasion to change the figures one and one-quarter to one in the estimate of the distance of the monitors on the second day. This solely from examination of sketches, with soundings, which shows they might have come that near. I am endeavoring to locate the fleet on the sketch, and if the general desires will have a sketch made to accompany the report, showing the point of landing, &c.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding Defenses Mouth of Cape Fear River.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES MOUTH OF CAPE FEAR RIVER,
Smithville, January 3, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the report of Col. William Lamb of the attack of the enemy on Fort Fisher and Confederate Point, commencing on the 24th of December, and terminating by the withdrawal of the enemy during the night of the 26th to 27th of December, 1864.

Although the point attacked is within my command, I was compelled to remain at my headquarters by the order of Maj. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, who himself repaired and remained at Fort Fisher. My absence from the fort makes it sufficient for me to merely forward Colonel Lamb's report with but few remarks.

Between the 21st and 26th of December, by direction of the general and major-general commanding, I sent from my other posts ammunition and troops as rapidly as transportation would allow. I was finally reduced to two companies on Smith's Island, four on Oak Island, one at Smithville, all small companies. Fortunately, the enemy confined themselves to the attack on Confederate Point.

I have made a thorough inspection of Fort Fisher. Everything indicates that the bombardment was probably the most terrific the world ever saw, and yet the fort is as fit to fight now as before. A few guns, a few carriages, a patching up of sods, and Fort Fisher will not show signs that it was attacked. The result is that it is now known that earth-works can resist the powerful U. S. Navy.

Everybody present commends the conduct of officers and men. I necessarily cannot call attention to individuals. This is left to others who were witnesses of the fight. I will only name Colonel Lamb, who has been the immediate constructor of the fort, who has for many months been preparing it for the awful trial. No one doubted that he would fight his fort with intelligence, with gallantry, and to the last. He has not disappointed any one.

I accompany this with a list of the casualties.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. H. HILL,
A. A. G., Third Mil. Dist., Dept. North Carolina, Wilmington.

[Inclosure.]

List of casualties at Fort Fisher in the action of December 24 and 25, 1864.

	Killed.	Wounded.
December 24		23
December 25	3	36
Total	3	59

No. 11.

Report of Maj. William J. Saunders, C. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES MOUTH OF CAPE FEAR,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Smithville, N. C., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor very respectfully to report that in compliance with the order of the brigadier-general commanding on the morning of the 24th instant I proceeded to Fort Fisher, then menaced with an attack from a fleet of the enemy, which since the morning of the 20th instant had been gathering and maneuvering off the New Inlet of this harbor, the enemy's fleet being drawn up in two columns on the left, front, and right of the fort. They numbered, all told, fifty-two vessels, mounting, as per newspaper reports, 578 guns of all calibers. After inspecting the guns at the Mound Battery I proceeded down the line toward the left or land face of the fort and reported to the commandant, who requested that I would take my place as chief of artillery of the command. The enemy's fire seemed principally directed toward the redan battery, mounting an 8-inch columbiad and 8-inch Blakely rifle gun, but their fire was by no means confined to this point. The positions of the vessels of the fleet were as follows: The Ironsides occupying a position opposite to and a mile from the center of the sea face of the fort; one double turreted monitor and two single turreted monitors a fourth of a mile in rear, and an eighth to a fourth of a mile nearer to the fort, extending in a line up the beach, so as to enfilade and confront the land face of the fort. A large frigate was beyond the line of the leading monitor and immediately opposite the Mound Battery, occupying a position three-fourths to one mile farther out. Two other frigates of the same class occupied positions in the same juxtaposition to the sea face of the fort and in a line extending up the beach. The other vessels of the fleet appeared to be in no positive position. The effect of their

fire, beyond the burning of the quarters and the knocking down of a brick building used as headquarters of the fort, was productive of little injury. One 8-inch columbiad, No. 17, entirely, and one other 8-inch columbiad, No. 16, and a 10-inch columbiad, No. 19, carriages partially injured, were the results of this day's firing. Two guns, one 8-inch columbiad, No. 25, and a 10-inch columbiad, No. 20, were dismounted by their own action.

The action was reported to me as having commenced at 12.40 p. m. and closed at 5.30 p. m. A careful inspection of the guns of the sea-face batteries during the attack exhibited a practice on the part of the officers and men of the detachments in charge not exceeded by veteran troops. As there was no ordnance officer in the fort I took charge of and directed the work of the very efficient ordnance corps.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of these men, as evidenced in the remounting of guns and filling and distribution of ordnance stores and general repair of damages to the carriages during the night of the 24th instant. I would particularly mention Ordnance-Sergeant Long and Sergeant Jones, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

The guns of the fort were fired with great deliberation, 672 projectiles of all classes being expended. The effects of their fire, as far as observed, was injurious to the enemy, several vessels being seen to withdraw out of range and unquestionably from injuries inflicted, among these a frigate bearing a flag at the fore.

On the [morning] of the 25th instant at 9.10 the fleet was again in motion and bearing down to the scene of the previous day's conflict. Their relative position was the same, with the difference that the larger number took position so as to fire on the land face of the fort, their lines of approach being (if the term and figure may be correctly used) in echelon, the Ironsides leading. The position of a double-turreted monitor immediately off the redan enabled us to bring a 10-inch columbiad, No. 27, and an 8-inch columbiad, No. 25, on her, but we could not be said to have affected her fire in any way. During this day's fight the guns of the fort were fired with even greater deliberation than the day previous, 602 projectiles being fired, but the effect of the enemy's fire upon the armament of the fort was more severe.

For particulars of both days' injuries I beg to refer to my regular monthly report, as also for the effect of our practice on the enemy to my report of artillery firing for the month.

I cannot speak too highly of the skill displayed in working of the guns and the coolness of the officers and detachments serving them under this furious bombardment of the enemy, particularly as they (the enemy) at no time threw other projectiles than shells, and in numbers ranging, from accurate observation, from twenty-two to fifty-seven per minute.

If not out of place in this report, I would beg particularly to call attention to the able management of the armament of his fort by the colonel commanding, as also to the skill displayed by that splendid artillerist, Maj. James Reilly, of Tenth Regiment North Carolina Troops.

I would also mention the service of a light piece at the sally-port against the attempted assault of the enemy on the evening of the 25th instant by Capt. John M. Sutton, of the Third Battalion North Carolina Troops. The ready gallantry of this officer was of inestimable service in repelling the attack.

To Captain Hunter and his officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment North Carolina Troops, and Captain Walsh, of the Tenth Regiment

North Carolina Troops, great praise is due in the service of the guns of their batteries, exhibiting the skill of artillerists and the coolness and deliberation so essential to effect in artillery practice.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. SAUNDERS,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. W. D. HARDEMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 12.

Reports of Col. William Lamb, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery), commanding Fort Fisher.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE POINT,
Fort Fisher, N. C., December 24, 1864—6 p. m.

I have the honor to report, by telegraph, that the enemy's fleet, consisting of over fifty vessels, including two monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily-armed frigates and sloops of war, commenced a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher at 12.40 p. m., which they kept up until 5.30 p. m., when they withdrew. They took position from opposite Howard's Hill to opposite the mound, thus enfilading our land face and our camp. They destroyed about one-half our quarters, including headquarters. They damaged, more or less, some of our parapets and traverses, but no part of the work was greatly injured, except in front of Blakely gun, on right of the northeast salient. They disabled one 10-inch carriage, one 8-inch carriage, and two 32-pounder carriages. The 10-inch in the pulpit and the 8-inch in the left of the northeast salient were dismounted by recoil; they will be mounted to-night.

The casualties were as follows: Wounded, 1 mortally, 3 severely, and 19 slightly; total, 23; viz, 2 commissioned officers (Lieut. Matthew Washington Pridgen, Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment, and Passed Midshipman Clarence Cary, C. S. Navy), both slightly; 3 non-commissioned officers, 16 privates, 2 seamen.

The garrison flag was shot away and the staff cut down. Battle-flags were raised as soon as possible on the mound and on the left flank.

The officers, soldiers, and seamen all did their whole duty, and are entitled to the thanks of their countrymen.

As the enemy attempted no passage of the bar, and staid out at long range with the exception of their iron-clads, I fired very slowly and deliberately. I am unable to know what damage was done them, but I am certain the injury inflicted upon them far exceeds the injury their bombardment did us. Our Heavenly Father has protected my garrison this day, and I feel that He will sustain us in defending our homes from the invader.

WM. LAMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major HILL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE POINT,
Fort Fisher, N. C., December 27, 1864.

Tuesday morning, December 20, a Federal fleet commenced gathering off New Inlet. Rough weather prevailed until Saturday, December 24, when the weather was beautiful and the sea as calm as a lake. At noon the fleet weighed anchor and advanced in one line toward the fort, the Ironsides leading. At 12.40 p. m. the Ironsides opened and

the other ships followed as they took their positions on left, front, and right of the fort, enfilading both land and sea faces. About fifty vessels of the fleet, including one double-turreted and two single-turreted monitors, joined in the engagement, and kept up an incessant fire until dark (5.30 p. m.). The enemy directed the warmest fire at the flag-staff at headquarters until they had cut the flag and staff down and knocked headquarters into a mass of ruins. They fired projectiles of every description, from a 3-inch rifle shell to a 15-inch round shell. They destroyed about one-half of the quarters, disabled 3 gun carriages, tore up large quantities of the earth-works, splintered some of the revetments, but did not injure a single bomb-proof or endanger any magazine. The greatest penetration noticed was not over five feet perpendicularly.

Our casualties were: Wounded, mortally, 1; seriously, 3; slightly, 19. Total, 23. Commissioned officers—Lieut. Matthew Washington Pridgen, Company H, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, and Passed Midshipman Clarence Cary, C. S. Navy, both slightly. (For particulars I respectfully refer to surgeon's report.*)

As no attempt was made by the enemy to cross the bar, the fort fired slowly and deliberately, expending only 672 projectiles. The day was so calm that the smoke hung around our batteries and the enemy's ships, and prevented our gunners, generally, from seeing the effects of their shots, but enough were seen to strike the enemy to know that their casualties must very far exceed ours. A number of vessels were withdrawn, and some were seen being towed off. The frigate Wabash, apparently bearing the admiral's pennant, was driven from her position late in the afternoon, and withdrew, stern foremost, as if afraid to expose her broadsides. At dark the enemy withdrew, Fort Fisher firing the last gun. Everything remained quiet during the night. At about 10 a. m. next morning, December 25 (Christmas, the anniversary of the Prince of Peace), the fleet advanced again in single line toward the fort, led by the Ironsides. At 10.30 a. m. the fleet, with the addition of another monitor (single-turreted) and some wooden steamers, recommenced an incessant bombardment, if possible more noisy and furious than that of the preceding day, which they kept up until after dark (nearly 6 p. m.). During the day a few more quarters were burnt, more of the earth-works were displaced, but none seriously damaged, and five guns were disabled by the enemy.

About 2 p. m. the flag-ship and other frigates came closer to the bar and lowered boats, which approached to sound the bar. The Brooke gun battery opened upon them, with other guns, and drove them out. The Armstrong gun, which had been held in reserve during the fight, was pointed late in the afternoon on the flag-ship lying off the bar, and one steel shot amidships caused the admiral's pennant again to withdraw. At 3.30 p. m. twelve of the enemy's barges came on the Caroline Shoals, about one mile to the right of the mound, apparently to sound a passage for barges. It was a bold act, but the enemy paid for their temerity. A few shots from Battery Buchanan, the naval command under Lieutenant Chapman, first cut the flag from a barge and then cut the barge in two, causing the whole to retreat rapidly. The enemy made o attempt to pass the bar, and the firing was even slower and more deliberate than on the previous day, only 600 shots being expended. Occasionally the fire of the land or sea face was directed on a single ship, and it never failed to drive her out, at least for a while. One frigate, more stubborn than the rest, received six large Blakely rifle

* See p. 1008.

shells in her sides before she would move. During the day the enemy landed a large force at Battery Anderson, a one-gun battery three miles up the beach.

At 4.30 p. m. sharpshooters were seen on our left flank, and they fired upon our gunners from the quarters across the causeway. A few discharges of canister quieted them. At 5.30 p. m., after a most furious enfilading fire from the fleet down our palisade line, a heavy line of skirmishers were seen advancing on our works. A fire of grape was opened along the line, the palisades manned by the infantry, and the advance repelled. Two battalions of Junior Reserves joined the Regulars in defending this line. Two prisoners from the One hundred and forty-second New York Regiment were taken, and next morning a number of new graves were seen on the beach, and an officer's sword and some small-arms and accouterments found scattered in front. Firing occurred along this line at night as skirmishers would show themselves, but no advance in force was made. At about 3 a. m. a boat party was reported as advancing on the mound. The preparations made for the reception of such an advance were found amply sufficient to repel it, if it were seriously made, the boats seen disappearing very quickly. During the night the rain fell in torrents, wetting the troops and their arms, but it did not dampen their spirits nor interfere with their efficiency.

The following is the list of casualties for the day: Killed, 3; wounded, mortally, 2; severely, 7; slightly, 26; total wounded, 35. Total casualties, 38. Commissioned officers, Capt. W. C. Strong, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Brown, adjutant Junior Reserves, both slightly wounded. Lieut. T. L. Dornin, C. S. Navy, wounded in foot. One of the three killed fell from the shot of a sharpshooter on our left flank. For the two days (24th and 25th), killed, 3; wounded, 61.

The enemy were seen in heavy force on our land face Monday morning, but made no demonstration against us. This (Tuesday) morning, December 27, the foiled and frightened enemy left our shores.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and gallantry of my command. In the fierce bombardment of twelve hours by the heaviest armed fleet that ever floated on the seas not one gun detachment was driven from their piece. The last gun on both days was fired by Fort Fisher. The battalion of the Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment that had helped to erect the works fought with a determination never to allow the enemy to take them, and the gallant officers and men representing the other artillery organizations of the Old North State—Tenth North Carolina Regiment, First, Third, and Thirteenth Battalions North Carolina Artillery—equaled in bravery and heroism their comrades of the Thirty-sixth. Adams' light battery not only skillfully handled their Napoleons under the fire of sharpshooters in the evening, but in the day did effective service at the heavy guns.

Maj. James Reilly, Tenth North Carolina Regiment, and Capt. Daniel Munn, Thirty-sixth Regiment, my field officer, discharged their whole duty. To the coolness and experience of Major Reilly we are indebted for the defense of the land face, and to Captain Munn we owe our thanks for keeping one battle-flag always floating defiance to our foe.

My adjutant, Lieut. George D. Parker, left his bed to repair to his post, but unable to attend to the arduous duties of adjutant, of which he was relieved by Lieut. John N. Kelly, he went to the batteries and fought gallantly through the whole bombardment.

The excellent order in which the attack found the ammunition and armament of this fort is due mainly to the practical experience and

untiring energy of my ordnance men, at whose head is Ordnance-Sergt. Montgomery Long, of Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment. I would be pleased to have his services rewarded by a commission.

The staff on the mound being unprovided with halyards, the battle-flag had not been raised when the garrison flag was shot away. The order was immediately given to raise the flag, when Private Christopher C. Bland, Company K, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, volunteered, and, climbing the staff under a heavy fire, fastened the flag to its top. At once a terrific fire was poured on the mound, and one end of the flag requiring to be fastened, Bland repeated the heroic deed, and unscathed by the fearful ordeal fastened the flag firmly to the staff, where it now floats, although torn and rent by fragments of shell.

During the bombardment on Sunday a burning shell fell into a gun chamber, when it was coolly extinguished and thrown out by Privates John Turner and J. H. Brisson, Company H, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment.

Lieut. W. H. Williford, Company F, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, and his gallant detachment never flinched from the Blakely in the redan, although the parapet in front was torn away and the gun and carriage splintered by shells.

I could mention numberless cases of daring equally deserving commendation, but I must leave them for the roll of honor. In the management of my long line of works it was impossible for me to see everything, and those acts observed among my own men attracted me most, as I knew the individual actors from our long association. I would make mention, however, of the detachment of officers, sailors, and marines from the navy, under Lieutenant Roby, who came as volunteers from Battery Buchanan to join us. Besides the severe bombardment of the enemy from which this detachment suffered their full share, they had another ordeal to try them. In the afternoon of Sunday both of their 7-inch Brooke rifles burst—one at 2.30 p. m. and one at 4 p. m.—wounding quite a number; but, undaunted, they asked for other guns to continue the skillful firing which they had so gallantly done during the whole bombardment.

The skillful and efficient manner in which our wounded and sick were cared for during this bombardment reflects the highest credit on Surgeon Singleton and his assistant surgeons.

I would mention the gallantry of my aide, Capt. C. H. Blocker, in carrying my orders through the heaviest fire.

I am indebted to Maj. W. J. Saunders, of General Hébert's staff, for most valuable assistance in his department during the engagement.

To the presence of Major-General Whiting and his staff, Colonel Tansill, Major Hill, and Captain Strong, from the evening of the first day's bombardment to the retreat of the enemy, I owe much of the confidence I felt in my command and much of the enthusiasm which inspired the men throughout the fight.

I feel that to God we owe this great victory. I appealed to Him during the hours of trial, and He protected my men and gave my garrison that bravery and unconquerable heroism which held Fort Fisher against a formidable attack by sea and land, and which saved our homes from the invader.

As soon as full reports of officers are received I will furnish a list of those officers and men who were conspicuous for gallantry, to be forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General to be inscribed on the roll of honor.

Forty-four heavy guns were brought into action, twenty on land face and twenty-four on sea front. The land face is 682 yards in length, the sea face 1,898⅓ yards. Total length of work, 2,580⅓ yards. Both faces bear on the sea.

On the 24th I had an effective total of 788 Regulars, 140 Junior Reserves; total, 928. On the 25th an effective force of 921 Regulars, and about 450 Junior Reserves; total, 1,371. At night a re-enforcement came from Battery Buchanan of about sixty sailors and marines, under Lieutenant Arledge and other officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LAMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES H. HILL,
Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Mil. Dist., Dept. of N. C. and Southern Va., Wilmington, N. C.

[Inclosure.]

Report of Ordnance Department of Fort Fisher for December 24 and 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I respectfully submit the following as a report of the magazine keepers at this fort of cartridges expended during the bombardment and land attack on the 24th and 25th of December:

Magazine.	December 24.	December 25.
	Rounds.	*Rounds.*
No. 1	40	35
No. 2	34	62
No. 3	55	60
No. 4 (Armstrong gun)	.....	4
No. 5	105	19
No. 6	106	18
No. 7	112	70
No. 8	25	84
No. 9	59	114
No. 10	6	70
No. 11	.....	60
No. 14	130	122
Total	672	718

About 118 of the cartridges expended on 25th were for grape, canister, and shell fired at land forces and boats of enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

M. LONG,
Ordnance-Sergeant.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB, *Commanding.*

No. 13.

Report of Capt. John C. Little, C. S. Artillery, Ordnance Officer.

FORT FISHER, *December 30, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following damage to guns, carriages, &c.:

Mound.—Ten-inch columbiad, truck axle broxen at nut; repaired.

Armstrong gun.—Center transom split and gangway down; repaired.

Columbiad battery.—Seven-inch Brooke rifle, gun burst and carriage disabled. Seven-inch Brooke rifle, gun burst and carriage disabled. Eight-inch columbiad, carriage disabled. Eight-inch columbiad, carriage disabled.

Cumberland battery.—Ten-inch columbiad, left rail and left upright of carriage broken by shot. Carriage can still be used.

Pulpit.—Ten-inch columbiad, dismounted by premature discharge; pintle broken.

New fort, east front.—Ten-inch columbiad, left cheek of carriage broken by shot; replaced.

Northeast salient.—Eight-inch Blakely, rear transom of chassis struck; still serviceable.

North front.—Thirty-two-pounder, smooth, rim knocked off wheel of barbette carriage and one spoke split; nuts knocked off bolts of right upright; can still be used. Thirty-two-pounder double-banded rifle, carriage struck on left trunnion plate and somewhat mashed; still serviceable. Thirty-two-pounder, smooth, right cheek of barbette carriage split and piece knocked off lower end; can be used. Thirty-two-pounder, smooth, right cheek and rear transom of carriage broken and tongue of chassis cut in two; both carriage and chassis disabled. Thirty-two-pounder, smooth, muzzle of gun knocked off and carriage broken at trunnion plate; gun and carriage disabled.

Shepherd's battery.—Eight-inch sea coast howitzer, piece knocked off right cheek of barbette carriage; still serviceable. Eight-inch sea-coast howitzer, gun struck, dented and cracked; barbette carriage and chassis dented. Ten-inch columbiad, left trunnion knocked off and upright and cheek of carriage broken; gun and carriage disabled.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. LITTLE,
Captain, Ordnance.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB, *Commanding, &c.*

No. 14.

Reports of Surg. Spyers Singleton, C. S. Army.

FORT FISHER, *December 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the casualties in the action at Fort Fisher on the 24th and 25th of December, 1864:

	December 24.		December 25.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Commissioned officers		2		3
Non-commissioned officers		3		6
Privates		16	3	17
Seamen		2		8
Marines				1
Total		23	3	35

Total killed and wounded	61
Severely wounded, December 24	4
Severely wounded, December 25	7
Total	11

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. SINGLETON,
Surgeon in Charge.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB, *Commanding.*

FORT FISHER, *December 30, 1864.*

SIR: In obedience with your request, I send the following corrections, viz:

December 24, commissioned officers wounded: Lieut. M. W. Pridgen, Company H, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops, concussion from shell, slight; Passed Midshipman Clarence Cary, slight, in right leg. Decemberber 25: Capt. W. C. Strong, aide-de-camp, concussion, left hip, slight; Lieutenant Brown, adjutant First Battalion Junior Reserves, contusion of hip, slight; Lieutenant Dornin, C. S. Navy, wounded in foot, slight.

On December 25 there were—

	Privates.
Killed	3
Mortally wounded	2
Severely wounded	7
Slightly wounded	26
Total	38

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. SINGLETON,
Surgeon in Charge.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB,
Commanding Fort Fisher.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Thomas Arendell, Tenth North Carolina Regiment (First North Carolina Artillery).

FORT FISHER, N. C., *December 29, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to reply to your questions proposed in your letter of yesterday, as follows:

Answer to question 1. On Saturday, the 24th of December, my company manned four 32-pounders on land face, one 32-pounder rifle and one 8-inch columbiad on sea face.

Answer to question 2. Only two guns on the sea face were engaged. On Saturday, the 24th, the 8-inch columbiad was fired only once, when she was dismounted, I think, by the recoil. The 32-pounder rifle was fired between eight and twelve times—shell altogether, except the one shot from the 8-inch, which was solid shot.

Answer to question 3. Sergt. J. Henry Johnson and private Daniel Vinson were wounded slightly.

Answer to question 4. The 8-inch was dismounted, I think, by the recoil. No other damage done.

Answer to question 5. There were four frigates, three monitors, and twenty-six other vessels in sight.

Answer to question 6. One shell from the 32-pounders entered the side of one of the large vessels, from appearances, and one struck one of the smaller vessels. Anything more I could not see.

Answer to question 7. No firing at night.

Answer to question 8. No one captured or killed on land.

Answer to question 9. Did not see any advance of the enemy by night.

Answer to question 10. The officers and men all acted calmly and bravely.

Answer to question 11. I know of nothing particular that occurred.

Answer to question 12. One small rifle shot to pieces by enemy's shot.

The above is as true a statement as I can give of Saturday's fight.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. ARENDELL,

First Lieut. Company F, Tenth Regt. North Carolina Troops.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB,
Commanding Fort Fisher.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Irvin Fulford, Tenth North Carolina Regiment (First North Carolina Artillery).

FORT FISHER, *December 29, 1864.*

Report of Company K, Tenth North Carolina Regiment, during the bombardment of Fort Fisher on the 24th and 25th of December, 1864:

Number of guns under my command, five 32-pounder smooth-bore.

December 24, about thirty vessels were in sight of my guns. I fired three shots and found that the wooden vessels were out of range, and I ceased firing. One gun dismounted by the carriage being broken. Nothing occurred during the night. December 25, the usual number of vessels came up, but being out of range I did not fire on them, but kept my men on the alert in case of a land attack. One gun knocked off the carriage and broke off at the muzzle by a shell. In the evening, about sundown, I saw the enemy advancing under cover of the houses in front of the fort. I opened on them with grape and canister. Gun No. 2 fired thirty rounds of grape, three shell, and twelve rounds canister; No. 3, nine rounds of grape and three shell; No. 5, fifteen rounds of grape, two shell, and eight canister. I did not capture any of the enemy, but am confident that I killed some.

I cannot mention any particular act of bravery, as all the men acted very well. Two of my rifles were broken by shell.

Killed, Private D. W. Murphy; wounded, Privates J. J. Rawls and Miles Murphy, slightly.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVIN FULFORD.

Second Lieut., Comdg. Company K, Tenth North Carolina Regt.

No. 17.

Report of Capt. James L. McCormic, First North Carolina Artillery Battalion.

FORT CASWELL, *December 29, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in the action of the 25th instant my company manned Bolles' and Rollins' batteries. Bolles' battery was immediately under the command of First Lieut. J. T. Rankin, himself taking personal charge of the 8-inch gun; First Sergt. A. Shaw in command of the left one. These guns were fired slowly;

about twenty-five rounds altogether, of which eleven were shell, with time fuse, the others bolts, reserving the percussion-shells for any attempt of the enemy to cross the bar. Rollins' battery was under my immediate direction, the left gun being in charge of First Lieut. H. C. Evans, myself taking charge of the one on the right from Rollins' battery. We fired about sixty rounds altogether, eighteen of which were shell. A small boat of the enemy below the mound is claimed to have been destroyed by a shell from Lieutenant Evans' gun.

The middle frigate off the bar late in the evening, though so obstructed by a dense smoke as to prevent seeing the effect of our shot at her, was seen to send up a black smoke as if on fire. The enemy struck our battery several times, but did no material damage except the wounding of one man at Battery Bolles. The men behaved well at the guns.

Late in the evening I received orders while still serving the heavy pieces to go to the land face to repel an attack by infantry. I proceeded immediately, by direction of the colonel commanding, to the palisades in marsh to the right of Shepherd's battery and began a fusilade upon the enemy's sharpshooters, which I kept up so long as a flash from their guns could be seen in our front. I there remained in position. By direction of Major Reilly I reported with my company; joined two other companies, under command of Major R.; proceeded down the point as infantry; returned next morning and resumed my position at the palisades.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. L. McCORMIC.

Lieut. G. D. PARKER,
Adjutant.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. George D. Parker, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

Answer to question 1. Lieutenant Parker commanded the 8-inch columbiads on the left wing of Fort Fisher on December 24.

Answer to question 2. He fired about thirty rounds to each gun. He fired incendiary shell.

Answer to question 3. No men were wounded

Answer to question 4. No damage was done to the guns, carriages, or battery.

Answer to question 5. The whole fleet were in sight of the guns.

Answer to question 6. The effect of the shots could not be ascertained.

Answer to question 7. All quiet during the night.

Answer to question 8. None of the enemy were captured or killed on land.

Answer to question 9. No advance was seen.

Answer to question 10. ———.

Answer to question 11. ———.

Answer to question 12. One Enfield rifle was destroyed by a shot.

Answer to question 1. Lieutenant Parker commanded the Third Battery, composed of the 8-inch columbiad and Holland Battery (Parrott) on December 25.

Answer to question 2. He fired about fifteen rounds to each gun during the day—all shell, grape, and canister during the whole night, but the amount not estimated.

Answer to question 3. None wounded during the fight.

Answer to question 4. No damage done to the guns, carriages, or battery.

Answer to question 5. Nearly the whole fleet was in sight.

Answer to question 6. Effect of the shots not ascertained.

Answer to question 7. Firing during the whole night.

Answer to question 8. The amount of grape and canister fired not ascertained. Captured, 1.

Answer to question 9. The advance of the enemy was seen on land.

Answer to question 10. ———.

Answer to question 11. ———.

Answer to question 12. No small-arms were lost during engagement by the enemy's shot.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. BENTON.
Acting Adjutant.
For G. D. PARKER,
Lieutenant.

[Colonel LAMB,
Commanding Fort Fisher.]

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Edward L. Faison, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

FORT FISHER, N. C., *December 29, 1864.*

The following are answers to questions asked of the fight of December 25, 1864:

Answer to question 1. Had charge of one gun—a banded rifled 32-pounder.

Answer to question 2. Fired about forty times—all shell and canister.

Answer to question 3. None wounded; no damage to gun; carriage all right; battery considerably torn up.

Answer to question 4. Do not know number of vessels off.

Answer to question 5. Saw iron-clad, frigates, sloops of war, schooners, gun-boats, tugs, &c.

Answer to question 6. Could not tell the effect of shot.

Answer to question 7. Considerable firing at night, both with guns and small-arms.

Answer to question 8. Captured none. Two deserters came in. Not certain of killing any.

Answer to question 9. Saw no line of skirmishers, only sharpshooters; probably six or seven.

Answer to question 10. I mention my gunner, Corporal Saunders, of Captain Sutton's company, as especially cool and rapid with his piece.

Answer to question 11. No incident worthy of note.

Answer to question 12. Lost no small-arms by effect of enemy's shot.

Very respectfully,

E. L. FAISON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Gun.

Colonel LAMB,
Commanding Fort Fisher.

No. 20.

Reports of Lieut. Daniel R. Perry, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

CONFEDERATE POINT,
Fort Fisher, N. C., December 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part my company took in the engagement of the 24th of December, 1864:

Answer to question 1. Five guns—one 10-inch and four 8-inch columbiads.

Answer to question 2. Ten-inch, twenty-three—one shell and twenty-two solid shot; No. 1 (8-inch), thirty-six solid shot; No. 2 (8-inch), sixteen solid shot; No. 3 (8-inch), forty-three shot; No. 4, twenty-four shots.

Answer to question 3. Eight non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

Answer to question 4. Ten-inch, carriage injured by shell, but not rendered entirely useless; No. 2 (8-inch), rendered entirely useless by shell.

Answer to question 5. Twenty-six—ships, monitors, frigates, sloops, &c.

Answer to question 6. Several ships driven off by shots from my batteries.

Answer to question 7. Nothing particular at night. No grape nor canister used.

Answer to question 8. No enemy captured or killed on land.

Answer to question 9. No advance of enemy by land.

Answer to question 10. Privates W. N. Campbell and Lloyd Barker repeatedly mounted the parapet under a very galling fire.

Answer to question 11. No particular incident occurred at my battery.

Answer to question 12. Lost by enemy's shot 12 small-arms.

Respectfully submitted.

D. R. PERRY,
Lieut., Comdg. Company B, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB,
Commanding.

—

FORT FISHER, N. C., *December 29, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following official report of the part taken by my company in the engagement of the 25th of December, 1864:

Answer to question 1. Four guns—one 10-inch and three 8-inch columbiads.

Answer to question 2. Ten-inch, fifteen solid shot, one shell, and two charges of grape; No. 1 (8-inch), sixteen solid shot, nine charges of grape; No. 3 (8-inch), sixteen solid shot and then disabled; No. 4 (8-inch), twenty-seven solid-shot, one shell, and twelve charges of grape.

Answer to question 3. Corpl. L. H. Perry and five privates wounded.

Answer to question 4. No. 3 (8-inch) disabled by shell in carriage.

Answer to question 5. Thirty—ships, monitors, frigates, sloops, and gun-boats.

Answer to question 6. Seven shots from 8-inch columbiad were seen to have entered one of the frigates, besides numbers from 10-inch and other guns.

Answer to question 7. Nothing of importance occurred at night more than firing of grape when enemy supposed to be landing.

Answer to question 8. No enemy captured or killed on land.

Answer to question 9. No advance of enemy seen on land.

Answer to question 10. All acted so well I cannot discriminate.

Answer to question 11. No particular incident occurred at my batteries during the fight.

Answer to question 12. No small-arms lost.

Respectfully submitted.

D. R. PERRY,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company B.

Colonel LAMB,
Commanding.

No. 21.

Report of Capt. Oliver H. Powell, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

HEDRICK'S BATTERY,
December 29, 1864.

COLONEL: On Saturday, the 24th, the first day of the fight, I had the honor of commanding Batteries Lenoir and Roland. Battery Lenoir has two 7-inch rifles, but was not fired during the day, being under orders not to fire them without the fleet entered the inlet. Battery Roland has two 10-inch columbiads. No. 1 gun was manned by my first lieutenant; No. 2, by my second lieutenant, and was fired during the day fifty-three times—No. 1 forty-two times, No. 2 eleven times. No casualties in the company during this day. No damage done the guns, carriages, or batteries. There were in sight of these batteries about thirty-five vessels during the day (Saturday); class—frigates, ironsides, and side-wheel steamers. There were quite a number of these shots that took effect. The wheel-house was seen to shiver at one of these shots, but usually the fog was so thick that the effect could not be seen. The night passed off quietly without firing or any disturbance.

Sunday, December 25, I commanded Hedrick's and Lenoir's batteries. Hedrick's has two 10-inch columbiads, and was fired twenty-five times—No. 1 thirteen times and No. 2 twelve times.

No casualties occurred among the men or officers at the guns, but during the day three privates were wounded—William J. Ward, jr., mortally (since dead), Henry Stricklin severely wounded at the mound, having been ordered there with two detachments to support Captain Brooks in repelling small boats which threatened a landing; also, Riley Everett was slightly wounded on the right knee. Damage to the carriages none, batteries slight. All has been repaired.

There were forty-two vessels in sight of our guns to-day—one ironsides, three frigates, and other classes that I cannot name. The effect of the shots was not perceivable, the calmness of the weather allowing the smoke to prevent.

About 2 o'clock in the night picket-firing commenced near the mound. I was ordered to rake the beach with grape and canister, which I did

without any known effect more than that the picket reported the small boats of the enemy repulsed. I did not capture, kill, nor see any of the enemy on the land. Have not lost any small-arms by the enemy's shots.

My company behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the whole action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. POWELL,

Captain Company E., Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops.

[Colonel LAMB.]

No. 22.

Reports of Capt. Samuel B. Hunter, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Report of commencement and progress of the bombardment of Fort Fisher:

The engagement commenced at 12.40 p. m. on Saturday, 24th of December, the Ironsides taking the lead, followed in close succession by two monitors—one a single and one a double turretted. In regular order after these a large number of heavy frigates, carrying from forty to fifty guns each, formed in order of battle, some halting in the rear of the Ironsides, others passing to the left of her until they extended past the direction of the bar. The Ironsides took position about one mile and a half from the fort and in nearly an eastern direction from the northeast corner; the iron-clad monitors about the same distance, but a little farther to the northward. The first shot fired by the enemy was from the Ironsides, as she took position first and was nearer at that time to the fort than the rest. Soon after the bombardment commenced in earnest, shot and shell, shrapnel, &c., flying thick as hail, but perhaps a little hotter. The fort remained silent for thirty minutes, when the signal gun therefrom was fired from the pulpit (a 10-inch) at the nearest frigate in. The bombardment continued with increased fury from the enemy's fleet till nearly 5 p. m., when it began to slacken, and finally ceased at 5.30 p. m. The fort only fired occasionally, as but very few of the wooden ships were in range of our smooth-bore guns, and they were not much exposed to our rifles except those lying far out. Toward the latter part of that day's operations about a dozen of the enemy's vessels extended much farther to the southward and westward, thus getting a cross-fire on the fort, which exposed the guns on the land face much more than before, their rear being almost entirely unprotected. Long range but small Parrott guns were mostly used from this latter position.

S. B. HUNTER,

Captain Company F, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops.

Report of first day's fight at Fort Fisher, December 24:

Number of guns under my command, four, viz, one 8-inch Blakely and three 10-inch columbiads. Fired Blakely twenty-four times with shell exclusively; fired one 10-inch columbiad twenty-one times with

shot and twenty times with shell—total, forty-one times; fired another 10-inch columbiad twenty-five times with shot; fired pulpit 10-inch columbiad thirty-five times with shot.

Number of casualties, 8 wounded.

Muzzle of Blakely was slightly broken with fragment of shell. Two sponges were broken by enemy's shells at one of the 10-inch guns. Pulpit 10-inch columbiad was dismounted; supposed to have been done by a shell from the enemy's gun bursting near the muzzle and setting fire to the charge with which it was loaded, the gun being in gear and in the act of being run in battery. The epaulement in front of 10-inch columbiad was torn down by shell bursting as it passed through.

About fifty vessels were in sight from my guns, viz, six frigates and Ironsides, two monitors, and forty-one gun-boats of various classes.

The wheel-house of one frigate was struck by a shot from 10-inch columbiad. Other vessels were struck. Damage not known.

Nothing unusual occurred at the batteries at night. No grape nor canister fired.

Neither captured nor killed any of the enemy on land.

Saw no advance of the enemy by land.

S. B. HUNTER,
Captain Company F, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops.

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Report of second day's fight at Fort Fisher, December 25:

I had the following-named guns under my command: One 10-inch mortar, one 8-inch Blakely, one 8-inch and one 10-inch columbiad.

Fired 8-inch columbiad with grape and canister twenty-three rounds; fired 8-inch Blakely with shell seventeen rounds; fired 10-inch columbiad with nine shot and two shells—total, eleven times; fired 10-inch mortar fourteen times with shell.

Only 1 man wounded.

No damage done the guns, but carriage of 10-inch columbiad was shattered by shell. The props and rear transom of Blakely were broken to pieces by part of shell.

My guns would bear on twenty vessels—three frigates and seventeen other wooden gun-boats of different classes.

The Blakely struck and drove off two frigates. Several shells from mortar burst in midst of a cluster of wooden gun-boats. Effect not known, but they soon scattered. One shell from mortar fell on deck of wooden vessel before explosion. Smoke was soon seen to rise from same, but whether it burst is not known.

Firing of grape and canister at night is included in account of firing of 8-inch columbiad mentioned above.

Neither captured nor killed any enemy on land that I know of.

The enemy's sharpshooters were seen advancing in front of the land face just before twilight.

The Austrian rifles destroyed by enemy's shells.

S. B. HUNTER,
Captain Company F, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops.

No. 23.

Report of Capt. Daniel Patterson, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

Report of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment North Carolina Troops, during the bombardment of Fort Fisher on the 24th and 25th of December, 1864:

Number of guns under my command, five—one 10-inch columbiad, two single-banded rifles, one double-banded rifle, one 32-pounder smooth-bore.

[December] 24, 10-inch columbiad fired fifteen solid shot; single-banded rifle fired thirty-two bolts; double-banded rifle fired sixteen shot and thirty-six shell; single-banded rifle fired one bolt; elevating [screw] got out of fix, could not fire any more. Thirty-two pounder smooth-bore fired twelve solid shot and one shell.

[December] 25, 10-inch columbiad fired forty-five solid shot; single-banded rifle fired nineteen bolts; double-banded rifle fired sixteen bolts and two shell; second single-banded rifle fired one bolt; elevating screw broke. Double-banded rifle, brace and upright of the carriage slightly damaged. Thirty-two pounder smooth-bore, rim knocked off one wheel. The entire fleet was in sight of my guns; number not known. They were of all classes engaged. General effect not known. Several vessels struck by several guns. The firing cannon and musketry occurred at my battery during the night of the 25th.

Fired from my guns fifty rounds of canister and six of grape. None of the enemy captured; I hope some killed. I saw the advance of the enemy on land.

No conspicuous case of gallantry, except when a shell from the enemy fell on the platform of the double-banded rifle, the fuse was put out by Private John Turner, and the shell thrown off platform by Private J. H. Brisson.

No particular incidents, except as above mentioned.

Three guns lost by effect of the enemy's shot.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. PATTERSON,
Captain, Company H.

No. 24.

Reports of Capt. William F. Brooks, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment (Second North Carolina Artillery).

MOUND, *December 29, 1864.*

COLONEL: I respectfully forward the following in answer to your questions of the 28th instant for Saturday:

The guns assigned to my command on Saturday were two 10-inch columbiads at Hedrick's battery, and 10-inch columbiad and 6.4-inch Brooke gun on mound.

At Hedrick's battery left-hand gun discharged —— solid shot, —— shell; right-hand gun nine shell, seven solid shot, and one grape.

Mound, 10-inch gun, six solid shot and twelve shell; Brooke gun, six bolts and sixteen shell.

Casualties, none.

Damage to guns and carriages none.

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* Nominal list of casualties embodied in this report, shows 1 officer, 2 sergeants, and 12 privates wounded.

Damage to batteries, struck several times, but not seriously injured.
Vessels in sight of batteries unknown.
At Hedrick's battery eight shots took effect.
At mound seven shots took effect. Nothing of importance occurred at batteries at night.
Only one grape was fired during the evening.
No enemy captured or killed on land.
Saw no advance of enemy on land.
My company so far as I know all acted well. No conspicuous gallantry worthy of distinction.
No particular incident during the day.
Lost no small-arms by effect of enemy's shot.

W. F. BROOKS,
Capt., Comdg. Company K, Thirty-sixth North Carolina Troops.

Colonel LAMB.

MOUND BATTERY, *December 30, 1864.*

COLONEL: The following contains the answers to the questions propounded in your communication of 28th instant for Sunday:
The guns manned by my company were 10-inch columbiad and 6.4-inch Brooke gun.
Ten-inch fired eleven times (shot) and Brooke shot nine times.
No casualties among my men.
No damage done to guns and carriages. Left prop and the traversing gear of 10-inch columbiad were torn off. Several shots of the enemy struck the mound and cut it considerably in some places, though not seriously.
Number of vessels in sight not known.
About eight shots from the battery thought to take good effect.
The enemy attempted to land at my battery at night, but were repulsed by the picket-line, composed of forty men from Companies E and K, Thirty-sixth, before any assistance could reach them.
No grape nor canister fired.
Captured or killed no enemy on land.
Saw no advance of enemy by land.
No cases of conspicuous gallantry to report. The company all acted well.

W. F. BROOKS,
Captain, Commanding Company K.

Colonel LAMB.

No. 25.

Report of Capt. John M. Sutton, Third North Carolina Artillery Battalion.

FORT CASWELL, *December 29, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, the 25th of December, I commanded the four guns on the extreme left of Fort Fisher—Shepherd's battery: One 10-inch columbiad, one 32-pounder rifle; two 8-inch seacoast howitzers. The 32-pounder was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Faison; the howitzer commanded by Lieutenant Frame. The 10-inch and one 8-inch were dismounted, and the carriage of the other 8-inch struck by a shell.

I had 8 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers wounded, 3 of the privates by falling of a gun, the others by the enemy's shell.

At night I commanded a 6-pounder at the gate on the extreme left.

J. M. SUTTON,
Captain, Comdg. Company C, Third North Carolina Battalion.

Lieut. G. D. PARKER, *Adjutant.*

No. 26.

Report of Capt. Zachariah T. Adams, Thirteenth North Carolina Artillery Battalion.

Report of the part taken in the fights of Saturday and Sunday, December 24 and 25:

Report of Battery Purdy, consisting of a 150-pounder Armstrong gun: No firing on Saturday, December 24. Opened on the enemy's fleet on Sunday evening about 3 p. m., firing one steel shot and three rounds of shell. I opened the Armstrong gun upon two large war steamers and one large frigate, shooting the smokestack from one and silencing the frigate. The other ship was silenced and towed off. This gun was commanded by Lieut. Charles H. Latham. No damage was done to this gun.

Report of Battery Bolles for Saturday, 24th of December, consisting of two guns—one double-banded rifle and one single banded: The battery fired to each gun forty rounds—fifteen rounds to the piece of time shell, twenty-five to each gun of percussion shell. I do not know the effects, as I could not see for the smoke, but am confident the enemy's ships were struck several times. I turned this battery over on the morning of 25th of December, guns in good order. This battery was commanded by Lieutenant Forbes and myself.

My light battery was brought into action Sunday afternoon at the sally-port, two guns in position, the enemy's sharpshooters in front. After the second round the enemy were dispersed. Fired six rounds canister to the piece; three of shell to each piece. Total, eighteen rounds fired.

My men as a general thing acted with gallantry throughout the engagement.

One limber to 12-pounder howitzer blown up by enemy's shell; five wheels disabled.

No casualties in my company.

I had under my charge during the action eight field pieces and three heavy guns.

Respectfully submitted.

Z. T. ADAMS,
Captain Co. D, Thirteenth North Carolina Battalion Artillery.

No. 27.

Report of Lieut. F. M. Roby, C. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS,
Confederate Point, Fort Fisher, N. C., [*December —, 1864*].

COLONEL: In obedience to your instructions I have the honor to make the following report of the naval battery of two 7-inch Brooke guns during the bombardment of the 24th and 25th instant:

About 12.40 on the 24th instant the fleet, approaching the fort in two columns, took position about one mile and a half distant and opened a

most terrific bombardment. As soon as they came in good range of this battery we opened on them. Your orders in regard to firing slowly and deliberately were strictly observed. At sunset the fleet hauled off. We expended fourteen bolts and nine percussion-shells. Passed Midshipman Clarence Cary was slightly wounded and two men seriously wounded by fragment of shell. At about 10.30 on the 25th instant the enemy's fleet came up in the same order of battle, and when within range we opened as on the preceding day. At 2 p. m. several vessels lowered boats and sent them toward the bar, when Passed Midshipman Berrien was ordered to open on them, and they were soon driven back. At 2.30 p. m. gun No. 1, commanded by Midshipman Cary, burst at the third discharge, disabling the carriage and wounding several men. At about 4 p. m. gun No. 2, commanded by Passed Midshipman Berrien, burst at the eighth discharge. At sunset the fleet hauled off. We expended five bolts and six shells. Lieutenant Dornin and fourteen men were wounded. The distance and frequently the smoke prevented us from observing the effect of our shot on the enemy. Two vessels were towed out of action during the engagement.

The conduct of our officers and men throughout is worthy of all praise. Passed Midshipmen Clarence Cary and F. M. Berrien are young officers of superior intelligence, zeal, and gallantry, and should they be again associated with you on duty, I take pleasure in recommending them highly for any duty you may be pleased to assign them.

Quarter Gunner A. Wright behaved with remarkable coolness and gallantry.

Lieut. T. L. Dornin, C. S. Navy, was with us during the bombardment as a volunteer until receiving a very painful wound in the foot at the bursting of the first gun. His officer-like bearing was remarked by all present.

I beg leave to state that every precaution was taken in serving the gun, being well scraped and sponged before the action commenced, and during the bombardment was sponged three or four times before firing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. M. ROBY,
First Lieutenant, Provisional Navy, C. S.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB, C. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Fisher, &c.

No. 28.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Kirkland, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sugar Loaf, December 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command between the 23d and 25th of December inclusive:

I reached Wilmington about midnight of the 23d with the Seventeenth and Forty-second and 100 men of the Sixty-sixth North Carolina Regiments, of my brigade, in all 1,300 effective. By order of Major-General Whiting, I bivouacked the remainder of the night at Dam No. 2, and shortly after sunrise on the 24th took up the line of march for

Sugar Loaf. I rode in advance and reached this place at 1 p. m. My brigade, much jaded, arrived at 4.30 p. m. I found Colonel Connally, with 1,200 men of the Junior and Senior Reserves; Lieutenant-Colonel Read, of the artillery, with Southerland's battery, a Whitworth of Paris' battery, and a 32-pounder gun in position at Battery Gatlin. I assumed command of the whole. I rode to the beach and found a large fleet of heavy steam frigates, corvettes, gun-boats, iron-clads, and transports in line of battle stretching from opposite Gatlin to Fisher. Shortly after the enemy opened heavily upon Fisher and commenced shelling the beach and woods along their front. Colonel Connally had posted a company in the works near Gatlin to support the section of artillery near Burris' house and a corporal with gun detachment to work the 32-pounder in Gatlin. When the troops of my brigade came up I made the following dispositions: Major Davis, with 100 men of the Sixty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, I sent to the works near Gatlin and Burris' house to prevent a landing there. I put the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment in position on a prolongation of the sea front of the Sugar Loaf works and directed Colonel Brown to intrench himself and if possible to stretch his line to Burris' to connect with Major Davis. Captain Koonts, with Company A, Forty-second North Carolina (about eighty men), I sent to Battery Anderson with orders to repel the enemy if they attempted to land there. Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, with the Seventeenth North Carolina Regiment, was directed to go down the road toward Fisher and Anderson and support Koonts. Shortly after Sharp was posted I received an order from Major-General Whiting to send the Junior Reserves and 500 men of my brigade into Fort Fisher. I sent the former and the Seventeenth Regiment. During the night all of Connally's men were ordered off. The night passed quietly.

Early on the morning of the 25th I rode to the beach near Gatlin and discovered the fleet again forming line. The appearance of the transports off that point and the fact that several ships came to anchor convinced me that a landing would be attempted at Gatlin. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Read to put his guns in position and annoy them as much as he could. A furious bombardment against Fisher and along the beach from that fort to Gatlin was now commenced. Remaining there several hours and finding they did not lower any boats opposite to that point I thought proper to gallop down to Anderson and see how matters were going there. When I had passed half the distance I heard a deafening cheer from the fleet and in a moment after a courier dashed up and informed me the enemy had suddenly dropped their launches opposite Anderson, pulled to the shore, firing shrapnel from their boat howitzers as they came, landed, and captured Captain Koonts and his company. This occurred, as well as I remember, about 1 p. m. I immediately moved down the military road with the Seventeenth Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp), which had returned from Fort Fisher about 10 a. m. Arriving near the battery, I caused Capt. T. J. Norman's company (G) to be deployed as skirmishers, and directed Colonel Sharp to follow with the main body and attack the enemy, but a closer reconnaissance showed me the enemy in line on the beach far overlapping both my flanks, so I had no alternative but to deploy the whole regiment as skirmishers. Even with this extended order of battle there was an interval of at least a mile between the Seventeenth and Forty-second Regiments. As well as I could judge, I considered the force now on the beach at least three brigades, and others landing all the while. As soon as Sharp's line was deployed I ordered the advance. Norman's company being in front soon encoun-

tered the enemy. He delivered several volleys and a number of them were seen to fall. Sharp pressed close upon and drove their skirmish line back upon their main body, which was covered by the guns of at least thirty men of war lying broadside to the beach. It would have been madness to have advanced farther, besides I was fearful the enemy would land a force at Gatlin and push up the Wilmington road, which was covered by but one regiment. Night appeared and the enemy not advancing I deemed it prudent to reconnect my lines, so a strong picket was left in their front and Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp was instructed to fall back to the works at Sugar Loaf. I neglected to state I had a piece of Southerland's battery on the military road leading to Anderson to delay the enemy should he beat back my infantry. During the night Colonel Lipscomb, with the Second South Carolina Cavalry and Captain Paris' battery of five guns, reported to me. I sent one squadron of the cavalry to a ford reported to be eight miles up the sound—Montgomery's Landing. I also sent strong scouting parties down the telegraph road, river beach, and other roads by which the enemy could advance.

At daylight of the 26th I had my line of battle extending from the river to the neighborhood of Gatlin, with artillery covering the approaches, and I felt confident I could repulse the enemy should he come in my front. Other troops began to arrive, and with them the commanding general. What followed came under his eye and need not, therefore, be mentioned in this report.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in stating that my command behaved well. Lieut. Col. J. P. W. Read, of the artillery, who has been conspicuous for gallantry on so many fields, was dreadfully wounded on this occasion while in the full discharge of his duty. Captain Southerland succeeded him as chief of artillery, and was prompt in the execution of my orders. The reports of these two officers I inclose. I am indebted to Lieutenant Thompson, Second South Carolina Cavalry, for conveying information of the movements of the enemy. To Col. John E. Brown, Forty-second North Carolina Regiment, I am greatly indebted for assistance in every particular. Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp and the Seventeenth North Carolina Regiment moved upon the enemy in a manner that gave me great confidence and satisfaction. Captain Norman and Company G deserve special notice. Major Davis, with his 100 men of the Sixty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, submitted to a tremendous shelling, but no man flinched. To my staff my thanks are due. They bore my orders with intelligence, and were frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy. I beg to mention their names to the commanding general: Capt. Charles G. Elliott, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Lucius J. Johnson, acting assistant adjutant and inspector general; Lieut. Albert Stoddard, aide-de-camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. KIRKLAND,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose herewith a tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing.

W. W. K.,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties near Sugar Loaf, December 25, 1864.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Kirkland's Brigade.				
17th North Carolina Regiment:				
Non-commissioned officers	.....	2	.....	2
Privates	3	9	1	13
Total	3	11	1	15
42d North Carolina Regiment:				
Officers	.....	.....	2	2
Non-commissioned officers	.....	.....	6	6
Privates	1	2	74	77
Total	1	2	*a*82	85
66th North Carolina Troops:				
Non-commissioned officers	.....	1	.....	1
Privates	1	.....	.....	1
Total	1	1	.....	2
Aggregate	5	14	83	102

Lieutenant-Colonel Read, chief of artillery, lost left arm. Southerland's battery: 1 man slightly wounded.

a Captured at Battery Anderson.

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. Col. John P. W. Read, C. S. Artillery, commanding Light Artillery.

WAY HOSPITAL, No. 5,
Wilmington, N. C., December 29, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to you the report of the action taken with the light artillery of this department ordered to the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf on the morning of the 25th instant. One 32-pounder gun was stationed in Battery Gatlin with a detachment of men who were ordered to annoy the enemy should he attempt a landing and then fall back across the ford and rejoin their command. This was done because I believed Battery Gatlin to be a trap, and it was impossible for me to remove this heavy gun. I had previously requested its removal. One section of Captain Southerland's battery was placed in position in works that had been thrown up some months ago to prevent a landing and the crossing of the sound at the ford. One section of Captain Southerland's battery was placed in position to prevent a landing at or near an unfinished work called Ramseur. One section of Captain Southerland's battery and one Whitworth gun of Captain Paris' battery were held in reserve at Sugar Loaf.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant the enemy commenced a heavy shelling from their gun-boats upon a neck of land extending from Battery Ramseur some distance above Sugar Loaf. About 1 o'clock I saw indications that led me to believe that a landing was about to take place near Fort Gatlin. I placed the guns which I had in reserve in an excellent position almost entirely protected from the enemy's shot and ordered a 6 and 12 pounder Whitworth to open upon

the enemy's fleet. The position of these five guns completely commanded Fort Gatlin in the rear as well as the coast and the ford. I then sent for Captain Southerland to bring up the section of his guns that he had near Ramseur. I immediately opened upon the enemy's fleet with the long-range guns, but had to fire very slowly, as it was almost impossible to make the cannoneers do their duty. The 32-pounder at Fort Gatlin never fired a shot, neither am I aware of the 6-pounder Whitworth having been used. The same shell that wounded me also wounded the lieutenant commanding the Whitworth gun. I gave orders to the officers as soon as the enemy attempted to land to open upon them as rapidly as possible. As I was going off the field Captain Southerland rode up. I told him his men were behaving very badly and ordered him to take command of them and repel the landing, if made, at all hazards. He went forward at once, and this was the last I saw of him. Experience on former occasions convinces me beyond a doubt that the enemy could have been repulsed with great slaughter, the range being not over 700 or 800 yards and the natural protections almost perfect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. W. READ,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Light Artillery.

General KIRKLAND.

No. 30.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Southerland, Tenth North Carolina Regiment (First North Carolina Artillery).

CAMP NEAR SUGAR LOAF, *December 29, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of making the following report of the movements of my battery on the 25th instant:

On Saturday evening, the 24th instant, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Read, chief of artillery, I moved with one section of my battery to Battery Anderson to prevent the enemy from landing, one section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Moore, being in position near Mr. Burris' house. Early on the morning of the 25th the enemy commenced shelling the woods severely near Battery Anderson. They getting my range and I could do them no injury, I moved the section out of their range. Colonel Read, with one section, under command of Lieutenant Ivey, moved on the left of the line, and placed it in position to prevent the enemy from landing. At this point Colonel Read was wounded, and, by direction of General Kirkland, I took command of the artillery. It then being reported that the enemy were moving up a road near our left, I withdrew the section from the position that it occupied and placed it on a line with the brigade covering the road that the enemy were expected to approach. I left one piece on the military road to cover the retreat of our advance skirmishers in case they had to fall back. By order of General Kirkland I placed one section inside the works around Sugar Loaf Hill and the others on a line with the brigade in the new works, and remained in this position until ordered to put my battery in park. The section under command of Lieutenant Moore at Burris' house damaged one vessel so much that she had to withdraw from the engagement. I had 1 man slightly

wounded, 1 gun carriage temporarily disabled by end of splinter-bar being shot off, 1 horse killed, and 1 wounded. The men and officers behaved well.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SOUTHERLAND,

Captain, Comdg. Light Battery I, Tenth North Carolina Troops.

Capt. C. G. ELLIOTT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Lieut. F. M. Hamlin, Fourth Battalion North Carolina Junior Reserves.

HEADQUARTERS,

Sugar Loaf, December 28, 1864.

Our command, composed of the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Battalions Junior Reserves, commanded by Maj. J. M. Reece, was ordered to report to Confederate Point by daylight on the morning of the 25th instant, remaining here without orders until the enemy opened on the fort. The men being without any protection, Major Reece was advised by Colonel Tansill to move where better protection could be obtained. We moved into the bomb-proofs of the fort, all that could be gotten in. Those who could not obtain protection here were carried by Major Reece to the breast-works at Camp Wyatt. Here the enemy, enfilading the works, I asked the major to move us to the beach of the river, where we remained until the small-arms were heard at the fort. I asked the major to move us to a position near the fort before it was dark. This he refused to do, saying it would be dangerous under the very heavy fire from the fleet of enemy. At dark he formed the command, numbering 150 or 200 men, some from each of the battalions, and moved down the beach of the river toward the fort, moving on until the head of the column reached Craig's Landing. Here he was informed by a negro that the enemy had landed and our boys had opened on them from the fort. He here halted the column and was asked by several of the officers to throw forward a line of skirmishers. This he refused to do, first saying that it would be of no use. I was in command of the rear guard. Coming up, I halted. Hearing something in the field to the left, I advanced a short distance and found the enemy were deploying a line of skirmishers toward our position. I returned to my guard and ordered them to load their pieces, then seeing the rest of the command remaining still, I went to the head of the column and inquired for the major. I was informed that he had gone out to the front. I then turned and ordered the men to load their guns. Every man arose quickly, and whilst the men were in the act of loading I saw the major, accompanied by another person, coming toward me. I went out a short distance and met him, telling him of what I had seen, and he interrupted me by saying it was all over, he had surrendered to the captain. I told him not to surrender, that the fort was still firing and we could get to it. He said it was all of no use for we were surrounded. He then ordered the men to stop loading their guns and to march out. I then determined to make my escape the best way I could, and came out to the rear and did not see a Yankee anywhere. I arrived at this camp about 9 o'clock at night and reported to General Kirkland.

The following is a list of officers captured: Maj. J. M. Reece, Fourth Battalion; Capt. J. R. Gaither, Company B, Eighth Battalion; First Lieut. J. M. Lawrence, Company B, Eighth Battalion; First Lieut. M. G. Tuttle, Company C, Eighth Battalion; Second Lieut. G. W. Yancey, Company C, Fourth Battalion; Second Lieut. C. B. Pfohl, Company B, Fourth Battalion. The following is a list of officers and men who escaped capture: Capt. A. L. Lancaster, Company B, Fourth Battalion; First Lieut. G. R. White, Company A, Eighth Battalion; Second Lieut. Amos Guy, Company A, Eighth Battalion; Third Lieut. S. P. Steele, Company A, Eighth Battalion; Sergt. Maj. E. A. Shelton, Fourth Battalion; Privates William Dunlap, Company A, Eighth Battalion; R. F. Millsaps, Company A, Eighth Battalion; J. Graham, Company B, Eighth Battalion; T. Martin, Company B, Eighth Battalion.

Hoping you will excuse this hurried report, I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

F. M. HAMLIN,
First Lieutenant Company D, Fourth Battalion.

[Col. J. K. CONNALLY.]

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded through General Whiting to General Bragg.

J. K. CONNALLY,
Colonel, Commanding Senior Reserves.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 5, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

It appears that this battalion, which, in consequence of a report that Smith's Island was threatened, had been ordered by myself Saturday night to Battery Buchanan for transportation to Bald Head to replace troops withdrawn from there; finding no boat available, was ordered by Colonel Tansill to report back to Colonel Lamb; this Major Reece never did. He seems to have proceeded without orders by the left of Confederate Point along the river-bank abandoning the redoubt and bluff where he was covered. I was not informed of any of the circumstances, and supposed he had gone on to join the supporting force at Sugar Loaf, which he might readily have done. From the within report and information of prisoners the surrender was shameful cowardice, he having given up to a captain and five or six men who were reconnoitering, and whom he had to go in search of to do so. The accompanying report* is the last received from Major Reece. It shows 250 present for duty on the 20th. Whether so many fell into the enemy's hands on the 26th I have no means of knowing. With regard to the taking of a small party at Battery Anderson I presume General Kirkland can furnish a report.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

* Not found.

DECEMBER 10-15, 1864.—Scout from Core Creek to Southwest Creek, N. C., and skirmishes.

Report of Maj. Rowland R. West, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Palmer, near New Berne, N. C., December 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received I started with my command (which consisted of ten troops and a section of a howitzer battery, in all about 400 men) at daylight on the 10th instant, and proceeded to Core Creek, where I reported in person to Col. Charles L. Upham, and was instructed by him to take the advance of the column with my command. On reaching Mosely's Ford I engaged a party of the enemy who were stationed behind rifle-pits on the opposite bank and drove them from their position with a line of dismounted skirmishers and my howitzer section. On reaching Southwest Creek on the night of the 11th instant, I received instructions from the colonel commanding to send a squadron of my command up toward Kinston to feel the enemy; this squadron, under the command of Captain Van Valkenburg, met a party of about fifty of the enemy's cavalry about half a mile beyond Southwest bridge, and drove them some two miles. On the morning of the 12th instant I sent out a party of foragers under the command of Lieutenant Pierson, who were attacked about one mile from Southwest bridge by the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and compelled to retire after having accomplished their mission. On the morning of the 12th instant the enemy's artillery engaged my howitzer section at Southwest bridge, but were silenced after a spirited engagement of about twenty minutes. Returning I left Southwest Creek about 9 a. m. 13th instant, and reached this camp without any occurrence on the morning of the 15th instant. I append a list of casualties and seizures:

Casualties: Private Daniel W. Herman, C Troop, taken prisoner between Southwest bridge and Kinston, on the charge of the enemy on our foraging party; Private Alexander Davidson, howitzer section, slightly wounded by explosion of a shell during the artillery engagement at Southwest bridge on the morning of the 12th instant; 1 horse in D Troop, lost in charge of Captain Van Valkenburg on the enemy on the night of 11th instant; 1 horse in I Troop, abandoned as unfit to travel.

Seizures: One horse, captured by Capt. H. Watkins, I Troop, and in service in his troop in lieu of one abandoned; 1 horse captured in E Troop; 1 horse captured and turned over to regimental quartermaster.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. WEST,
Major Twelfth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. PARKINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

DECEMBER 11-19, 1864.—Operations about Broadwater Ferry and Chowan River, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces, Portsmouth, Va.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
December 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the expedition sent out December 11, 1864, in obedience to telegraphic orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, to communicate with Major-General Warren.

For the purpose of getting an effective force, and in compliance with suggestions from your headquarters, I detained a squadron of the Twentieth New York Cavalry, en route for the front. Two columns were dispatched—one in the direction of South Quay, under Colonel Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, and the other, under Major Gates, Twentieth New York Cavalry, in the direction of Birch Island bridge, on the Blackwater. Colonel Lewis crossed the Chowan December 13, after a slight skirmish, capturing two prisoners, from whom he learned that General Warren had fallen back in the direction of our lines around Petersburg; he then returned to camp. The column under Major Gates crossed the Blackwater at Broadwater Ferry, but had not proceeded more than a mile when it was overtaken by a courier with orders to return to camp. A force was left on the Blackwater for the double object of securing the retreat of the expedition, and also to hold the position to enable General Warren to cross the river in case he was forced back. Major Gates captured 12 horses and a rebel courier with letters, &c.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 15, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Monroe to Pagan Creek, Va.

Report of Capt. James B. King, Third Pennsylvania Artillery.

FORT MONROE, Va., *December 19, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in reference to an expedition contemplated by the following order:

ORDERS, No. —.] HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Monroe, Va., December 15, 1864.

By direction of the major-general commanding the department, Capt. J. B. King, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, with his company (C) will proceed on board of one of General Graham's light-draught boats, and under the pilotage of the officer commanding the boat will land at the battery at the mouth of Pagan Creek and endeavor to capture certain rebels of whose whereabouts Captain King knows. He will take Mr. Bassett as guide.

By order of Colonel Roberts:

FREDK. R. KENT,
Adjutant.

About 3 p. m. the afternoon of the 15th instant I left Fort Monroe with fifty-eight men and proceeded under the pilotage of Captain Lowe on board the steamer John Tracy with two 12-pounder howitzers. Arriving off Newport News we laid to till about 5 p. m. We arrived at the mouth of Pagan Creek about 6 p. m. and shortly after embarked about fifty men in a launch to effect a landing at a point a little above what is known as Todd's battery, having first, however, sent off to shore in a small boat a few men as a reconnoitering party, in charge of Lieutenant Martin, of my company. The channel of this creek is very hard to find to those who are not familiar with it, and the mouth of the creek is full of shoals and oyster beds. Unfortunately, at this time the tide was very low, and the launch having got half way to the landing ran aground. We were delayed by shoals several hours, and it was nearly

11 o'clock at night when we reached the house of one Ned Bunkley, the place where I had been informed there would be a wedding that night. The distance from Todd's battery to this house is about two miles. Arriving there, the house was first surrounded, then searched. No one was there except three women, some small children, and a few colored servants. The parlor showed signs of a recent festivity of some kind, it being decked around with evergreens, &c. I learned from one of the negroes that the wedding had taken place at 3 p. m.; that the hour had been changed from 6 to 3; that the very party I was searching for had been there, the man Heins among them; that they were armed with revolvers and rifles. The party broke up soon after the ceremony was over, only a few of them remaining till after dark. The delay in making a landing in the creek was in a measure a cause of failure, but the principal cause was the unexpected change of hour for the wedding. Having accomplished all that was possible to accomplish then we returned to Fort Monroe.

There are doubtless about thirty armed men who frequent that vicinity and roam from the Nansemond to Hog Island, giving information to the enemy and committing depredations upon Government property. They are aided and protected by the residents of that section. There is not a move in Hampton Roads that is not known to the enemy through these very men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. KING,

Captain, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Company C.

First Lieut. M. C. GRIER,

Acting Adjutant Third Pennsylvania Artillery.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Abbott's (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Adams' (Zachariah T.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery D.*
Allcock's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ames' (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
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